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CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR 1918-19.

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CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR

VOL. III

1918, 1919

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PREFACE.

(Repeated from Previous Volumes.)

This Chronology is divided into three parts. (I.) **Tables** of contemporaneous events (preceded in the first Volume by a short chapter on Events anterior to the outbreak of War), followed by a short Résumé of the year's events; (II.) **Appendices** explaining and enlarging on certain important events; and (III.) a voluminous **Index**, which gives a record as well of a good many minor events which are not found in the Tables, and short abstracts of events in different theatres.

The main basis has been the *Times* newspaper, corrected, checked, and amplified by various histories and records, the chief ones of which are:—

Nelson's "History of the War," by John Buchan. (Useful.)
Times "History of the War."
Blue Books, White (Germany), Yellow (France), Orange (Russia), Grey (Belgium) and Red (Austria-Hungary) Books and Papers.
Various Diaries of the War in different periodicals, notably in "Whitaker's Almanack," the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution," "The New Europe," and the "Fortnightly Review."
"The Annual Register." (Valuable).
"Chronologie de la Guerre" (Berger-Levrault, Paris).
"Tablettes Chronologiques" (Larousse).
"Kriegsdepeschen" (official, Boll u. Pickardt, Berlin).
"Kriegschronik" (Münchner Neueste Nachrichten).
"Chronik des deutschen Krieges" (Beck, Munich).
Various newspapers and official records, English and foreign, besides other works.
(For the pre-War part, acknowledgment is also due to Mr. J. W. Headlam and his book "The History of Twelve Days," and to Mr. W. Archer's "The Thirteen Days.")

The Chronology has been compiled with the greatest care from the most reliable authorities—English, French and German—and where these give different dates for the same event every effort has been made to arrive at the right one. At the same time, it cannot be denied that where equally good authorities (even official ones in some cases) differ, it is more than possible that some errors may have crept in.

The Editors do not, however, wish to overburden the text by giving the various authorities for conflicting dates; they must therefore content themselves with appealing to their readers to assist them in discovering any errors, fixing the correct dates, and notifying them for correction in a subsequent issue.

ADDENDUM TO PREFACE. (VOL. III.)

The publication of this volume has been delayed owing to there being no public funds available for the purpose. The Editor therefore begs to extend his most grateful thanks to His Majesty the King and to those others of his friends and of the general public whose generosity has made the publication possible.

Although dated 1918, 1919, this volume includes mention of the Treaties with Turkey and Hungary, published on May 12th and June 4th, 1920, and a page of corrections referring to the previous volumes.

The items (no longer in column form) given under 1919 only include those directly attributable to the Great War.

Attention is called to the separate small War Atlas, published as a companion volume (*Constable, price* 3/6).

NOTES.

The date of an event should first be looked out in the Index ; additional information is often given in the Tables or Appendices.

In the Pre-War and Tabular Parts, Sundays are marked by the day of the month being in heavy type, thus :—Oct. **24**. The more important events are also given in heavy type.

The figures in brackets in the Tabular Part refer to the Appendices.

Spelling of Place-names : This very thorny subject has been settled by using the 1 : 1,000,000 Map (Roy. Geog. Soc'y and Gen. Staff) as the main authority, whilst spelling the better-known places in the ordinary English way.

Columns :—

"Western Front" ..	Comprises the Franco-German-Belgian front and any military action in Great Britain, Switzerland, Scandinavia and Holland.
"Eastern Theatre" ..	Includes all Russian operations, political and military, including Siberia and up to Vladivostok.
"Southern Front" ..	Comprises the Austro-Italian and Balkan (including Bulgaro-Rumanian) fronts.
"Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres."	Comprises Egypt, Tripoli, the Sudan, Asia Minor (including Transcaucasia), Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Persia, Afghanistan, Turkestan, China, India, &c.
"Naval and Overseas Operations."	Comprises operations on the seas* and in Colonial and Overseas theatres, America, etc.
"Political, &c." ..	Comprises political and internal events in all countries, including Notes, speeches, diplomatic, financial, economic and domestic matters. (These include mobilisations, declarations of war and similar semi-military matters. Diplomatic documents or despatches referring to definite active operations come under the column concerned, e.g., a Note on the sinking of the "Lusitania" would come under "Naval," but a Note on submarine warfare in general would come under "Political.")

* Except where carried out in combination with troops on land ; in this case the event comes under the Front concerned. (E.g., a combined bombardment of the Belgian coast from sea and land would fall under "Western Front.")

ABBREVIATIONS

Have sometimes been made use of in order to save space, e.g.:—

Brit.	for	British.	Jul.	for	Julian Front.
Fr.	,,	French.	Carn.	,,	Carnic Alps.
Germ.	,,	German, s.	Maced.	,,	Macedonia.
Russ.	,,	Russian, s.	Armen.	,,	Armenia.
Austr.	,,	Austrian, s.	Arg.	,,	Argonne.
Gal.	,,	Galicia.	etc.		etc.
Gall.	,,	Gallipoli.	cr.	,,	cruiser.
Eg.	,,	Egypt.	subm.	,,	submarine.
Transc.	,,	Transcaucasia.	T.B.D.	,,	destroyer.
As. Mr.	,,	Asia Minor.	cav.	,,	cavalry.
Trent.	,,	Trentino.	etc.		etc.

COMPILATION.

The Chronology was initiated and planned and the work supervised, and mainly edited, by Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., late Director of the Intelligence Bureau,* Department of Information.* His best thanks are due to Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw (of King's College, London University) for his valuable assistance in the early stages as well as for compiling the Tables and Index and the Pre-War portion (up to July 21) of the 1914 part; also to the twelve or more ladies and gentlemen who acted as compilers, and particularly to Mr. L. C. Jane (late War Trade Intelligence Department), who assisted in editing Vols. I and II.

* Since April, 1918, absorbed in other Government Departments

25th August, 1920.

1918. Jan.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
1	German raids near Loos, Méricourt, and on other portions of front fail. French repulse raid at Beaumont (Verdun).	Reported German peace term s cause consternation in Russia and denounced as annexationist(1). M. Litvinov appointed Bolshevik Plenipotentiary in London.	Austrians bomb Bassano, Treviso and Mestre (Venice). Successful British raid across Piave river. Austrians driven from Zenson.
2	British repulse raid near La Bassée.	Central Committee of Soviets meets to receive reports of Peace pourparlers. German conditions denounced.	Austrians bomb Castelfranco, Veneto (W. of Treviso) and hit hospitals.
3	Allied air raids on Metz district. S. of Lens British line is advanced slightly. French repulse attack near Anspach (Alsace) with heavy loss.	Sir J. Buchanan, British Ambassador in Petrograd, granted leave of absence.	Austrians bomb Treviso and Padua.
4	Further British air raid on Metz district.	Bolshevik Government recognises independence of Finland.	Austrians bomb Mestre, Bassano and Castelfranco.
5	Strong German attacks on British positions E. of Bullecourt (Cambrai) repulsed; also two raids near Hollebeke. British bomb Conflans station.	Turkey communicates peace terms to Russia(6).	Artillery activity from Asiago to Adriatic and aerial activity on whole front.
6	... ...	... ...	Patrol actions between Brenta and Piave rivers. Austrian patrols active N. of Costalunga. Albania: Italians repulse large enemy detachments on Osum river.
7	Germans raid British post near Flesquières (Cambrai). Another raid near Ypres repulsed. French repulse enemy attempts at Béthincourt (Meuse).	Trotsky and Russian peace delegates return to Brest-Litovsk and negotiations continue(8).	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Jan.
British advance continues N. of Jerusalem.	H.M.S.S. "Arbutus" and "Grive" (small vessels) reported torpedoed.	Inter-allied War Purchases Committee meets in Paris. Calcutta: All-India Moslem Association formed (2)	1
... ...	... ...	Air Council established by Order in Council (3). U.S.A.: Statement showing result of American War Mission in Europe issued (4). Newfoundland: Sir E. Morris, Prime Minister resigns.	2
... ...	... ...	Man-power Conference between Government and Trades Unions addressed by Sir A. Geddes (5).	3
British again advance for a mile N. of Jerusalem.	British naval aircraft bomb Ghistelles aerodrome. Hospital ship "Rewa" torpedoed in Bristol Channel; all wounded saved.	... ...	4
Aden: British make strong reconnaissance towards Hatum and Jabir and destroy the former. Lt.-Col. R. Storrs made Governor of Jerusalem.	... ...	Mr. Lloyd George addresses Man-power Conference on War Aims (7). Independence of Finland recognised by Sweden. Newfoundland: Mr. Lloyd forms new Cabinet.	5
Arabia: Arabs raid Hejaz railway S. of Maan.	... ...	Independence of Finland recognised by France and Germany.	6
... ...	East Africa: British column from Fort Johnston engages enemy force and drives it northwards (10).	Lord Reading appointed High Commissioner to U.S.A. (9) Naval mutiny in Lisbon arrested.	7

1918. Jan.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
8	Strong enemy local attack near Bullecourt repulsed. French make successful raid on large scale near Seicheprey (Woëvre). Sir D. Haig's 4th Despatch published[10].	... ...	... ...
9	Successful raid by Canadians S. of Lens.	Russo-German negotiations at Brest-Litovsk[12]. Bolsheviks issue appeal for volunteers to march against "Bourgeoisie of the world."	... ...
10	British raids near Ypres. Ammunition depot near Courtrai bombed.	Central Powers and Bolsheviks recognise the Ukraine as separate state; latter to be represented at negotiations. British Government assure Russian Government of their support in creation of an independent Poland.	... ...
11	Unsuccessful German raid S. of Armentières. French raids in Argonne, Vosges and Champagne.	Bolshevik excesses in Sevastopol and Kilia.	... ...
12	British make successful raid at Loos and disperse four German raids S. of Lens and E. of Monchy. French repel "flame" attack on Chaume Wood (Meuse).	Russo-German Peace Conference adjourns. Rumanian Minister in Petrograd arrested by Bolsheviks.	... ...
13	Raid by Canadians N. of Lens.	Esthonian Government issue declaration of independence.	... ...
14	British bomb successfully, by day, Karlsruhe, Thionville and Metz area. French repulse attacks on Chaume Wood and make successful raid in Lorraine. British raid N. of Lens.	Von Kühlmann warns Russians that German terms have now reached extreme limit. Attempted assassination of Lenin at Petrograd.	Italians advance E. of Brenta Valley in Asolone District and to lesser extent in Piave Delta.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Jan.
... ...	... ...	U.S.A.: Pres. Wilson addresses Congress—"14 Points" speech — on peace programme (11). Australia: Mr. Hughes and Nationalist Cabinet resign.	8
War Office announces further Arab activity on Hejaz railway.	H. M. S. "Racoon" founders in snowstorm off coast of Scotland: all hands lost.	Mr. Hughes forms new Ministry.	9
Gen. Maude's despatch of 15.10.17 issued (12).	Board of Admiralty reconstituted, with Sir E. Geddes as First Lord and Sir R. Wemyss as First Sea Lord.	House of Lords adopts Women's Suffrage clause. Australia: Conscription Referendum: majority against — 165,000. Mr. Balfour in Edinburgh (13).	10
... ...	Three columns of British troops pursuing Germans in Mozambique.	U.S. Labour supports War Aims declarations. Denmark recognises independence of Finland.	11
... ...	Two British destroyers lost in gale off Scottish coast. British column disembarks at Port Amelia, Portug. E. Afr.	... ...	12
... ...	Japan despatches warships to Vladivostok.	... ...	13
Tafile, S.E. of Dead Sea, captured by Hejaz troops.	Yarmouth bombarded by enemy destroyers; 6 killed, 6 injured.	House of Commons reassembles. Sir A. Geddes introduces Man-power Bill (14). Allies sign wheat convention with Argentine. M. Caillaux arrested.	14

1918. Jan.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
15	Results of Cambrai enquiry published [16].	Bolsheviks issue 24 hours' ultimatum to Rumania [17]. Corps Diplomatique secure release of Ambassador. Arrest of King of Rumania ordered by Bolsheviks.	Austrian counter-attacks on new Italian positions are repulsed.
16	Successful French raid S.E. Verdun. British again bomb Metz area.	Settlement in principle arrived at between Central Powers and Ukraine.	Austrian attack on Italian positions at Capo Sile (lower Piave) repulsed with heavy loss.
17	... ...	... ...	... ...
18	German raids near Neuve Chapelle and Lens repulsed.	Bolsheviks send further two hours' ultimatum to Rumania demanding passage of troops. Germany refuses undertaking to withdraw troops from Russia. Constituent Assembly meets in Petrograd and denounces Bolsheviks.	Italian patrols active on Asiago plateau.
19	Raids and counter raids in Cambrai sector.	Constituent Assembly forcibly dissolved by Bolsheviks.	... ...
20	... ...	... ...	... ...
21	French raid in Argonne. British bomb Thionville and Metz district and aerodromes in Belgium.	Germany announces agreement with Ukraine [21]	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Jan.
Considerable air and patrol activity in Palestine. Amman (Hejaz railway) bombed.	... ...	Draft of compulsory rationing scheme issued to Control Committees. U.S.A.: War labour administrator appointed. Strikes in Austria.	15
... ...	Hospital ship "Rewa": Spanish Commissioner guarantees all conditions were observed.	U.S.A. publishes documents referring to Caillaux case. Prussian Finance Minister Hergt declares sufficient American troops cannot reach Europe. Committee of Enquiry into expenditure of Government Departments announced.	16
... ...	W.O. announces progress in East Africa (18).	... ...	17
British advance at Dura, 12 miles N. of Jerusalem. Arabs capture important Turkish convoy E. of Medina. British bomb Samaria.	... ...	Mr. Lloyd George again addresses Man-power Conference (19). Australia: Mr. Hughes' Government defeats "No confidence" vote. Hungary: Serious strikes in Buda Pest	18
... ...	... .	... .	19
Samaria again bombed. Troops of King of Hejaz active.	Naval action at entrance to Dardanelles: German cruiser "Breslau" and British monitor "Raglan" sunk and "Goeben" damaged (20). H.M.S. "Mechanician" torpedoed in English Channel. Two German destroyers mined in North Sea.	... . ..	20
Mesopotamia: British bomb Turkish aerodrome at Kifri, N. of Baghdad.	War Office reports further progress in East Africa (22). British occupy Mwembe. H.M.S. "Louvain" torpedoed and sunk in Mediterranean.	Sir E. Carson resigns (23). Man-power Bill passes Committee stage. Austria: Strikes reported at an end.	21

1918. Jan.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
22	German raids near St. Quentin and La Bassée. Much British bombing at Roulers, Menin and Courtrai.	Russians protest against omissions in German report of peace proceedings.	... ...
23	Germans occupy trenches E. of Nieuport (Belgian Coast) after heavy bombardment. French restore position later. British bomb aerodromes at Courtrai and Ghent. French raid E. of Auberive (Champagne).	M. Trotski declares policy of Central Powers to be "a monstrous annexation." Rioting with much bloodshed in Moscow. Congress of Soviets meets in Petrograd.	... ...
24	Great aerial activity in Flanders. Courtrai, Ledeghem and Douai bombed. Air raids into Germany on Mannheim, Trèves and Thionville. French repulse raids N. of Aisne river and at Caurières Wood.	... ...	Italians occupy Austrian advanced post at Capo Sile.
25	E. of Loos, Germans make raid after heavy bombardment. Great Allied air activity: Courtrai, Tournai, Ghent and Douai districts heavily bombed by British and Thionville, Freiburg and Ludwigshafen by French.	Fight between Rumanians and Bolsheviks at Galatz.	... ...
26	Germans report air attack on Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne. Extension of British line to S. of St. Quentin reported.	Ukraine declares its complete independence. Provisional Siberian Government elected by Regional Government at Tomsk.	Austrian attempt at Capo Sile repulsed. Austrians bomb Mestre and Treviso and damage hospitals.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Jan.
...			
Samaria again bombed.	... ...	First meeting of Allied Naval Council in London (24). Japan: Prime Minister warns Russia that Japan will intervene in Eastern Asia if necessary. Resignation of v. Seidler (Austrian P.M.).	22
... ...	Action between a British submarine and three German submarines reported from Canary I'ds.	Great Britain: Public Meals Order issued. Average daily expenditure 7½ millions. Appointment of Sir H. Lawrence to be C.G.S., France, vice Sir L. Kiggell; other H.Q. appointments announced (25). New Army officers to be employed more in staff and higher ranks. Labour Party Conference meets in Nottingham (26). Signor Orlando, Italian Prime Minister, arrives in London.	23
... ...	Naval aircraft continue to bomb "Goeben." Enemy post at Pamuni Hill (E. Africa) taken.	Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Orlando confer. Lord Rhondda outlines comprehensive scheme of national food distribution. Germany: Counts Hertling and Czernin reply to war aims speeches for Germany and Austria (27).	24
Palestine: British bomb troops S. of Shechem. General Allenby's despatch issued (30).	Unsuccessful bombing of "Goeben" continues. War Office report progress in East Africa (28).	Great Britain: 36th Meeting of Irish Convention considers letter from Prime Minister (29).	25
Turkish attacks near Tafile and Maan repulsed by Hejaz troops.	Submarines sink Dublin steam packet s.s. "Cork" and (50th) Spanish steamer "Giralda."	... ...	26

1918. Jan.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
27	Trèves bombed by British, Conflans and Metz district by French.	Bolshevik Government breaks off diplomatic negotiations with Rumania.	... ...
28	Aeroplane raid on London: 67 killed, 166 injured; one enemy machine down. French make two small attacks in Champagne and one in Upper Alsace. Air attacks by British on Roulers and other aerodromes. German raid repulsed between Lens and Arras.	Heavy fighting between Bolsheviks and Ukrainians at Lutsk. Rumanian Legation ordered to leave Petrograd. **Civil War in Finland:** Helsingfors captured by Socialists and Russian troops.	Italians attack between Asiago and Brenta Valley and capture Col del Rosso and 1,500 prisoners.
29	Aeroplane raid on London: bombs dropped in outskirts, 10 killed, 10 wounded. Successful British raids and patrol encounters near Havrincourt and Bullecourt (Cambrai).	... ...	Italian attack continues. Monte di Val Bella captured (33).
30	14 tons of bombs dropped on Paris, 1 raider brought down; 49 killed, 206 injured.	... ...	Battle dies down on Asiago plateau; Italians gain ground along Frenzela Gorge and at Val Bella and Rosso.
31	... ...	... ...	Strong Austrian counter-attack on Monte di Val Bella defeated.
Feb. 1	... ...	Central Powers recognise Ukraine Republic as independent state.	Mutiny of Greek troops at Lamia suppressed; MM. Skouloudhis and Lambros arrested.
2	U.S. troops reported in front line.	... ...	... ...
3	About 185 German divisions on W. Front.	... ...	Austrians bomb Venice, Padua, and other towns in Venetian plain.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Jan.
... ...	Cunard liner s.s. "Andania" torpedoed off Ulster coast. Naval aircraft bomb Aertrycke and Engel. Argentine s.s. "Ministro Iriondo" torpedoed by Germans. "Goeben" refloated.	... ...	27
War Office reports further operations near Hejaz railway [31].	Further naval air attacks on Aertrycke and Engel. H.M.S. "Hazard" sunk in collision in Channel. Ankwalu (E. Afr.) occupied by British.	U.S.A.: Mr. Baker makes statement on strength of Army [32]. Germany: Great strikes in Berlin, &c.	28
... ...	Naval aircraft bomb Coolkerke aerodrome (Bruges). Allied air raid on Zeebrugge. Enemy driven down Lujenda Valley towards Mtarika (E. Africa).	Signor Orlando's visit to London; official communiqué records complete understanding.	29
British line advanced near Arnutiya, 12 m. N. of Jerusalem.	Brazil to send naval squadron to Europe. British submarine E.14 sunk off Kum Kale in endeavour to sink "Goeben."	Allied War Council meets at Versailles. German strikes spread to Kiel, Munich, and Hamburg [34].	30
... ...	... ...	Martial Law in Berlin, Hamburg, etc.; Trade Unions refuse strike pay.	31
... ...	Austrian Naval mutiny at Cattaro.	German strikes die down. Sir E. Geddes states submarines being sunk as fast as Germany can build them.	Feb. 1
... ...	... ...	End of Supreme War Council meeting; vigorous combined prosecution of war.	2
... ...	Mtarika (E. Africa) occupied by British troops.	Enlargement of powers of Supreme War Council at Versailles announced.	3

1918. Feb.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
4	Considerable aerial activity; more American troops occupy portion of W. battle front.	Gen. Kaledin reported to have relinquished leadership of Cossacks to Gen. Alexeiev, who with 30,000 men advances towards Moscow against Bolsheviks.	... ...
5	French airmen bomb Saarbrücken junction.	First Duma of Independent Siberian Republic opened.	Venice again bombed.
6	... ...	German ultimatum to Rumanian Government, giving 4 days in which to enter into peace negotiations (afterwards denied); Bratianu Cabinet resigns. Bolshevist campaign against Orthodox Church rousing opposition.	... ...
7	... ...	Civil war in Finland still raging.	... ...
8	Gen. Cadorna succeeded by Gen. Giardino on Versailles Committee. Repulse of Germans on Chemin des Dames.	Lenin and Trotski alleged by Paris press to be receiving pay from German agents.	... ...
9	... ...	**Peace signed between Central Powers and Ukraine Rada:** boundary defined. Gen. Averescu forms new Rumanian Cabinet.	... ...
10	... ...	Trotski states that Russia, while desisting from signing formal peace, is no longer at war with Quadruple Alliance. Order given for demobilisation of Russian forces. **Russia out of the War.** Publication of peace treaty between Central Powers and Ukraine (55).	Renewed Austrian activity on Asiago front.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Feb.
... ...	... ...	Bolo Pasha trial commences. British Government renew to King of Hejaz pledges for freeing Arab peoples.	4
... ...	U.S. trooper "Tuscania" torpedoed off Irish coast, 166 lives lost.	... ...	5
... ...	... ...	President Wilson asks for new powers to reorganise the Government and war machine. Reprisals threatened if British leaflet-scattering airmen improperly treated.	6
... ...	... ...	... ...	7
... ...	British destroyer "Boxer" sunk by collision in English Channel.	... ...	8
... ...	... ...	Embargo on Dutch commercial cables provisionally raised. Economic Allied Council sits in London.	9
... ...	... ...	Lord Beaverbrook appointed Minister in charge of Propaganda. Death of Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey.	10

1918. Feb.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
11	Metz raided by French airmen.	Polish Cabinet resigns as protest against Ukraine treaty.	Fighting in Asiago region to advantage of Italians.
12	Allied planes bomb Offenburg, Metz, etc. Fighting in Passchendaele region.	... ...	... ...
13	French win salient between Tahure and Butte de Mesnil (Champ.).	Bolsheviks defeat Gen. Alexeiev; suicide of Gen. Kaledin reported.	British line in Italy extended.
14	... ...	Resignation of M. Kucharzewski, P.M., and Cabinet, Warsaw.	... ...
15	... ...	... ...	... ...
16	Fighting in Cambrai section. Air raid on London and Dover: 1 enemy machine down, 12 killed, 6 injured.	... ...	... ...
17	Air raid on London: 21 killed, 32 injured. 1 ton of bombs dropped in and near Metz.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Feb.
... ...	(Feb. 11 to 18): Main German force dislodged from Lujenda Valley, moves southwards from Mtarika area towards Upper Rio (frontier of Mozambique).	President Wilson restates War Aims. Lord Reading arrives in U.S.A. as Ambassador, etc.	11
... ...	... ...	Parliament meets. Mr. Asquith asks for explanation of extension of powers of Versailles Council; answer refused.	12
... ...	... ...	Pacifist group in House of Commons defeated.	13
British troops advance at Mukhmas, N.E. of Jerusalem; line advanced 2 m. on 6 m. front.	... ...	Bolo Pasha and Cavallini condemned to death. Death of Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British Ambassador, U.S., at Ottawa.	14
... ...	Submarine shells Dover, 1 killed, 7 injured. British trawler and 7 drifters sunk in Straits of Dover. Maloktera (on Upper Lurio) reoccupied by Portuguese troops. In Coastal area British column from Port Amelia approaching Meza.	U.S. Government takes over complete control of foreign trade.	15
... ...	... ...	Sir Henry Wilson succeeds Sir Wm. Robertson as Chief of Imperial Staff[36].	16
... ...	... ...	... ...	17

1918. Feb.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
18	German raiders fail to get through defences in attempted air raid on London.	End of Russian armistice. German army crosses Dvina and marches on Dvinsk and Lutsk. A second army advances into Ukraine against Bolsheviks. Russians evacuate Armenia. Turks within 8 m. of Trebizond. S. Finland now in hands of Bolsheviks. Gen. Mannesheim (commanding Constitutional forces, "White Guards") gathers an army together in the North.	... ...
19	... ...	Germans occupy Dvinsk and Lutsk, and advancing on whole line from Riga to Volhynia, enter Esthonia and press towards Reval and Petrograd. Bolshevik Government formally declare willingness to sign peace upon conditions dictated at Brest-Litovsk by Quadruple Alliance(37). Austria-Hungary and Ukraine sign agreement by which Kholm district of Poland will not necessarily be included in Ukraine Republic.	... ...
20	Successful extensive French raid N. of Bures (Lorraine): 500 prisoners.	German armies still advancing towards Reval, Petrograd, Moscow and Kiev, meeting with little resistance, and occupy Hapsal and Minsk. German troops reach Finland to reinforce White Guard.	Great bombing raids from both sides; Venice, Padua, etc., again bombed.
21	... ...	Main Committee of German Reichstag adopts peace treaty with the Ukraine. New peace terms for Russia formulated by Germany. Germans within 60 m. of Reval.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Feb.
... ...	... ...	... ...	18
British troops attack on 15-mile front E. of Jerusalem; all objectives secured. British now within 8 miles of Jericho.	... ...	Gen. Sir H. Rawlinson appointed British Army representative at Versailles. Premier defends arrangements *re* latter.	19
British troops N. of Jerusalem advance on 4-mile front on Shechem road; within 4 miles of Jericho. Khan Abu Rayan occupied by British patrols within 10 miles of Hit (Mesop.).	... ...	Inter-Allied Labour and Socialist Conference meets at Westminster.	20
Jericho taken. British established on line of the Jordan to E. and Auja to N., threatening Hejaz railway.	... ...	.. ..	21

1918. Feb.	Western Front	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
22	... ...	... ...	... ...
23	... ...	... ...	... ...
24	... ...	Russia accepts German terms of peace ([37]). Novocherkask, capital of Don Cossack territory, in Bolshevik hands.	... ...
25	... ...	Reval and Pskov occupied by Germans. In Ukraine Germans reach Zhitómir, temporary capital of Ukraine Republic. Fresh meeting of German-Austrian and Rumanian peace delegates at Bukarest.	Venice, Castelfranco and Mestre damaged by Austrian airmen.
26	... ...	... ...	... ...
27	Big British raid in Houthulst Forest (Flanders).	Ukraine Central Soviet accepts treaty concluded with Germany by the Rada. Japan proposes military action in Siberia.	... ...
28	Repulse of German attack near Chavigeron (N.E. of Soissons).	Russian delegates return to Brest-Litovsk. Continued German advance in the Ukraine: armed Pripet flotilla captured. Austrians invade the Ukraine N. of the Pruth River.	... ...
Mar. 1	Germans recapture trenches S.W. of Butte de Mesnil, but fail in local attacks elsewhere in Champagne and near Reims. Big German raids at Haucourt (N.W. of Verdun) and Seicheprey (Lorraine), the latter against Americans.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Feb.
Retreat of Turks beyond River Jordan.	German rearguard dispersed between Mtende and Msalu (Portug. E. Africa); v. 21.3.18.	... ...	22
Patrol activity on wide front N. of Jerusalem, E. of Jericho.	... ...	End of Inter-Allied Labour Conference; statement of War Aims (38).	23
Turks re-occupy Trebizond.	German auxiliary cruiser "Wolf" returns to Pola after 15 months' absence, having sunk 11 vessels, 33,000 tonnage.	Count Motono states if Russia concludes separate peace Japan will take decided and adequate steps to meet occasion.	24
... ...	... ...	Meat, butter and margarine rationing comes into force in London and Home counties.	25
Patrols reach Rujm el Bahr (at N. end of Dead Sea, 2 miles E. of mouth of Jordan).	Hospital ship "Glenart Castle," outward bound, torpedoed in Bristol Channel. 162 lost.	Lawlessness in Ireland; additional troops sent to aid police.	26
... ...	... ...	... ...	27
... ...	... ...	Grant of £25,000 to Lady Maude. Resignation of M. Pashich and Serbian Cabinet.	28
... ...	H.M.S. "Calgarian," armed merchant cruiser, torpedoed and sunk off Irish coast; 21 officers, 46 men lost.	... ...	Mar. 1

1918. Mar.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
2	Many German raids on British lines.	Capture of Kiev by Germans and continued advance of Austrians in the Ukraine. Rumania agrees to negotiate for peace on basis of enemy demands.	... ...
3	Great raiding activity by British.	**Peace between Russia and enemy Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk** (39).	... ...
4	Continued raiding by both sides, including an important enterprise by the French at Les Éparges.	Germans claim capture of 6,000 officers, 57,000 men, 2,600 guns, and 5,000 m.-guns in recent invasion.	... ...
5	... ...	**Rumania accepts enemy terms and signs** at Buftea **preliminary treaty of peace** (40). Germans land on Aaland Islands at request of Finnish Government.	... ...
6	Failure of German night attack on Belgians near Ramscapelle and Stuyvenskerke. Unusual aerial activity on British front.	... ...	... ...
7	Aeroplane raid on Kent, Essex, Herts, Bedfordshire and London; 23 killed, 39 injured; one Gotha downed.	Peace signed between Germany and Finland (41).	... .
8	Failure of heavy local attacks on British near Ypres. Big aeroplane raid by night on Paris; 13 killed, 50 injured; one Gotha downed.	... ...	... ...
9	Daylight air-raid by British on Mainz.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Mar.
British advance on 12-mile front astride Jerusalem-Nablus road.	... ...	... ...	2
British advance in Palestine continued, reaching maximum of 3,000 yds.	... ...	Germany notifies Sweden of forthcoming occupation of Aaland Islands.	3
... ...	... ...	... ...	4
... ...	... ...	Sir E. Geddes reviews shipping situation in House of Commons (41).	5
... ...	Further shipping-loss figures issued (43).	Death of Mr. J. Redmond.	6
British advance in Palestine, pressed continuously for some days, reaches maximum of 3 miles on front of 18.	... ...	Entente note to Holland demanding unconditional use of Dutch shipping in ports of Allies (44). Vote of credit for £600,000,000.	7
... ...	... ...	Patriotic speech by M. Clémenceau: Vote of confidence in Government.	8
British cross Wadi Auja (Jordan valley) and advance 2-3 miles on front of 13, astride Jerusalem-Nablus road, taking height of Tel Asur. British occupy Hit (on Euphrates).	... ...	War Bonds Week produces £138,870,240.	9

1918. Mar.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
10	Many German raids on French. Daylight air-raid by British on Stuttgart.	Enemy advance on Odessa continues.	... ...
11	Big German raids near Ypres and Armentières repulsed. Big aeroplane raid by night on Paris; 4 Gothas downed.	... ...	Seaplane raid by night on Naples.
12	Repulse of big German raid on Portuguese near Laventie. Daylight air-raid by British on Coblenz. Zeppelin raid on Yorkshire; Hull bombed, one woman killed.	German troops land at Aabo (Finland), and advance inland.	... ...
13	Daylight air-raid by British on Freiburg. Zeppelin raid on Co. Durham, Hartlepool bombed; 8 killed, 39 injured.	Germans and Austrians occupy Odessa.	... ...
14	French recover trenches near Butte de Mesnil lost on March 1. Severe aerial fighting; 223 enemy machines disabled since March 1.	Congress of Soviets at Moscow ratifies Brest-Litovsk treaty by 704 votes to 261.	... ...
15	... ...	Germans occupy Nicolaiev (Odessa). German Protectorate over independent Courland announced.	... ...
16	Big French raids near Cheppy and Malancourt (W. of Verdun). Daylight air-raid by British on Zweibrücken (Pfalz).	... ...	... ...
17	Big German raid N.E. of Verdun. Daylight air-raid by British on Kaiserslautern (Pfalz).	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Mar.
British advance 3,000 yds. on front of 12 miles astride Jerusalem-Nablus road.	Hospital ship "Guildford Castle" torpedoed in Bristol Channel, but not sunk.	... ...	10
Further British progress astride Nablus road.	... ...	Mr. Lloyd George on connection between Government and Press. National Expenditure Committee report on extravagance in munitions, etc.	11
British advance 3 miles on 11-mile front in coastal sector of Palestine. Turks report recapture and burning of Erzerum.	Enemy driven from Poluvu (Portuguese East Africa).	... ...	12
... ...	... ...	Lts. Sholtz and Woolley released by Germans (v. 6.2.18).	13
British make small advance in Jordan valley.	... ...	Mr. Balfour, speaking in House of Commons, defends proposed Japanese intervention in Asiatic Russia. Meeting of Supreme War Council in London, attended by Entente Premiers and Foreign Ministers.	14
... ...	... ...	Publication by "Politiken" of Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum([227]) Strikes in Austro-Hungary.	15
... ...	... ...	... ...	16
... ...	... ...	... ...	17

1918. Mar.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
18	Belgians repulse heavy local attacks in Flanders. Daylight air-raid by British on Mannheim.	... ...	... ...
19	... ...	Germans still advancing in Ukraine.	... ...
20	Repulse of strong German local attacks in Champagne, near Verdun, in the Woëvre, and in Lorraine.	... ...	... ...
21	**Second Battle of the Somme. Great German offensive on 50-mile front between Sensée and Oise rivers.** British battle positions penetrated at various points, especially near St. Quentin.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Mar.
... ...	... ...	Publication of manifesto by Premiers and Foreign Ministers of Entente regarding Germany's policy towards Russia and Rumania; they refuse to recognise the peace treaties. Holland accepts Entente demands in regard to Dutch shipping, with reservations (44).	18
Small British advance in coastal sector of Palestine.	... ...	Allies demand unconditional acceptance of their demands by Dutch (44). Debate in House of Lords on resolution approving principle of League of Nations: debate adjourned.	19
... ...	... ...	Dutch ships in ports of U.S.A. seized by Government (44). Sir E. Geddes, speaking in House of Commons, gives figures relating to submarine warfare and shipbuilding, and announces that Lord Pirrie is to be Controller-General of Merchant Shipbuilding(42). M. Marghiloman, Rumanian P.M. Mr. A. Henderson declares that Labour cannot accept peace of Brest-Litovsk.	20
... ...	Great activity off Flanders coast: Dunkirk bombarded by German destroyers, Ostend by British monitors; two destroyer actions, 3 enemy vessels sunk. Official report of fighting 22.2.18 at Msalu (Port. E. Africa) and of occupation of Nampula by column from Mozambique.	Dutch shipping question to the fore (44).	21

1918. Mar.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
22	Germans generally held on northern part of battle-front, but **British defences broken through W. of St. Quentin,** and troops here and in adjoining sectors retreat hastily. Germans claim 16,000 prisoners and 200 guns.	... ...	... ...
23	**Germans** take Monchy-le-Preux, cross Tortille river (between Bapaume and Péronne), capture Péronne and Ham, and **reach line of Somme.** French troops enter battle on British southern wing. Bombardment of Paris by long-range gun (74 miles) begins. British air-raid on Konz (near Trèves) by night.	... ...	... ...
24	Germans held in desperate fighting round Bapaume, cross Somme between Péronne and Ham, and take Nesle and Péronne, and further south capture Guiscard and Chauny. They now claim 30,000 prisoners and 600 guns. British aeroplanes raid Mannheim by day and Cologne by night.	... ...	... ...
25	**Germans carry Bapaume** in night attack; subsequently their advance, though less rapid than on previous two days, continues on whole front from Ervillers (N. of Bapaume) to the Oise. Germans claim 45,000 prisoners since beginning of attack.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Mar.
British cross Jordan and advance eastward.	... ...	Dutch Government informed that **Allies have decided to seize Dutch ships** in their ports (44). New Spanish Cabinet under Señores Maura and Dato.	22
... ...	British destroyer sunk in collision.	Russian and Rumanian treaties adopted by Reichstag.	23
British advance 9 miles towards Es Salt (Jordan).	... ...	... ...	**24**
British take Es Salt ...	... ...	... ...	25

1918. Mar.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
26	**British** make stand N. of Somme on line Rœux-Ayette - Beaumont Hamel - Albert - Bray, but **lose Albert** and Bray. Very heavy fighting S. of Somme; **Germans capture Lihons,** Chaulnes, Roye **and Noyon.** Momentous **Franco-British Conference at Doullens on unity of command** (45).	... ...	... ...
27	**Germans** advance on both sides of Somme in night attack, reaching Sailly le Sec (12 m. from Amiens), but lose ground in British counter-attacks. Germans afterwards fail in attacks from Bucquoy to Rosières and are checked near Lassigny and Noyon, but **take Montdidier** after rapid advance.	... ...	... ...
28	**Great German attack on wide front N. and S. of Scarpe river defeated** with very heavy loss. Between Somme and Avre rivers Germans advance, reaching Hamel. Strong French counter-attacks gain ground near Montdidier and between Hainvillers and Pont l'Évêque (Oise).	... ...	... ...
29	No serious fighting N. of Somme. Between Somme and Avre Germans continue to advance, taking Hamel, Mézières and Demuin. French hold line W. of Mézières-La Neuville - Sire Bernard - outskirts of Montdidier. Continued French counter-attacks on southern flank. Germans claim 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns since opening of offensive. **General Foch appointed to co-ordinate action of Allied Armies.** Long-range gun causes 160 casualties in Paris church.	**Germans ratify Brest-Litovsk treaty of 3.3. Turks ratify peace with Russia and Ukraine.**	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Mar.
British cavalry advancing towards Amman (E. of Jordan). British carry Turkish positions at Khan Baghdadiya (on Euphrates) and take 3,000 prisoners.	... ...	Prime Minister of Japan says gravity of situation in Siberia may shortly compel action.	26
... ...	British destroyer sunk by mine.	... ...	27
... ...	H.M. boarding-steamer "Tithonus" torpedoed. British destroyers sink 3 German armed trawlers and capture crews.	Gen. Pershing asks for employment of U.S.A. troops (46). Australian Cabinet reconstituted.	28
... ...	... ...	... ...	29

1918. Mar.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
30	On a 37½-mile front, between Moreuil and Lassigny, French offensive continued; desperate resistance to enemy attacks. N. of Somme in Boivy and Boyelles region (Cojeul river) heavy German attacks break down. S. of Somme in Luce valley, Demuin is lost and retaken by British. Attack on Belgian trenches E. of Nieuport repulsed.	... ...	Albania: Enemy attempt against bridgehead in Avlona sector fails.
31	Indecisive fighting in Luce and Avre valleys. Hangard taken and retaken. French make some progress between Montdidier and Lassigny. W. of Albert German attack is stopped. 1,059 aeroplanes reported brought down on all fronts in March, of which Allies claim 838, and Germans 221. Comparative statement of bombing activity by British and German aircraft issued (47).	Russo-Rumanian agreement on subject of Bessarabia completed.	Announced that British troops in Italy are now holding sector on Asiago Plateau instead of Montello.
April 1	Local attacks near Albert repulsed. Grivesnes (S. Moreuil) heavily attacked but remains in French hands. At Hébuterne (Bucquoy) local fighting in favour of British.	Berlin reports the despatch of ultimatum to Russia on subject of Finland.	... ...
2	On Scarpe river British repulse attack near Fampoux and further south capture Ayette. Local fighting between Moreuil and Lassigny. Generally fighting has died down. U.S.A. agrees to brigade troops with British and French.	New Polish Cabinet formed by M. Steczkowski. Siberia reported dominated by Bolsheviks, German and Austrian prisoners being armed.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Mar.
British raid Hejaz railway near Amman (E. of Jordan).	... ...	H.M. the King returns from a visit to the front. Mr. Lloyd George issues statement on course of present battle and announces appointment of General Foch (48).	30
War Office reports progress in Mesopotamia (49), Palestine (49), and the Hejaz (50).	... ...	Mr. Lloyd George in message to Dominions says "the last man may count." U.S.A.: Agreement between Capital and Labour to refer all questions to arbitration announced. Austria: "Arbeiter-Zeitung" on Sea-power (51).	31
Mesopotamia: British troops 73 miles beyond Ana (Middle Euphrates). Palestine: Strong Turkish resistance near Amman; British retire to Es Salt.	British destroyer sunk in collision.	**Royal Air Force** (under Air Ministry) **formed** from R.N.A.S. and R.F.C. Canada: Anti-conscription riots in Quebec. Troops fire on rioters.	April 1
... ...	... ...	"Curfew" order comes into force. Canada: Prime Minister intends to enforce Military Act on Quebec rioters.	2

1918. Apr.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
3	Local fighting in Scarpe river region and at Hébuterne. Heavy air fighting and bombing. One long-range gun reported blown up.	Indications of coalition between local authorities and Entente to safeguard Murman railway. German troops (30,000?) land at Hangö in Finland; White Guards capture Tammerfors with 1,000 prisoners.	... ...
4	Germans again attack in force between Somme and Avre rivers. British pressed back near Hamel and Villers-Bretonneux, and French between Avre and Luce rivers. N. of Somme, attack near Albert is repulsed. French counter-attack between Grivesnes and Noyon (54). Germans claim 90,000 prisoners since 21.3.	... ...	... ...
5	Germans again attack from Somme to beyond Bucquoy. British take 200 prisoners in counter-attack near Hébuterne. French attack N. of Montdidier and near Noyon. End of Second Battle of the Somme.	German landing in Finland confirmed (55). Siberia: Japanese marines land at Vladivostok, followed by a British detachment.	60 Austrian sailors captured on land by Italians near Ancona.
6	Severe fighting in Aveluy Wood (Albert), near Hébuterne, in Luce Valley, N. and S. of Montdidier, and in Oise region. Strong German attacks near Beaumont (Meuse). Reims heavily bombarded.	Ukraine: Ekaterinoslav (N.E. of Odessa) occupied by Germans. Siberia: Disorders in Vladivostok are confirmed.	... ...
7	Heavy artillery work on the Oise and between the Somme and Armentières; two attacks on Bucquoy repulsed.	Russian protests to Germany about landing in Finland and to foreign Consuls in Moscow about Vladivostok. Bolsheviks evacuating Helsingfors.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Apr.
Baluchistan: Successful progress of operations against the Marris.	Seven British Submarines blown up in Baltic (between 3rd and 8th April) to save them from German hands ([52]).	British Shipping output for first quarter 320,280 tons. Austria: Count Czernin speaks([53]) on international situation and declares he has received peace offer from France (M. Clémenceau denies this). Cape Town: Gen. Botha appeals to "Fellow South Africans" for recruits. Allied Blockade Committee meets.	3
Sarikamish (Transcauc.) occupied by Turks.	Marocco: Reported German intrigues in ([55]). British destroyer sunk in collision. Petrograd reports sinking of 3 Russian warships in Finnish waters and destruction of others to avoid capture.	Mr. Ll. George returns from visit to the front.	4
Van (Armenia) retaken by the Turks.	Sir J. Van Deventer's despatch on East Africa published ([57]).	51st Meeting of Irish Convention adopts draft report. Convention adjourns *sine die*.	5
Turks occupy Ardahan (Transcauc.).	... ...	The King sends greetings to U.S.A. on anniversary of entrance into the war. President Wilson speaks at Baltimore on war aims and resolves ([58]).	6
Kerak (S. of Dead Sea) occupied by Hejaz troops. Transcaucasia: Turkish Troops reported to be marching on Batum.	... ...	Paris: M. Clémenceau receives Mr. Baker, U.S. Secretary of War.	7

1918. Apr.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
8	On Oise river French are forced back in Forest of Coucy, and Coucy le Château and Landricourt are lost. German attempts in districts of Reims, Verdun and Vosges. Heavy German bombardment on whole British front, up to Armentières.	Germany answering Russian protests demands disarmament of Russian Fleet. Bessarabian Council of Land vote for autonomous union with Rumania.	... ...
9	**Battle of the Lys begins.** Heavy bombardment from La Bassée Canal to Armentières, followed by strong attacks, force British and Portuguese back to Lys river at Estaires. Neuve Chapelle lost. Fine stand by Guards Division. Hangard lost and retaken by French; between it and Noyon all enemy attempts repulsed.	... ...	... ...
10	Battle extends northwards. Germans reach left bank of Lys river. From Estaires S. to Givenchy position is maintained. N. of Armentières, line forced back to Wytschaete, Messines Ridge and Ploegsteert; Armentières evacuated with practically no loss.	Siberia: Bolsheviks at Vladivostok reported to have fired on Japanese troops.	... ...
11	Fighting general on whole battle-front. British forced back beyond Ploegsteert and Steenwercke to S. of Neuve Église and Bailleul. At Hollebeke and Messines attacks repulsed. Enemy captures Merville. Strong local attacks repulsed S. of Arras. Germans claim 20,000 prisoners in Northern fighting.	... ...	... .

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Apr.
... ...	... ...	Rome: **Conference of Nationalities oppressed by Austria** opens. Paris: M. Clémenceau discloses contents of Emperor of Austria's letter ([59]). Canada: Sir Sam Hughes speaks on conditions in Quebec ([60]).	8
Transcaucasia: Turks reported before Batum and marching on Kars. Palestine: British advance 1½ miles on 5-mile front E. of Tul-Keram-Ramleh railway. Arabs claim 800 miles of Red Sea coast, and to have put 40,000 Turks out of action since declaration of independence.	German torpedo-boats bombard Belgian coast.	Mr. Lloyd George introduces Man-Power Bill ([61]), reviews battle situation ([62]), and refers to Irish affairs ([63]).	9
Palestine: Turco-German troops attack British position in coastal sector and after preliminary success are driven back, and British line is slightly advanced.	Monrovia (Liberia) bombarded by German submarine and wireless destroyed.	Man-Power Bill read second time (majority 223); order for thinning-out issued by Sir A. Geddes—to have effect on April 24. Rome: Conference of Oppressed Nationalities ends. Canada: Bill appropriating £100,000,000 for war expenditure introduced.	10
Palestine: Turks attack near El Ghoraniya (E. Jordan); defeated and pursued by cavalry 6 m. towards Es Salt. Further attack astride Jericho-Shechem road repulsed.	E. Africa: British columns from coast and Lake Nyassa in touch with enemy forces at Medu and Msalu river. British naval forces bombard Ostend and aircraft bomb Zeebrugge. American s.s. "Lakemoor" sunk by submarine.	Maj.-Gen. Hon. C. Sackville-West succeeds Sir H. Rawlinson (to the front) at Versailles. Report issued of Government Committee on treatment of prisoners of war behind lines ([64]). Food riots in Holland.	11

1918. Apr.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
12	Strong enemy pressure, especially at Bailleul and Wulverghem; Neuve Église and Messines penetrated. In Apremont Forest Franco-Americans repulse continued attacks. 110 German Divisions engaged till now. Zeppelins raid Eastern and Midland Counties (7 killed, 20 injured). Air raid on Paris, one raider shot down at Compiègne.	... ...	Sir H. Plumer's despatch from Italy published (66).
13	British reoccupy Neuve Église and repel further attack. Continuous fighting round Wulverghem, Bailleul and Meteren, and at Festubert. On Lys river front remains firm. Sir Douglas Haig issues special Order of the Day (67). On Meuse river, Americans N.W. of Toul are twice attacked. Long-range gun shells Paris by night. Zeppelin Works near Friederichshafen burnt out.	... ...	... ...
14	Neuve Église taken by Germans. Seven attacks in Merville sector repulsed. Near Bailleul, British line penetrated, but position restored. E. of Robecq, British take prisoners and machine guns. **General Foch appointed Commander-in-Chief** of Allied Armies in France.	... ...	... ...
15	Fighting continues on Bailleul - Wulverghem line, and Germans capture both places. Very violent artillery action in Luce Valley (Somme).	Finland: Germans report occupation of Helsingfors.	Macedonia: Greek troops cross Struma river and occupy villages in Seres district. British troops take two villages S.W. of Demirhissar.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Apr.
... ...	... ...	Man-Power Bill: Military service for Ireland agreed to by majority of 165. Holland: Food riots quelled by troops. Germany: Food Dictator says that no satisfactory solution of economic situation can be expected.	12
Turks occupy Batum. Sir A. A. Barrett's Gazette on Mahsud operations of 1917 published. Transcaucasian Council break off peace negotiations with Turks.	... ...	Irish Convention Report published (**). South Africa: Mr. Hertzog's seditious speech, demanding separation. National Assembly of Yugo-Slavs, Croats and Slovenes at Agram take oath of solidarity.	13
... ...	... ...	M. Clémenceau issues statement that France does not recognise present Russian Government nor its acts. Maj.-Gen. Sykes appointed Chief of Air Staff.	14
... .	British Naval forces sink 10 German armed trawlers in Kattegat.	Austria: Count Czernin's resignation announced.	15

1918. Apr.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
16	Heavy attacks develop at Wytschaete and S.W. of Vieux Berquin. Wytschaete and Meteren lost and retaken. Attacks near Bailleul repulsed. German progress on Lys river forces British withdrawal from Passchendaele. Sir Douglas Haig issues special despatch "The 55th Division at Givenchy." Heavy fighting in Boyelles district, S. of Arras.	Ukraine: Renewed fighting between Soviet troops and those of Gen. Kornilov. Ukraine Government protests against union of Bessarabia and Rumania.	... ...
17	Intense bombardment, followed by infantry attack, on whole line from Nieppe Forest to Wytschaete. Wytschaete and Meteren again lost. N.W. of Dixmude, Belgians take 700 prisoners and 42 machine guns. French repulse attacks on Meuse and in Champagne.	... ...	... ...
18	Heavy attacks from Givenchy to Lys river. Fighting particularly severe at Givenchy, where enemy make slight advance. In the N., attacks S. of Kemmel repulsed. French progress on Avre river and take 650 prisoners at Castel. Belgians repulse attack N.W. of Passchendaele.	... ...	Macedonia: Enemy detachments attack Italians in Cherna Bend and are repulsed.
19	On Scarpe river British capture prisoners and machineguns. Position restored at Givenchy. Sharp fighting at Robecq. N. of Merville heavy shelling, but no infantry attacks.	Ukraine: Germans report occupation of two stations on main Sevastopol line.	Asiago Plateau: Successful minor action by British announced. Macedonia: British withdraw from positions in Struma valley occupied on 15th.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Apr.
... ...	... ...	Military Service Bill passes House of Commons; majority 198. U.S.A.: Mr. Schwab appointed Director-General of U.S. Shipbuilding. Hungary: Dr. Wekerle (Premier) resigns. Dutch Government decides to send convoy to East Indies.	16
Transcaucasia: Turks approach Kars, and claim 250 guns at Batum.	E. Africa: War Office reports progress ([68]). British monitors bombard Ostend.	Canada: Government makes proposals for increase of man-power. ([69]). France: Gen. Belin succeeds Gen. Weygand on Supreme War Council. Bolo is executed. Austria: Baron Burian succeeds Count Czernin as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Hungarian Cabinet (Wekerle) resigns.	17
... ...	Enemy destroyers bombard Adinkerke (Belgian coast).	Military Service Bill (Man-Power) receives Royal Assent ([70]). Lt.-Gen. Sir D. Henderson resigns from Air Board. Dublin Mansion House Conference, after consultation with Bishops, denies right of Government to enforce conscription. Cape Town: In House of Assembly, Sir P. FitzPatrick denounces Mr. Hertzog for sedition. Earl of Derby appointed Ambassador to France, vice Lord Bertie. Mr. A. Chamberlain joins War Cabinet. Viscount Milner to be Secretary of State for War.	18
... ...	... ...	British Government announces right of search *re* Dutch Convoy of 16.4. U.S.A. State Department says American landing in Vladivostok is merely police precaution.	19

1918. Apr.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
20	Minor operations near Hébuterne, Robecq and S. of Scarpe go in favour of British. N.E. of Ypres German attempt fails. At Seicheprey (Woëvre) Germans gain partial success against French and Americans.	Finland: Details of intentions of Finnish "White Party" are published (71) in Stockholm.	... ...
21	Position at Seicheprey restored. Local fighting round Albert, Villers Bretonneux and Robecq. Great aerial activity and much bombing on whole front. German airman, Capt. von Richthofen, killed. Result of 29 days' bombardment of Paris: 118 killed, 236 injured.	... ...	... ...
22	Local fighting to British advantage in Albert, Robecq and Wytschaete sectors. Near Villers Bretonneux and on Ancre river, enemy concentrations are dispersed. Austrian troops reported to be arriving in Belgium.	United Diets of Baltic Provinces request German Government to form them into a monarchy under King of Prussia.	... ...
23	Violent artillery fire from Avre river to Albert, followed by heavy infantry attacks at Albert and in region between Somme and Avre. Paris raided by one aeroplane, which is brought down. Special despatch from Sir Douglas Haig mentions 14 divisions (72); 102 German divisions employed against British alone during great offensive.	Finland: Finnish Western White Army reported to have reached Russian frontier. Bolshevik Government again protests against union of Bessarabia and Rumania.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Apr.
... ...	British and German destroyers in contact in Heligoland Bight. One German destroyer damaged.	Gt. Britain: First National Emergency Proclamation, withdrawing exemptions up to 23½ years, issued. Nationalist M.P.s unanimously decide to oppose conscription; Irish Bishops support them. South Africa: Governor-General (Lord Buxton) issues warning to Nationalists.	20
... ...	... ...	Australian Roman Catholic Bishops protest against Government action in Ireland. New constitution of Versailles Council announced (75). The King sends message to munition workers. Sir M. de Bunsen sent on Mission to S. America.	21
Baluchistan: India Office announces unconditional surrender of Khotran Tribe. Transcaucasian Council decides to declare independence and reopens negotiations with the Turks.	**Brilliant Naval Raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend,** night of 22-23; Zeebrugge entrance blocked by sinking ships. Blockships also sunk in Ostend Harbour (72). Destroyer action in Adriatic.	Severe tension reported between Holland and Germany (74). Germany: "Das neue Europa" publishes estimate of German losses up to 31.7.17 as exceeding 5,000,000. Mr. Bonar Law introduces the Budget (76).	22
Palestine: War Office reports progress in Hejaz (77). Bayazid (Armenia) occupied by Turks.	Naval aircraft bomb docks at Zeebrugge and Ostend Durazzo (Albania) bombed by Naval aircraft:—only one warship seen in harbour.	Newfoundland: Conscription Bill introduced. Japan: Viscount Motono succeeded by Baron Goto as Foreign Minister. Hungarian Premier on Emperor's letter (78). Maj.-Gen. Bridges, Military Adviser to Lord Reading in U.S.A. **Guatemala declares war on Germany.**	23

1918. Apr.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
24	Violent attacks on junction of British and French in Amiens sector S. of Somme; Villers—Bretonneux lost. Battle very severe at Hangard; Germans finally capture village. Attacks beaten off E. of Robecq and N.E. of Bailleul. Heavy artillery fire in Woëvre.	Manchuria: Cossacks under Col. Semenov defeat 500 armed Hungarian prisoners of war and drive them back towards Chita.	Macedonia: Lively fighting W. of Doiran and in Cherna Bend.
25	Very strong attack on British and French from Bailleul to Hollebeke. Germans reach Mt. Kemmel; Allied line forced back. S. of Somme Allies recapture Villers-Bretonneux with 600 prisoners. German tanks in action for first time. In the Woëvre, after heavy bombardment, German attack is stopped.	Finland: Germans report junction with Finnish army 30 m. N. of Helsingfors. Ukraine: Germans announced to be near Sevastopol.	In Asiago basin British patrols force enemy detachments to retire.
26	In Kemmel region, Germans occupy Kemmel Hill and village and Dranoutre after very severe fighting. Locre is lost and retaken by French. On Ypres-Comines Canal, Allied line falls back; at Voormezeele (Ypres) heavy fighting results in repulse of Germans. In Luce Valley and at Givenchy, fighting is to the advantage of the Allies. Hangard Wood recaptured.	... ...	... ...
27	In Ypres sector Voormezeele is twice attacked by Germans without success. Local fighting astride Ypres-Comines Canal.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Apr.
During past week, a 53-mile section of Hejaz railway S. of Maan effectively occupied by Arab troops.	Naval aircraft over Zeebrugge and Ostend (79).	Rectification of Anglo-Turkish agreement for exchange of prisoners announced. French papers publish Lichnowsky memorandum in full. Hungary: Count Serenyi tries to form Ministry; and fails next day.	24
.. ..	... ...	Mr. Churchill reviews work of Ministry of Munitions. (80). Lord Rothermere (Air Ministry) resigns. Australia: Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook appointed to represent Australia at War Conference. Mr. Loudon, Dutch Foreign Minister, says relations with Germany difficult. German demands for use of Limburg railway agreed to. Red Cross sale £151,000.	25
.. ..	... ...	Ministry of Reconstruction issues report of Balfour Committee on commercial and industrial policy after the war.	26
rmenia: Turks report capture of Kars with 860 guns. Rapid British advance N. of Baghdad; Kifri captured.	... ...	Announcement of Sir W. Weir's appointment as Secretary of State for Royal Air Force. Independence of Georgia (Trans-Caucasia) declared by its Diet. Important War Conference at Delhi.	27

1918. Apr.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
28	Germans again attack at Locre and are repulsed. Great artillery activity in Luce Valley and S. of Lassigny. Further attacks on Hangard Wood are repulsed. At Langemarck, Belgians repulse a big enemy raid. Announced that an American force has entered the line under French command on Northern battle front.	Polish Government addresses Note to Central Powers (81).	... ...
29	Heavy bombardment between Meteren and Voormezeele followed by violent infantry attacks by 13 Divisions; 3 British divisions repulse every attack; latter continuous; enemy losses very heavy. French at Scherpenberg (N.W. of Kemmel) and Belgians N. of Ypres are unsuccessfully attacked. French regain Locre. **End of the Battle of the Lys.**	Viborg taken by White Guards.	... ...
30	Fierce fighting in Noyon sector.	Russia: Rumoured that a counter-revolution is about to take place.	Operations during the month confined to artillery, air and patrol actions.
May. 1	Comparative quiet on W. front. French improve their positions before Locre. U.S. troops join Amiens front.	Germans occupy Sevastopol, establish military dictatorship in Ukraine under F.M. von Eichhorn. Gen. Skoropadski proclaimed Hetman. Germans occupy Odessa.	British airmen in Balkans bomb Bulgarian aerodromes n Vardar valley.
2	Minor infantry actions. Enemy guns active on Villers-Bretonneux sector. French gains in Avre valley, seize Hill 82, between Hailles and Castel. British airmen bomb Thionville. Zeebrugge again bombed.	Ex-Tsar is removed to the Urals. Germans occupy Taganrog in Donetz region.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Apr.
British forces reach the Ak Su river (Tigris).	... ...	Senhor Sidonio Paes, Provisional President, is elected President of the Portuguese Republic.	28
British capture Tuz Khurmati (Tigris).	East Africa: British columns from coast and Lake Nyassa have forced Germans to River Lurio; other British and Portuguese columns approaching this river from the South.	France: Bonnet Rouge treason trial opens. Germany: Formation of State Grain Bureau in Ukraine announced.	29
British reach Tank river on Mosul road and capture 12 guns and 1,800 prisoners. British advance E. of Jordan to attack S. of Es Salt. Line advanced at Mezra. (Jerusalem).	Canadian Pacific liner, s.s. "Oronsa," sunk by submarine. Further prohibited area in North Sea announced for May 15th.	Mr. Ian Macpherson, Under-Secretary of State for War, appointed Vice-President of Army Council. Maj.-Gen. Harrington to be Deputy C.I.G.S.	30
British advance E. of Jordan, capture Es Salt. British mounted brigade, guarding ford at Jisr ed Damiya, attacked and compelled to fall back, leaving 9 guns.	British in E. Africa capture important convoy from Germans retreating towards Nanungu. Zeebrugge lock gates heavily bombed.	Mr. Ll. George, M. Clémenceau and Signor Orlando attend Fifth War Council in France. Further increase of U.S. Army sanctioned. France and Germany arrange for exchange of prisoners of war.	May. 1
Heavy fighting in Palestine; Turks cross Jordan at Jisr ed Damiya; attack troops holding Es Salt.	... ...	... ...	2

1918. May.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
3	Quiet on front, artillery active locally. British bring down 36 enemy planes.	Germans and Finns surround and defeat Red Guard forces in S.W. Finland.	... ...
4	Germans open intense bombardment of French and British positions, from Locre and S. of Ypres; no attack develops. French make progress in Locre sector.	Germans take Sevastopol.	Activity increased on Italian front. Serbians capture and hold Bulgarian advanced positions on Dobropolye sector.
5	Artillery fire on both sides and local encounters on whole front. Our line advanced at Morlancourt between Ancre and Somme. A German long-range gun put out of action by French guns.	... ...	... ...
6	French repulse raids S. of Locre.	Russian ships bombard Germans in Mariupol Harbour (Azov). Russian Black Sea Fleet arrives at Odessa, surrenders to local authorities.	... ...
7	Rain prevents all but artillery fighting at front.	**Peace of Bukarest** signed by Rumania and Central Powers (82).	British successfully raid enemy trenches near Lake Doiran, on Balkan front.
8	Strong local attack by enemy between La Clytte and Voormezeele; they enter front line at certain points S. of Morlancourt. Australians push forward. Activity in Avre valley.	German forces occupy Rostov, on the Don.	In Balkans Allied airmen bomb aerodrome at Drama and cantonment at Beranci.
9	Enemy attacks in La Clytte-Voormezeele sector repulsed; French and British positions re-established. Germans gain small success at Albert. French success at Grivesnes, N.W. of Montdidier.	M. Ustemovich proclaimed President of the Ukraine.	Italians storm Mont Corno, in the Vallars (Upper Piave) during night; take 100 prisoners.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. May.
ttacked by superior forces, British withdraw from Es Salt and retire to W. of Jordan.	... ...	Mr. Ll. George returns with cheering message from Paris.	3
.. ..	... ...	... ...	4
.. ..	v. Lettow-Vorbeck defeated at Nanungu (E. Africa) by Gen. Northey's forces; enemy driven to N.E. with much loss.	Lord French appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; Mr. Ed. Shortt, Chief Secretary.	5
urko-German delegates arrive at Batum to negotiate peace with Georgia.	... ...	... ...	6
ritish troops enter Kirkuk, on Baghdad-Mosul road. Turks retire towards Lesser Zab river.	... ...	**Nicaragua declares war on Germany.** Letter of Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Maurice in "Times" charging Ministers with mis-statements on the military position ([228]).	7
perations continued on Baghdad-Mosul road. Enemy troops attacked by British airmen on Tigris, N. of Tekrit.	... ...	... ...	8
. ...	... ...	Debate in House of Commons on Gen. Maurice's letter; motion by Mr. Asquith defeated by large Government majority. Entente Trade Committee formed in Holland.	9

1918. May.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
10	British eject Germans from front trench N.W. of Albert. Great activity of British bombing-machines on whole front. French improve positions N. of Kemmel village.	... ...	... ...
11	Minor local actions on front; hostile artillery active in Ancre sector.	Fighting between Bolsheviks and Anarchists in Moscow. Conflicts at Kiev between German troops and supporters of Rada. Congress of Ukraine peasants demand land, etc.	Italians retain Monte Corno against Austrian counter-attacks.
12	Quiet on all sectors; artillery duel on right bank of Meuse. Between May 6th-12th B.A.F. contingents from Dunkirk attack Zeebrugge and Ostend continuously.	In E. Siberia, Col. Semenov's forces, acting against Bolsheviks, move W. from Manchurian border towards Lake Baikal (85).	British airmen make raids in Balkans and bomb aerodrome at Drama. Naval base of Cattaro successfully bombed by Italians.
13	German artillery active on Lys and Somme battlefields; heavy rain throughout day. Local fighting N. of Kemmel.	... ...	Increased raids and bombing activity on Balkan front. 11 enemy planes destroyed on Italian front.
14	Germans attack on a mile front S.W. of Morlancourt; fine counter-attacks by Australians.	... ...	Great massing of enemy troops and artillery along Alpine lines and Friuli Plains for new offensive.
15	Heavy artillery fire on whole front; infantry actions locally. N. of Kemmel, French advance their line; capture a wood S. of Hailles in Avre Valley.	... ...	Reconnoitring raids on both sides along Italian front. In Balkans lively artillery actions near Lake Doiran; British airmen bomb depôts near Seres.
16	Big-gun duel still in progress; few infantry actions; successful British raid near Beaumont Hamel (Ancre river). Sharp air fights, Saarbrücken raided. Germans bomb hospitals at Hoogsbade and Calais.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. May.
... ...	**Attack on Ostend**; H.M.S. "Vindictive" filled with concrete and sunk inside harbour mouth in early hours of morning (83).	... ...	10
In Mesopotamia, Gen. Marshall drives Turks over Lesser Zab river at Alton Keupri, 70 miles from Mosul. Turks advance in W. Persia, occupy Uskner and Suj Bulak:—Enzeli on Caspian Sea being their objective.	British submarine sinks large cruiser U-boat in Atlantic in lat. of C. St. Vincent; the first submarine of this type to be destroyed (84). Sir R. Keyes thanked by War Cabinet.	The King reviews American troops in London. Peace signed in Berlin between Finland and Turkey.	11
Successful Arab raids on Hejaz railway line and the Turkish defences round Maan.	Italian destroyers attack enemy convoy off Durazzo; sink a transport.	The Kaiser and Emperor Charles confer at German headquarters. Return of Mr. Montagu from India.	12
... ...	... ...	Government announce policy denouncing all commercial treaties which contain "most favoured nation" clauses (86).	13
... ...	Daring Italian sea-raid into military post of Pola; enemy warship torpedoed.	First million tons of ships ordered by U.S.A. on the seas.	14
... ...	Official account of Ostend raid issued.	"Bonnet Rouge" trial ends in Paris; Duval sentenced to death, other accused men imprisoned. Chino-Japanese Agreement signed at Pekin to ensure co-operation in Far East against German menace (87).	15
... ...	... ...	U.S.A. delegates received by King and Queen.	16

1918. May.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
17	Much artillery and aerial activity along front. Metz station bombed by British airmen.	... ...	In S. Albania, Franco-Italian troops drive back Austrians W. of Koritsa and advance 12 m.
18	Successful raid by Australians W. of Morlancourt; in the night they capture Ville-sur-Ancre, take 360 prisoners, 20 machine guns. Daylight raid by B.A.F. on Cologne; 33 bombs dropped, all machines return safely.	... ...	Air fights in Upper Adriatic, W. of Pola, between Italian and Austrian seaplanes.
19	British raid S.W. of Meteren. Heavy air fighting and many bombing raids behind enemy front. Shameful bombing of British hospitals at Étaples, etc., outside war zone, by German airmen; 300 casualties. Air raid on London by over 20 Gothas; considerable damage, 49 killed, 177 injured; 5 raiders destroyed.	... ...	At Capo Sile (N.E. corner of Venetian Lagoons) Italian storming party captures and holds Austrian advanced positions.
20	French carry out successful operation E. and N.E. of Locre, 400 prisoners; also big raid near Berméricourt, penetrating enemy's third line. Local fighting N. of Albert; successful operation N. W. of Merville by a Surrey battalion. Coblenz bombed.	... ...	British airmen bomb Cattaro, return undamaged. Italian seaplanes bomb Durazzo and Lagosta (off Dalmatia).
21	Hostile counter - attack N.W. of Merville fails. Successful British raids on Lys front and Arras district. Mannheim, etc., heavily bombed by British airmen. Raid on Paris by 2 Gothas, one downed.	Increasing unrest at Kiev; acts of terrorism ineffectually repressed by Germans.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. May.
British mounted troops occupy Fatha on Tigris, 45 miles N. of Tekrit; Turks retire N. Arab troops raid Turkish post at Wadi Jerdun (Palestine) on Hejaz railway.	... ...	Sudden arrest of about 150 Sinn Fein leaders in Ireland for plotting with Germany. "Denaturalization of Dangerous Aliens" Bill issued.	17
Alexandropol (Georgia) occupied by the Turks.	... ...	Proclamation by Lord French (Ld. Lt. of Ireland) *re* pro-German conspiracy.	18
.. ..	In East Africa Gen. Edwards occupies Nanungu without opposition; Germans retire S.W. towards Mahua.	... ...	19
.. ..	... ...	... ...	20
.. ..	General Edwards' troops come up with enemy's rearguard 9 miles S.W. of Nanungu.	... .	21

1918. May.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
22	Liége and Metz railways bombed by British airmen; Mannheim again attacked. Raid attempted on Paris by about 30 German machines, but only one reaches capital.	... ...	Increased artillery fighting along Piave; an attack at Capo Sile bridgehead repulsed. Allied airmen active.
23	Infantry fighting unimportant. Successful local raids round Arras. Artillery active S. of the Avre. French raids on Kemmel front.	... ...	Infantry fighting on Italian mountain front increases; much aerial activity.
24	Many raids by both sides. British at Nieppe Forest bombed by gas shells.	Gen. Semenov makes steady progress, organising anti-Bolshevist forces in Siberia. Gen. Poole lands at Murmansk to organise N. Russia Expeditionary Force.	... ...
25	Day and night raids by British. Heavy shelling by enemy of Villers-Bretonneux area. British raid on Bruges docks.	... ...	... ...
26	No infantry actions of importance; increased artillery activity at certain points N. and S. of the Avre.	... ...	Good progress made by Italian troops in mountain passes between Lake Garda and Swiss frontier (Monticello and Adamello region).
27	**Third Battle of the Aisne begins; New German thrust for Paris.** After heavy bombardment enemy deliver great attack on Aisne between Soissons and Reims; Allies' line pressed back; Germans carry Chemin des Dames Ridge; smaller attack between Locre and Voormezeele. Long-range guns bombard Paris.	... ...	Italians storm Austrian positions at Capo Sile, N.E. of Venice. British air raid on Durazzo (Albania); Austrian torpedo-boat sunk.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. May.
... ...	Air-raids on Zeebrugge; a German destroyer sunk in harbour. In E. Africa British engage enemy between Nanungu and Mahua; capture guns and ammunition, drive Germans westward.	U.S.A. Sedition Bill passed, and £300,000,000 voted for ordnance.	22
Arabs successfully attack Turks near Abu Naam (80 miles N. of Medina).	British armed mercantile cruiser "Moldavia," carrying American troops, torpedoed and sunk in Channel; 56 lost.	Georgia (Caucasus) proclaims its independence. U. S. A. National Conscription (fight or work) after 1 July decided on.	23
... ...	... ...	Government issues statement exposing Sinn Fein intrigues with Germany and the revolutionary movement in Ireland (88).	24
Arabs raid El Hasa and Ferafrai stations (Hejaz railway, N. of Maan).	... ...	King Albert thanks U.S.A. Costa Rica declares war on Germany.	25
Transcaucasian Federal Government dissolved. Georgia forms National Government. Armenian National Council takes charge of Armenian affairs.	H.M. Transport "Leasowe Castle" sunk in Mediterranean by enemy submarine, 101 lost. In Portuguese E. Africa Germans driven S. towards Upper Lurio river.	... ...	26
Tatar National Council proclaims establishment of "Republic of Azerbaijan" (N. Persia).	... ...	Interesting Parliamentary Paper (Cd. 9059) published on methods used by Germany in the past to influence British trade.	27

1918. May.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
28	Enemy across the Aisne on 18-m. front; battle on plateau between Aisne and Vesle, Allies fall back, Germans force passage of Vesle. Allies left and right wings make stand at Vregny plateau and heights of St. Thierry. Line restored S. of Ypres. Big British R.A.F. raids into Germany.	The Cossacks of the Don notify Ukraine Government of their opposition to the Soviets and of independence of the rest of Russia. Col. Semenov forced by Bolsheviks to retire to right bank of Onon (Mong.).	Two Austrian counter-attacks repulsed at Capo Sile. British aeroplanes bomb Cattaro.
29	Further Allied retreat. On left **enemy** sweep over Vregny Plateau, **take Soissons**; in centre gain heights S. of the Vesle, make progress towards the Marne. On right, Allied troops covering Reims fall back behind Aisne Canal. Enemy repulsed near Kemmel. Bombs on Metz and Thionville.	... ...	Artillery actions on the Doiran-Vardar front and in Serbian sector. Bad weather hampers activity.
30	French hold enemy up S. of Soissons, preventing further advance. In centre Germans capture Fère-en-Tardenois and Vezilly, increase their pressure towards Ville-en-Tardenois, reach the Marne near Jaulgonne, and gain some forts N.W. of Reims. Enemy claim capture of 35,000 prisoners and much war material. British bomb various towns on German front.	... ...	Franco-Greek success at Srka di Legen, 1,500 prisoners taken (11 miles W. of River Vardar).
31	Germans reach Marne river from Château Thierry to Dormans and advance on Compiègne. French retire from River Ailette, drive Germans E. of Sempigny, and recover Thillois (W. of Reims). British bomb Karlsruhe.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. May.
Severe fighting near Alexandropol (90 miles S. of Tiflis). British advance 2 miles N. from Jaffa.	... ...	British Government opens negotiations with Germany for direct exchange of prisoners on lines of Franco-German Convention. Further revelations of brutal treatment of our prisoners.	28
... ...	... ...	Report of Food Production Department issued, showing that four million acres have been added for tillage; and that four-fifths of country's food for the year will be home-grown. U.S.A. communiqué sympathising with Czecho-Slovaks and Yugo-Slavs.	29
British bomb Turks at Fatha (Tigris, above Tekrit) and at junction of Lesser Zab river.	... ...	Publication of Chino-Japanese Note *re* military agreements (89).	30
British bomb Turkish camps near Amman (Hejaz railway).	British destroyer sunk in collision. "Pres. Lincoln," U.S.A. transport, torpedoed. Fighting near Imagu Hills (160 miles N.E. of Blantyre).	Great fire at Constantinople for 27 hours. Dutch Government refuses to tolerate British examination of convoyed ships.	31

1918. June.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
1	Germans advance down River Ourcq, taking Chouy and Neuilly St. Front. French lose and retake Fort de la Pompelle (dominating Reims-Châlons Railway, S.E. of Reims); French retreat between Oise and Aisne to line Carlepont Wood (S. of Noyon)—Fontenoy (N. of Soissons). German bombardment of, and raid on, Paris.	... ...	... ...
2	Violent battle on Ourcq; Germans take and lose Longpont, Corcy, Faverolles (again retaken) and Troesnes. German attack on Château-Thierry road, S.E. of Bouresches (N.W. of Château-Thierry), repulsed. French capture Champlat (12 miles S.W. of Reims). Fierce fight at Choisy Hill, S. of Noyon. **End of Third Battle of the Aisne.**	Defeat of Bolsheviks by Semenov in E. Siberia.	... ...
3	Choisy Hill retaken by French. Germans capture Pernant (W. of Soissons). French check German attempts to enter Forest of Villers-Cotterets, re-capture Faverolles. French and Americans force Germans back over Marne at Jaulgonne (N. E. of Château-Thierry).	Retreat of Semenov on Borsia (120 miles from Karimskaya on Siberian Railway).	... ...
4	Germans capture Veuilly-la-Poterie (half-way between Ourcq and Château-Thierry). Americans check Germans at Veuilly Wood.	Ukraine Government recognised by Central Powers.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. June.
Withdrawal of British in Kirkuk area (E. of Tigris, between Mosul and Baghdad).	Germans retreat in E. Africa, crossing River Lurio (to E. of S. end of Lake Nyassa). Fighting near Imagu Hills (160 miles N.E. of Blantyre, Nyassaland).	... ...	1
... ...	U.S.A. have 150 vessels in European waters.	Publication in *Politiken* (Swedish Socialist paper) of Secret Convention between Germany and Finland (90).	2
British air raid on Amman (on Hejaz railway, 25 miles N.E. of Jericho).	German retreat in E. Africa; Germans dislodged from crossings of Upper Lurio. German submarines off New Jersey (U.S.A.) sink vessels.	British Government admits recognition of Czecho-Slovak aims (91). **Declaration of Premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy** at Versailles *re* **Poles, Czecho-Slovaks and Yugo-Slavs** (92). Proclamation of Lord French *re* Irish recruiting (93).	3
British air raid on Amman.	... ...	M. Cooreman succeeds Baron de Brogneville as Belgian P.M. M. Clémenceau praises armies of French and Allies. German article on main Continental idea (94). Renewal of Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty.	4

1918. June.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
5	Near Vingre (N.W. of Soissons) German attempt to cross Aisne checked. German attacks at Longpont (N. of Forest of Retz) and at Chezy (S. of Ourcq) defeated by French. Sir W.R. Robertson appointed to command of British home forces.	... ...	... ...
6	Germans capture village and height of Bligny (S.W. of Reims); height re-taken by British; Counter-attacks by Allies, especially in region nearest to Paris. Gotha raid on Paris; Third British air-raid on Coblenz.	Capture of Gurks (93 miles N.E. of Borsia on Kharbin - Karimskaya Railway) by Semenov.	... ...
7	French and Americans capture Veuilly-la-Poterie and Vinly (W. of Château Thierry), Bouresches and Hill 204 (W. of Château-Thierry). British regain Bligny.	Kern (N. Russia) occupied by Entente forces. Omsk (Siberia) taken by Czecho-Slovaks.	... ...
8	... ...	Bolshevik Government orders Entente forces in the N. to leave the country.	... ...
9	**First Battle of Lassigny begins. New German offensive** from between Montdidier and Noyon **towards Compiègne.** Germans enter Thiescourt Wood (S.W. of Noyon) and Ressons-sur-Matz; are checked on line Mortemer-Cuvilly.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. June.
... ...	British armed boarding-steamer torpedoed and sunk by German submarine.	Speech of Count Tisza in Hungarian Diet *re* Dual Alliance extension (94). Madsen machine-gun debate in House of Commons. General Robertson C.i.C. Home Defences.	5
... ...	"Koningen Regentes," Hospital Ship accompanying British delegates to Hague, torpedoed—4 lost.	... ...	6
... ...	... ...	Installation of Signor Avezzano as Italian Minister at Athens: friendly speech.	7
...rab raid on Hejaz railway near Towera (105 miles N.W. of Medina); British advance N. of Jaffa. Germans land at Poti (N. of Batum.)	"Pinar del Rio" (American steamer) sunk by U-boat off Maryland.	Prisoners of War Conference at the Hague opens (95). Arrival in London of Sir R. Borden and Mr. W. Massey (Canadian and New Zealand Premiers). Georgians and Armenians sign peace treaties with Turkey.	8
... ...	Commander Rizzo torpedoes and sinks Austrian Dreadnought "Szent Istvan" off Premuda Island, Dalmatia.	Speech of President Wilson to Mexican Mission (97).	9

1918. June.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
10	German advance on Compiègne. On E. French withdraw from Carlepont Wood on Ribécourt. In centre Germans take heights of Marquéglise and reach Antheuil. French retreat on River Aronde, re-capture Méry. Courcelles (S.E. of Montdidier) taken by Germans, retaken by French. Bombardment of Paris by long-range gun continues. Australians advance S. of Morlancourt (between Ancre and Somme).	Retreat of Col. Semenov in Siberia.	French carry Mt. Kami (S.W. of Lake Ochrida and villages of Streksa and Proptisti.
11	Check to German advance. Successful French counter-attack from Rubescourt to St. Maur; re-capture of Belloy. Germans driven out of Antheuil. Americans capture Belleau Wood (W. of Château-Thierry).	Soviet delegates arrive in Berlin. Czecho-Slovaks in control of Siberian Railway between Cheliabinsk and Nizhni-Udinsk (W. of Irkutsk); Bolsheviks retreat to Slatust. Czechs threaten Samara (on Volga).	... ...
12	French advance near Belloy and St. Maur; Germans cross Matz, enter Mélicocq (S. of Lassigny). Americans capture Belleau Wood (Nancy). German advance on Cutry plateau (Villers-Cotterets). 700,000 U.S. soldiers reported in France.	... ...	... ...
13	Germans gain footing on edge of Forest of Villers-Cotterets; otherwise held up. **End of First Battle of Lassigny.**	Fighting at Irkutsk (Siberia) between Red and White Guards.	Austrian attack again Cady summit and Mon cello ridge (N. and S. Tonale Pass, W. Tren defeated by Italians.
14	British successful midnight attack N. of Béthune along La Bassée Canal. General Guillaumont appointed Military Governor of Paris.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. June.
uccessful British raid on Turks N. of Kefr Malik (between Shechem Road and Jordan Valley).	... ...	International Seamen's Congress at Copenhagen forms International Federation; Mr. Havelock Wilson, President, Mr. Damm (Dane), Secretary. Officially stated that between May 15th and June 1st Germans had bombed hospitals on seven occasions, with resulting loss of 248 killed and 693 wounded.	10
ritish air raid on Amman.	... ...	Bill for new Constitution of Finland presented to Finland Diet (98). Speech of von Stein re military position (99).	11
iflis, capital of Georgia, occupied by Germans; Kurdamir (Transcauc.) and Ujari (N. Persia) occupied by Turks.	Allies enter Malema (Portuguese E. Africa). Germans retreat to River Ligonya.	1st Meeting of Imperial War Conference (100). Warm speech of Mr. Balfour re Japan. Czecho-Slovak movement recognised also by France and Italy.	12
... ...	British armed cruiser "Patia" torpedoed and sunk by German submarine.	... ...	13
urkish capture of Tabriz (N.W. Persia) reported; they repulse British on Hejaz line (Maan region, S. of Dead Sea).	... ...	Inadequate majority in Finnish Diet for bill to establish monarchy. Protocol of agreement between Don and Kuban Cossack Governments. Provisional Treaty between Russia and Ukraine (101).	14

1918. June.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
15	German air-raid on Paris. French regain Cœuvres (Villers-Cotterets).	... ...	**Second battle of the Piave begins. Great Austrian offensive from Lagarina Valley to sea;** British line in Asiago section penetrated and restored. On Grappa front Austrians gain footing in Mts. di Val Bella, Asolone and Solarolo, and are ejected. Austrians cross the middle Piave in Nervesa and Fagare-Musile regions.
16	... ...	... ...	Violent fighting on Piave. Austrians capture ground S.E. of Montello and Capo Silè (N.E. of Venice). British check Austrian advance in the hills.
17	Aeroplane raid on Kent; no damage.	... ...	Italians and French capture Razea Pizzo and heights S.E. of Sasso (Asiago). In Grappa region Allies gain ground. On Lower Piave (between S. Andrea and Fossalto) Italians repulse Austrian attempts to cross.
18	French repulse German attack on Reims front from Sillery (S. of La Pompelle Fort) to Trigny (7 miles W. of Reims).	... ...	Piave in flood. Austrian attempts to cross between S. Andrea and Candelu repulsed; Italians recapture Capo Sile.
19	... ...	Reported overthrow of Bolshevist Government in W. Siberia. Anti-Bolshevist Government set up at Nizhni-Udinsk (330 miles N.W. Lake Baikal). Tomsk taken by Anti-Bolsheviks.	Allies regain initiative; furious fighting from Montello to sea; Austrian lines on Montello thrown back; On Asiago Plateau French capture Mts. Bertigo and Pennar; Italians capture Mt. Costalunga.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. June.
.. ..	Germans retreat in E. Africa at Alto Mulocue (225 miles W. of Port of Mozambique).	Formation of Committee of Ministers for Home Affairs under Chairmanship of Sir G. Cave.	15
ritish air raid on El Kutrani on Hejaz railway (30 miles E. of S. end of Dead Sea). Yekaterinenfeld (Tiflis) occupied by Germans.	... ...	Bulgarian Cabinet (M. Radoslavov) resigns ; M. Malinov becomes Premier: **beginning of the end foreshadowed.**	**16**
. ...	... ...	Disturbances and partial strike in Vienna, etc., *re* reduced bread ration.	17
ritish air raid on Amman. German troops and at Poti (Black Sea, 35 miles N. of Batum).	Dutch Government sends to investigate cause of loss of "Koningen Regentes." Germans in retreat reach Mujebu (80 miles N. of Quilimane, Portuguese E. Africa). Russian battleship "Svobodnaya Rossiya" destroyed in Black Sea to avoid surrender to Germans.	Arrival of Prince Arthur of Connaught in Japan. Vote of credit for £500 million. Publication of Secret Treaty between Bolsheviks and Germans *re* Poland ([102]). Publication of Agreement between Entente and Sweden ([103]).	18
... ...	British squadron in N. of Heligoland Bight attacked by German seaplanes. 1 German seaplane destroyed.	M. Malinov becomes Foreign Minister. Decision *re* Finnish Monarchy postponed till 1920. Report of British Sub-Committee of Re-construction Committee *re* increase of home-grown food ([104]). Swiss Government adopts project of subvention of port at Basle.	19

1918. June.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
20	... ...	... ...	Italian advance continued in Montello, Fagare and Zenson (Lower Piave) sectors. Austrian line at Cortelazzo (mouth of Piave) broken. Nervesa re-captured.
21	... ...	... ...	Italians enlarge bridge head at Cavazuccherina (near mouth of Piave) Austrian attempts to regain initiative in Montello and Grappa regions checked; 12,000 prisoners to date.
22	Enemy attack on Bligny (Reims) repulsed.	Appeal of General Horvath to Allies for help against German invasion.	Piave in flood; Austrian retreat across Piave begins.
23	British line on Lys front advanced S.W. of Meteren.	... ...	Austrians in disordered retreat from Montello to the sea; heavy losses **End of Second Battle of the Piave.**
24	... ...	... ...	Right bank of Piave cleared of Austrians Italians attack Austrian N.W. of M. Grappa without much success Further 8,000 prisoners

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. June.
... ...	Appointment of General Northey as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of E. African Protectorate and High Commissioner for Zanzibar Protectorate.	Re-establishment of Civil Law Courts in occupied territory of Palestine. Publication of Lord Grey's "League of Nations" [105]; Report of Shipping Committee [106]; Speech of Lord Curzon *re* Ireland [107]; Speech of Mr. Balfour *re* peace [108]; Reception of Sir M. De Bunsen's Mission by President of Chile. Food riots in Vienna. Refusal of passport to M. Troelstra (Dutch Socialist leader) to visit England.	20
... ...	... ...	Food crisis in Vienna eased; Empire gathering in London. Von Kühlmann on the Balkans [109]. Mr. Balfour censures Pacifists. Labour Ministers' Manifesto [110]. Lord Curzon announces abandonment of Home Rule and conscription in Ireland for the present.	21
urkish attack at El Haza (N. Hejaz) repulsed.	... ...	Turkish war aims published [111].	22
... ...	... ...	Resignation of von Seidler (Austrian Premier); Anglo-American Union proposed by Lord Reading.	23
... ...	... ...	Speeches of Mr. Lloyd George in House of Commons [112] and of von Kühlmann, on the situation [113]. Emperor Charles refuses resignation of von Seidler. Appeal of Irish Recruiting Council: Irish overseas aghast at inaction in Ireland.	24

1918. June.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
25	American success near Belleau Wood. British air attacks on Saarbrücken, Offenburg (13 miles S.E. of Strassburg) and Karlsruhe.	M. Markiewicz (Socialist) forms cabinet in Ukraine, vice M. Lyshub resigned.	Italians take bridge-head of Capo Sile.
26	British take point W. of Vieux Berquin (10½ miles W. of Armentières). German air-raid on Paris.	Peace Treaty between Germany and Finland ratified.	... ...
27	Air-raid on Paris, 11 killed, 14 injured.	650 newly-elected members of Soviet enrolled. (116).	... ...
28	French capture Cutry Plateau. British success E. of Forest of Nieppe (N.W. of Béthune). Another air-raid on Paris.	... ...	... ...
29	French, S. of River Ourcq, carry hill between Mosloy and Passy-en-Valois.	Provisional Government proclaimed at Vladivostok (some members remaining at Tomsk).	... .
30	Two air-raids on Paris. French success between Marne and Ourcq. German attack on British near Merris (River Lys) repulsed; British success N.W. of Albert.	Murman Council decides to support Entente against Bolsheviks.	Italians capture Monte d Val Bello and Col de Rosso (Asiago). 2,00 prisoners.
Jnly. 1	French capture St. Pierre Aigle (village N.W. of Forest of Villers-Cotterets). Americans capture Vaux (W. of Château-Thierry). British air raids on Mannheim, Coblenz, Thionville and Trèves.	... ...	Italians gain positions i N.W. of Monte Grappa

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. June.
... ...	... ...	Speech of Chief Secretary for Ireland in House of Commons (114).	25
... ...	... ...	Labour Conference in London (115). House of Lords approves principle of League of Nations. Strike of aircraft workers.	26
... ...	Hospital ship "Llandovery Castle" torpedoed S.W. of Fastnet—all boats (except one) rammed and sunk: 244 lost. Four British destroyers fight eight German ones: no damage received.	Agreement between Sweden, Finland and Germany for abolition of forts on Aaland Islands. Yugo-Slav deputation at Rome (117). Mr. Hughes in London. Chamber of Commerce declares for abandonment of policy of open door. Speech of M. Kerenski at Labour Conference, London.	27
Arabs capture Kalaat el Almar (200 miles N. of Medina) from Turks.	... ...	2nd U.S.A. communiqué in favour of deliverance of all Slavs from German or Austro-Hungarian rule.	28
... ...	... ...	... ...	29
... ...	... ...	... ...	30
... ...	U.S. transport "Corrington" torpedoed and sunk, 6 lost. Five British aeroplanes bomb Austrian base at Cattaro. (Portuguese E. Africa): Germans under Lettow-Vorbeck fight British and Portuguese at Nhamacurra (26 miles N. of Quilimane).	Appointment of five M.P.'s to investigate Alien question and to advise action to be taken. Publication of Mr. Lloyd George's reply to deputation of Federalists (118). Serious explosion at shell factory in Midlands, 100 killed, 150 injured.	July. 1

1918. July.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
2	Germans re-capture ground N.W. of Albert. French advance N. of River Aisne near Moulin sous Touvent (N.W. of Soissons). 1,019,115 U.S. troops embarked for France up-to-date: 291 lost at sea.	... ...	Successful Italian attack on Austrians in Piave delta begins—1,900 prisoners.
3	French advance N. of Aisne between Autrèches on E. and Moulin sous Touvent on W.; 1,000 prisoners.	Germans prepare to advance on Murman railway. New Provisional Government established at Vladivostok ([121]).	... ...
4	Australians and Americans re-capture village of Hamel and Vaire Wood (E. of Amiens).	Czecho-Slovaks defeat Bolsheviks near Nikolaievsk (50 miles N. of Vladivostok) and occupy the town.	Continued Italian advance in Piave delta and on Grappa front.
5	Australians advance line N.E. of Villers-Bretonneux (S.E. of Amiens).	... ...	French and Italian offensive in S. Albania begins.
6	... ...	Cossacks fight Bolsheviks N.W. of Nikolsk (between Vladivostok and Khabarovsk) and Czecho-Slovaks take Nikolsk. Assassination of Count Mirbach (German Ambassador at Moscow).	Piave delta cleared of Austrians by 23rd Italian Corps; 21,000 men and 63 guns, etc., taken by Italians since 15.6.
7	Australian advance continued on each side of River Somme. German air-raid on ambulance park at La Panne (village behind Yser); 43 girls killed.	Czecho-Slovaks defeat Bolsheviks near Chita (E. of Irkutsk).	Italians attack on Middle and Lower Vojusa (S. Albania).

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. July.
... ...	... ...	Opening of International Commercial Conference at Westminster. Establishment of (British) Central Council of Agriculture. Statement of General Botha *re* military and police measures ([119]). Publication of Austrian Socialists' Declaration *re* Peace ([120]).	2
... ...	Retreat of Germans at Nhamacurra.	Proclamation of Sinn Fein as dangerous organisation. Death of Lord Rhondda (British Food Controller). Death of Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey; succeeded by Mohammed VI. (Vahid-ed-Din).	3
... ...	... ...	British Government reiterates British right of search, but waives it *re* Dutch Convoy to E. Indies ([122]). American Independence Day Celebrations ([123]). Proclamation at Constantinople of Vahid-ed-Din as Sultan.	4
... ...	Dutch Government accepts conditions *re* convoy; Convoy sails.	Treaty of Bukarest passes Reichstag.	5
... ...	... ...	Publication of Montagu–Chelmsford Report *re* Indian Constitutional Reforms ([124]). U.S. first large aeroplane launched near New York. Silver Wedding of Their Majesties.	6
... ...	... ...	Agreement between Great Britain, U.S., France and Murman Council *re* Allied help.	7

1918. July.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
8	Successful French attack N.W. of Longpont (W. of Villers-Cotterets); 346 prisoners.	Czecho-Slovaks occupy Irkutsk. Declaration of aims to Allies by Siberian Government.	Italians win passage of Vojusa and occupy Fieri (20 miles N.E. of Valona); French and Italians threaten Berat (N.E. of Valona).
9	... ...	Bolsheviks take Sizran and Bulgulma, and reach Stavropol (N.W. of Samara). Martial law at Moscow.	Successful Italian progress in Albania.
10	French capture whole of Courcy (village E. of Villers-Cotterets).	General Horvath (Czecho-Slovak Commander) establishes new Siberian Government at Grodekovo (N.W. of Vladivostok) ([125]).	Italians occupy Berat (Albania).
11	Successful Australian raid near Merris (N. of River Lys). 74 British air-raids in Germany during June announced.	... ...	... ...
12	... ...	Announcement of Allied force on Murman coast. Czecho-Slovaks capture Kazan (on River Volga); Czecho-Slovaks control Siberian Railway E. of Penza.	French advance on both sides of River Devoli (S. Albania); Austrians retreat.
13	... ...	... ...	French General Gramat appointed C. of S. to Greek Army.
14	... ...	... ...	French capture Austrian positions on River Devoli (Albania).

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. July.
... ...	British monitors aid Italian advance on Lower Vojusa.	Report of five M.P.'s *re* enemy aliens, recommending stricter treatment. H. of C. prolongs life of Parliament to 30.1.19.	8
... ...	Announced that ships lost homeward bound to U.K. since 1.1.18 rather more than 1 per cent.	Salzburg Conference opens *re* economic relations of Central Powers. Resignation of von Kühlmann (German Foreign Secretary); succeeded by Admiral von Hintze. Appointment of Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., as (British) Food Controller.	9
... ...	"Carpathia" s.s. (Cunard Liner) torpedoed and sunk in Atlantic, W. of Ireland, 5 lost.	Mr. Asquith on President Wilson and League of Nations.	10
... ...	U.S. supply ship "Westover" torpedoed and sunk in European waters, 10 lost.	Count Hertling in Committee of Reichstag on foreign policy; to be unchanged [126]. British Government announces stricter treatment of enemy aliens to be adopted.	11
... ...	Japanese battleship "Kawachi" blown up and sunk in Tokuyama Bay, 500 casualties.	Count Hertling in Reichstag on Belgium as a pawn. Prussian Upper House expels Prince Lichnowsky. Mr. Hughes (Australian Premier) *re* Pacific islands [127]. Denaturalisation Bill passes first and second reading in Commons.	12
Turks attack British positions on Jordan and on Abu Tellul ridges (7 miles N. of Jericho).	... ...	**Haiti declares war on Germany.**	13
Defeat of Turks at passages of Jordan and on Abu Tellul ridges, 510 prisoners.	... ...	Provisional agreement between British and German delegates to Hague *re* Prisoners of War [128].	**14**

1918. July.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
15	**Second Battle of the Marne** begins. Great German offensive on front of 50 miles E. and W. of Reims, from Château-Thierry on W. to Main de Massiges on E. On E. Germans held in check. On W. Germans penetrate 2 or 3 miles on 20-mile front; cross Marne between Dormans and Fossoy (W. of Château-Thierry). Americans repulse Germans at Vaux.	... ...	... ...
16	S. of Dormans French and Americans counter-attack and take villages of St. Agneau and La Chapelle. Germans advance up Marne to Montvoison (7 miles from Épernay).	**Ex-Tsar Nicholas and family shot** at Ekaterinburg, capital of Red Ural, by order of Ural Regional Council (129).	... ...
17	E. of Reims French defeat Germans S. of Prunay. S.W. of Reims French retake and lose Montvoisin. S.E. of Villers-Bretonneux. Australians advance line. 30 German divisions engaged.	... ...	... ...
18	**High-water mark of the War. Great Allied counter attack** on 27-mile front between Fontenoy (6½ miles N.W. of Soissons) and Belleau (6 miles N.W. of Château-Thierry). French reach Mont de Paris (1 mile from Soissons) and 5 miles of Crise Valley, E. of Buzancy. S. of Ourcq, French and Americans secure line Marizy – Hautvesnes – Belleau. S. of Marne Germans reach St. Agneau. E. of Reims French retake Prunay and defeat Prussian Guard E. of Prosnes. Aeroplane raid on Kent; no casualties.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. July.
.. ..	British transport "Barunga" sunk by German submarine. French transport "Djemnah" torpedoed and sunk in Mediterranean, 442 lost.	Field-Marshal Conrad von Hötzendorf (Austria) placed on retired list.	15
.. ..	... ...	Trial of M. Malvy, former French Minister of Interior, on charge of treason.	16
.. ..	... ...	General Pershing, commanding U.S. Army, made G.C.B., and Generals Bliss and March G.C.M.G.	17
.. ..	... ...	Debate in Reichsrat *re* "German Course" of Austrian policy (130). Japanese Diplomatic Council approves U.S.'s proposal for intervention in Siberia.	18

1918. July.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
19	French and Americans advance on Soissons-Thierry line, taking Vierzy (N. of Ourcq) and Neuilly St. Front (S. of Ourcq). S. of Marne, French re-take Montvoison. British capture Meteren (W. of Bailleul), taking 300 prisoners.	... ...	... ...
20	Germans re-cross Marne. 20,000 prisoners and 400 guns since 18th. British French and Italians advance in Ardre valley, in Bois de Courton, and towards St. Euphraise. Aeroplane raid on Kent; no damage.	... ...	... ...
21	French recapture Château-Thierry. Allied progress in Ardre valley continued; Bois de Courton captured.	... ...	... ...
22	Allies hold German counter-attacks between Ourcq and Marne, and cross Marne near Dormans at Chassons and Passy. Germans in retreat. General Gouraud reoccupies former positions between the Suippe river and Massiges.	... ...	Allied offensive in Albania checked.
23	British take Marfaux (S.W. of Reims). French and Americans continue advance N. and S. of Ourcq, reaching Oulchy la Ville and occupying Bois du Châtelet. N. of Montdidier French occupy Mailly-Raineval, Sauvillers and Aubervillers.	Appointment of Herr Helfferich (German ex-Minister of Interior) as Ambassador at Moscow. Siberian Government at Vladivostok resigns; Proclamation of Siberian Government Council (133).	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. July.
... ...	British airmen, supported by detachment of Grand Fleet, bomb Zeppelin base near Tondern (Schleswig - Holstein). French liner "Australien" (Messageries Maritimes) torpedoed in Mediterranean, 20 lost. U.S. armoured cruiser "San Diego" sunk off Fire Island, off New York, 6 lost. "Justicia" (White Star Liner) torpedoed off N. coast of Ireland, 10 lost.	**Honduras declares War on Germany.** British Ministerial changes ([131]). Admiral Sims made G.C.M.G. Statement of Lord R. Cecil *re* Allies Trade Policy ([132]). Denaturalisation Bill read third time in Commons. Sedition Committee Report (Rowlatt) published in India.	19
... ...	British destroyer "Marne" sinks German submarine attacking "Justicia"; "Justicia" sinks after long fight.	Mr. Balfour replies to Hertling's "pawn" speech. Threatening meeting of munition-workers at Birmingham.	20
... ...	Portuguese E. Africa: battle between British and Germans at Namirrue (near confluence of Rivers Namirrue and Ligonya).	Appeal of Ministry of Munitions to workers not to strike during critical battle.	21
... ...	... ...	Dr. von Seidler resigns Austrian Premiership. Resignation of Lord Lee as Director-General of Food Production.	22
... ...	Retreat of Germans at Namirrue. British armed mercantile cruiser "Marmora" torpedoed and sunk by German submarine, 100 lost.	Munition-workers' strike at Coventry. Mr. Herbert Hoover (U.S. Food Controller) at Mansion House, London. King visits Grand Fleet.	23

1918. July.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
24	French and Americans advance S. of Ourcq towards Fère-en-Tardenois and along Marne in Forest of Fère (between Chartèves and Jaulgonne).	... ...	Successful French and Italian fighting in Albania.
25	Allies advance continued. French re-take Main de Messiges (E. of Reims). Allies take Villemontoire (6 miles S. of Soissons), Oulchy-le-Château (N. of River Ourcq) and S. half of Forest of Fère.	Czecho-Slovaks capture Simbirsk (corn granary on W. bank of Volga, 130 miles from Samara).	... ...
26	General retreat of Germans on Marne towards Épernay. Partial capture of Buzancy by Scottish Division.	French troops join the N. Russian Expeditionary Force at Murmansk.	... ...
27	General German retreat N. of Marne; Cavalry pursue. Allied troops reach line Bruyères–Chaumuzy. (Bruyères 3 miles W. of Fère-en-Tardenois. Chaumuzy on River Ardre, S.W. of Reims).	... ...	... ...
28	French advance, occupying Fère-en-Tardenois; British re-take Montagne de Bligny (Ardre valley).	... ...	... ...
29	German positions N. of Oulchy-le-Château stormed. French capture Grand Rozoy. French and British capture Buzancy. Australians capture Merris and advance in Morlancourt sector, S. of Albert.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. July.
... ...	... ...	Dr. von Hussarek, Austrian Premier. General Smuts in London *re* future of S. Africa. Birmingham munition-workers' strike. Scheme of Imperial Preference adopted.	24
... ...	... ...	Speech of Mr. Lloyd George at dinner to Food Controllers of France, Italy and U.S.A. Mr. Balfour at inauguration of Yugo-Slav National War Aims Committee. Conference of National Engineering and Allied Trades' Council decides for strike if no settlement before July 30.	25
... ...	... ...	Japan accepts U.S.'s proposals for joint action in Siberia on behalf of Czecho-Slovaks. Government warning to munition-workers: After 29th, alternative is return to work or military service.	26
... ...	... ...	Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, on Indian Constitutional Reform (134).	27
... ...	... ...	... ...	28
... ...	... ...	Munition-workers' strike at end.	29

1918. July.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
30	Strong German resistance all along line. At St. Euphraise (S. W. of Reims) German counter-attack fails. Remigny captured.	Murder of F.M. von Eichhorn (German Military dictator in Ukraine) at Kiev.	... ...
31	Severe fighting round Seringes (N. E. of Fère-en-Tardenois); finally left to Americans.	... ...	... ...
Aug. 1	Allies advance on Ourcq, on N. reaching line Cramoiselle-Cramaille (N.W. of Fère-en-Tardenois), on S. taking Cierges (S.E. of Fère-en-Tardenois). French capture Romigny (S.W. of Reims).	**Allied forces land at Archangel** and capture defences.	... ...
2	French re-take Soissons. Germans retreating to River Vesle.	Pro-Entente revolution in Archangel.	... ...
3	Allies reach Fismes (on River Vesle), and re-take 50 villages. Germans retreat behind River Ancre from Hamel (N. of Albert) to Dernancourt (S. of Albert).	**British force lands at Vladivostok.**	... ...
4	Americans take Fismes; Allies on right bank of Vesle. **End of second battle of the Marne.**	General Kirchbach takes command at Kiev.	... ...
5	Five German airships attack E. Anglia: no casualties. One brought down in flames 40 miles from land.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. July.
... ...	... ...	Onondaga Indians declare war on Germany.	30
... ...	... ...	Lord R. Cecil accepts recommendations of Royal Commission on F. O. Reforms (135). Lord Lansdowne's letter *re* conditions of Peace discussions. Speech of Mr. Lloyd George to Manufacturers (136). Sir Charles W. Fielding appointed D.G. of Food Production.	31
... ...	... ...	Speech of Mr. Balfour on League of Nations.	Aug. 1
urks occupy Urmia, N.W. Persia.	... ...	Japanese Government decides to act with U.S.A. in sending troops to Vladivostok.	2
... ...	British Ambulance transport "Warilda," homeward bound, torpedoed and sunk, 123 lost.	... ...	3
... ...	... ...	... ...	4
... ...	... ...	Message of Mr. Lloyd George to British Empire to "Hold Fast." U.S.A. Man-Power Bill introduced into Congress; military age from 18 to 45.	5

1918. Aug.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
6	Germans attack S. of Morlancourt (S. of Albert), re-taking part of Australian gains. General Foch promoted Marshal of France.	... ...	... ...
7	... ...	... ...	... ...
8	**Second and decisive Battle of Amiens begins.** Great Franco-British advance (British 4th and French 1st Armies) on Amiens front from Morlancourt to Montdidier. General line advanced to Plessier-Rozainvillers, Beaucourt, Caix, Framerville, Chipilly, and W. of Morlancourt.	... ...	... ...
9	**Second battle of Lassigny begins.** British occupy Morlancourt and reach Lihons (2 miles from Chaulnes). French 3rd Army advances on Montdidier from N. and S., capturing Assainvillers (on S.) and Pierrepont (on N.).	News of arrest of Messrs. Lockhart (British Consul-General at Moscow) and Wardrop (British Consul) by Bolsheviks.	Italian air raid on Vienna dropping leaflets, not bombs.
10	French retake Montdidier.	... ...	... .
11	Allied advance between River Avre and River Oise reaches line Armancourt (S.W. of Roye), Tilloy, Cambronne (between Matz and Oise) ; British air raid on Karlsruhe.	1st Japanese contingents arrive at Vladivostok. Semenov defeats Bolsheviks N. of Manchuria Station. Arrival of German Embassy (Helfferich) from Moscow at Pskov.	... .
12	**Close of battle of Amiens. German General Staff loses heart**	... ...	... .

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Aug.
... ...	... ...	Speech of Mr. Montagu on Indian Constitutional Reform (131). M. Malvy sentenced to five years' banishment. Czechs, Yugo-Slavs, some Poles vote against Austrian Budget. Retirement of Herren Ballin and Holtzendorff from Council of Central Europe.	6
... ...	French cruiser "Dupetit Thouars" torpedoed in Atlantic, 13 lost.	Mr. Lloyd George on War position(138).	7
... ...	... ...	(British) Education Act receives Royal Assent. Reply of Mr. Balfour in Commons to Pacifists (139).	8
...	... ...	Declaration (dated 6.8) of British Government to Peoples of Russia published (140). Appeal of Executive of Miners' Federation of Great Britain to miners to increase output of coal by avoiding unnecessary absenteeism.	9
... ...	... ...	... ...	10
... ...	Off W. Frisian coast fight between British naval light forces and aircraft and German aircraft; German airship burnt N. of Island of Ameland; 6 British motor-boats lost.	... ...	11
... ...	... ...	Speech of Sr. Giolitti on reconstruction after War.	12

1918. Aug.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
13	French capture Belval (1½ miles S. from Lassigny).	Appeal of General Dieterichs to Allied Naval and Military Commanders at Vladivostok for help. Release of Messrs. Lockhart and Wardrop.	... ...
14	**German retreat from River Ancre begins:** evacuation of Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Puisieux, Bucquoy. N. of Oise French capture Ribécourt. On Lys salient British establish posts S. and E. of Vieux Berquin (6 miles E.S.E. of Hazelbrouck).	... ...	... ...
15	French complete capture of Lassigny Massif by capture of Alliche farm. **End of second battle of Lassigny.** Last German air raid on Paris. British cross Ancre to Thiepval Wood and make progress between Beaucourt (N. of Albert) and Puisieux (N.E. of Beaucourt).	Announcement of British troops at Baku (on W. of Caspian Sea) and at Krasnovodsk (on E. of Caspian, terminus of Central Asiatic Railway).	... ...
16	Anglo-French advance on Roye progresses. German counter attack at Damery (N.W. of Roye) repulsed.	General Otani (Japanese) commanding Allied expedition, arrives at Vladivostok. Sir Charles Eliot appointed British High Commissioner in Siberia.	... ...
17	French capture Cæsar's Camp trenches (W. of Roye) and Canny-sur-Matz (N.W. of Lassigny). New advance of French in angle between Oise and Lower Aisne. French advance 1 mile N. of Autrêches.	Arrival of U.S.A. troops at Vladivostok. Announcement of re-capture of Irkutsk by Czecho-Slovaks and Siberian troops. Reported defeat of Bolsheviks on Ussuri front by Czecho-Slovaks.	... ...
18	French advance between Oise and Lower Aisne, capturing plateau about Nampeel and village of Nouvron-Vingre. British advance between Vieux Berquin and Bailleul, capturing Oultersteene.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Aug.
... ...	... ...	British declaration recognising Czecho-Slovaks as Allied nation; latter declare war on Germany.	13
... ...	Portuguese E. Africa: Germans 60 miles inland from coast at Angoche (seaport 100 miles S.W. of Mozambique).	... ...	14
... ...	... ...	Relations between U.S.A. and Bolshevist Government in Russia severed. Spanish Note to Germany *re* Shipping losses (141). Meeting of Kaiser Wilhelm and Emperor Charles at Main Head Quarters.	15
... ...	... ...	National Yugo-Slav Council Meeting at Laibach.	16
... ...	... ...	... ...	17
... ...	... ...	British Government announcement *re* representation of Dominions in Imperial War Cabinet (142).	18

1918. Aug.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
19	N. of Oise French capture Le Hamel; between Oise and Aisne French capture Morsain; British retake Merville (Lys front).	Successful Bolshevist attack on Ussuri front. Allied line withdrawn 6 miles.	... ...
20	French between Oise and Aisne reach Lombray.	British War Office announces Japanese to be advancing beyond Nikolaievsk (at mouth of Amur).	
21	French capture Lassigny. **Battle of Bapaume begins.** British 3rd and 4th Armies attack N. of River Ancre on 10-mile front between Beaucourt-sur-Ancre and Moyenneville. British line reaches Albert-Arras Railway.	Reported Bolshevist advance towards Grodekoro (on Kharbin-Vladivostok Railway). Announcement of appointment of M. Regnault (ex-French Ambassador at Tokyo) to be French representative at Vladivostok.	... ...
22	**British** attack between Ancre and Somme, **recapture Albert** and Bray-Albert road. French advance on Noyon, to Quierzy (S. of Oise) and to River Divette from Evricourt to mouth (N. of Oise).	Statement of Allies at Archangel of aims (146).	Austrians begin counter-offensive in Albania.
23	British attack on front of 33 miles from Mercatel (5 miles S. of Arras) to Lihons (N.W. of Chaulnes). British cross Arras-Bapaume road, advancing on Bapaume from N. and N.W. About Albert British capture high ground to E. S. of Somme British capture Chuignolles (on Péronne road).	Semenov advances from Manchuria Station and defeats Bolsheviks.	Austrians renew attacks on Italian positions (S Albania).

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Aug.
... ...	... ...	Italian newspapers begin discussion *re* difference in Foreign policy between S'ri. Orlando (Premier) and Sonnino (Foreign Secretary).	19
British and Arab attacks continued against Hejaz Railway.	... ...	Speech of Dr. Solf (German Colonial Secretary) in reply to Mr. Balfour's speech of 8.8.18 (143). Committee of Representatives established by Inter-Allied Food Council (144).	20
... ...	... ...	Speech of Lord Reading *re* U.S.A. and War (145).	21
Japanese detachment joins Semenov at Manchuria Station.	... ...	... ...	22
.. ..	... ...	Lord Robert Cecil (Assistant Foreign Secretary) on Dr. Solf's speech of 20.8.18 (147).	23

1918. Aug.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
24	British advance on Bapaume, capture Bray (S. of Albert), Thiepval Ridge (N.E. of Albert), Miraumont (W. of Bapaume), Biefvillers (N. of Albert) and reach Avesnes les Bapaume (W. outskirt of Bapaume).	Successful attack of Allies on Bolsheviks, who retreat to Kraevsk, (Ussuri front). Announcement of tunnel, 39 miles E. of Lake Baikal, blown up by Bolsheviks.	... ...
25	British advance on Bapaume; on N. capture Behagnies, Sapignies and Favreuil; on S. hold Albert–Bapaume road.	Czecho-Slovaks occupy Kazan (on River Volga). Coup d'état of General Horvath (148).	Austrians recapture Fieri and Berat (S. Albania).
26	**Battle of the Scarpe** (E. of Arras) **begins.** British 1st Army attack Germans on River Scarpe, capture Monchy-le-Preux (S. of Scarpe) and reach outskirts of Roeux (N. of Scarpe).	Allied and Czech patrols disarm 400 Russian volunteers supporting Horvath.	... ...
27	British capture Chérisy, Bois du Sart (S. of Scarpe), Roeux, etc. (N. of Scarpe). Severe fighting N. and S. of Bapaume. British take Trônes Wood (E. of Albert). S. of Somme, British advance towards Péronne, reaching line Fontaine-les-Coppy—Vermandovillers. French occupy Roye.	German and Russian Governments conclude Supplementary Treaty of Peace. (150)	... ...
28	British advance N. and S. of Somme towards Péronne, reaching line Fresnes – Herbécourt – Curlu; British capture Hardecourt (E. of Albert). French advance on Noyon, occupying Chaulnes, Nesle, Vauchelles (2 miles from Noyon).	Japanese report retreat of Bolsheviks to Ussuri. Mr. Miliukov leaves Cadets and forms Constitutional Monarchist Party. General Semenov captures Borzia Station (Siberia); Bolsheviks retreat towards Onon River.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Aug.
.. ..	... ...	U.S.A. House of Representatives pass Man-Power Bill (336 votes to 2).	24
.. ..	... ...	Germany accepts Spanish terms *re* Spanish losses caused by submarines.	25
.. ..	... ...	Letter of Lord Hugh Cecil on Lord Lansdowne's policy (149). Finnish Government repudiates alleged intention of supporting German Murman expedition. Manifesto of Ukrainian National Council in Paris appealing for moral support against Germany. Announcement that Duke Adolf-Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin no longer candidate for Finnish throne.	26
Constantinople bombed by British airmen.	... ...	... ...	27
... ...	... ...	Announcement of retirement of Mr. Page, U.S.A. Ambassador in London.	28

1918. Aug.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
29	British re-capture Bapaume. French re-capture Noyon and cross River Ailette.	British Embassy at Petrograd attacked by Bolshevist troops; Capt. Cromie, Naval Attaché, killed.	Austrian offensive in S. Albania checked.
30	British advance on Péronne, crossing Somme at Feuillères (W. of Péronne) and taking Cléry (N.W. of Péronne). British advance towards Cambrai, attacking between Haucourt and Hendecourt (N. and S. of Arras–Cambrai road); Violent fighting at Bullecourt (S. of Hendecourt). Germans retreat on Lys front; British re-occupy Bailleul.	Attempt on Lenin's life in Moscow.	... ...
31	British capture Mont St. Quentin (overlooking Péronne). **End of Battle of Bapaume.** Germans evacuate Mt. Kemmel.	Supplementary Peace Treaties signed at Berlin. Bolshevik position 75 miles S. of Archangel on Vologda Railway carried by Allies.	... ...
Sept. 1	Capture of Péronne; British take Bouchavesnes and Rancourt and make general progress S. of Scarpe; On Lys front they advance and capture Neuve Eglise. Over 57,000 prisoners and 650 guns re-taken by British during August. French advance continues N. of Noyon; Above Soissons they capture Leury, Juvigny, Coucy and other places.	Terrorism in Moscow; 5,000 social-revolutionaries sentenced to death by Bolsheviks.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Aug.
... ...	"Casara," Spanish s.s. torpedoed and sunk by German submarine.	Mr. Ryan (U.S.A.) to be A.S. of War, with title and functions of Director of Air Service. Visit of Kaiser Wilhelm to Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria at Nauheim.	29
Publication of General Marshall's 1st Despatch re Mesopotamia.	... ...	(British) Government welcome to Mr. Gompers (President of American Federation of Labour). London Police strike.[161]	30
... ...	British attack Germans successfully near Lioma, in Lurio valley (Portuguese E. Africa), and drive them S.	London Police strike settled; men return to work.	31
Turks begin attack on Baku.	... ...	... ...	Sept. 1

1918. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
2	Battle on 23-mile front; **Troops** of First Army, supported by tanks, **break through Drocourt–Quéant "Switch"** line, S. of Scarpe, capture Cagnicourt and Villers, encircle and take Quéant by nightfall; 10,000 prisoners. On Lys front British also gain ground, and N. of Péronne, where Sailly - Saillisel and whole of St. Pierre-Vaast Wood re-taken. General Mangin continues advance N. of Soissons, captures Neuilly and Terny Sorny.	In Siberia Czech forces advancing E. from Lake Baikal effect junction with Cossacks from Manchurian border under General Semenov. On Vladivostok front Japanese continue to drive back enemy.	... ...
3	**End of battle of the Scarpe.** British advance rapidly beyond Drocourt-Quéant line towards Canal du Nord, capture Lécluse, Rumancourt and Baralle. Germans evacuate Lens, retreat rapidly between Quéant and Péronne. On Lys front we capture Richebourg - St. Vaast. S. of Péronne French cross Somme at Épenancourt. E. of Noyon they reach outskirts of Salency.	... ...	Austrians re - take two observation posts from Italians between Mt. Mantello and S. Matteo.
4	Germans retreat on wider front; Canal du Nord forced by British and villages of Manancourt and Étricourt carried. Ruyaulcourt also taken and outskirts of Havrincourt Wood reached. British reach Moeuvres. On Lys front Ploegsteert and Hill 63 carried. Prisoners since 2nd number 15,000. Germans retreat before French in Noyon pocket, between Canal du Nord and Oise. French line now passes through Guiscard and Apilly.	Oboserskaia (73 miles S. of Archangel) occupied by Allied forces, after severe fighting with forces led by Germans. Execution at Moscow of Dora Kaplan, the assailant of Lenin.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Sept.
... ...	... ...	... ...	2
... ...	... ...	The United States recognise the Czecho-Slovaks as a co-belligerent nation.	3
... ...	... ...	... ...	4

1918. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
5	British still advance N. and S. of Péronne; approach high ground on Athies–Nurlu front; local fighting about Moeuvres and Neuville-Bourjonval. Steady advance of General Humbert's Army from Noyon towards St. Quentin; crosses Somme canal and approaches within 3 miles of Ham. On Vesle front (E. of Soissons) Franco-American troops drive Germans N. towards the Aisne.	North of Vladivostok Japanese capture Khabarovsk, an important enemy base, with much booty and 120 enemy guns.	... ...
6	On Amiens–St. Quentin road British press forward. Germans in full retreat from the Somme. Ham and Chauny retaken by French. In N. English troops advance N.W. of Armentières and re-take Bailleul. Americans reach S. bank of Aisne river.	... ...	... ...
7	Rapid British and French pursuit of Germans, who retreat towards "Hindenburg" Line. British take Roisel (railway junction for St. Quentin and Cambrai) and greater part of Havrincourt Wood. On Somme French capture Pithon, Dury and Ollezy, E. of Ham, cross Crozat canal at Pont de Tugny and St. Simon after heavy fighting. On Lys front enemy display strong resistance.	First instalment of Russian War Indemnity to Germany, consisting of £12,500,000 in gold and bank notes is sent from Moscow to the frontier.	... ...
8	Enemy show increased resistance. Violent fighting N. and E. of St. Simon. Avesnes lost and re-taken by French, who also take Artemps, Happencourt, Fluquières, Vaux and gain ground both sides of Oise river. Over 19,000 prisoners taken by British in past week. Over 150,000 taken by Allies since 18.7.	Representatives of neutral countries make strong protest against the wholesale arrests and executions carried out in Russia. Junction of the Czecho - Slovaks at Olovyanna in Siberia with other Czech forces from the E.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Sept.
The Hejaz Arabs continue to harry the Turks in frequent raids round Medina.	... ...	Arrest in London of M. Litvinov and other Bolsheviks, as guarantees for the safety of British subjects in Russia.	5
... ...	In E. Africa von Lettow's forces are overtaken on Upper Lurio river near Anguros and attacked by two British columns from S. and S.E. Enemy retreat W. after severe losses in killed and captured.	... ...	6
... ...	Publication by Admiralty of names of commanders of 151 "U" boats disposed of by Navy.	... ...	7
... ...	... ...	... ...	8

1918. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
9	After sharp fighting British gain high ground between Havrincourt and Gouzeaucourt, overlook-Hindenburg Line. French push well across Crozat Canal towards St. Quentin and La Fère; main progress made E. of St. Simon; they capture Grand Seraucourt, Montescourt, Remigny and Liez Fort. Two strong counter-attacks at Laffaux (between Soissons and Laon) repulsed.	Complete anarchy reported in Petrograd; Bolsheviks massacre the "bourgeoisie." Threat to execute British officials.	Greek new advanced line heavily bombed in Struma Valley.
10	Local fighting in Epéhy and Gouzeaucourt sectors. British patrols make progress N.E. of Neuve Chapelle. E. of Crozat Canal between St. Quentin and La Fère, French make further progress; they occupy Hinancourt and Travecy. Special Order of the Day issued: 75,000 prisoners and 750 guns taken by British in four weeks.	Fight for Kazan (Volga) and reported Soviet success.	... ...
11	Sharp fighting on Cambrai front, where enemy make counter-attacks at Gouzeaucourt and Mœuvres. British line advanced further S.: Vermand, Attilly and Vendelles are taken. British rush and hold the "Railway Triangle" position, S.W. of La Bassée. Counter-attacks round Laffaux repulsed by French. Belgians gain ground N. of Ypres.	Arrival of American troops at Archangel announced.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Sept.
... ...	... ...	... ...	9
... ...	... ...	... ...	10
... ...	... ...	Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse (brother-in-law of the Kaiser), candidate for Kingdom of Finland.	11

1918. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
12	**Battle of Epéhy begins:** British success on Cambrai front, Mœuvres, Havrincourt and Trescault taken; over 1,000 prisoners. **Battle of St. Mihiel** begins: Americans supported by French, begin attack on St. Mihiel salient, S. of Verdun; they advance 5 miles on a 12-mile front; about 8,000 prisoners. Heavy rain and high wind impedes air work.	... ...	Artillery activity on whole Struma front.
13	British and French nearing St. Quentin: they take Holnon Wood and Savy respectively. Complete success of Americans in St. Mihiel salient, they make over 13,000 prisoners. **End of battle of St. Mihiel.**	... ...	... ...
14	Continued German retreat between the Meuse and Moselle, closely followed by French and Americans. Between the Oise and Aisne the French capture Allemant village and Laffaux Mill in local attacks. German counter-attacks at Havrincourt fail.	... ...	... ...
15	British capture Maissemy, 5 miles N.W. of St. Quentin. Germans make ineffective counter-attacks S. of the Oise. Americans continue advance on 33-mile front; they come within reach of fortress guns of Metz. Karlsruhe and Mainz heavily bombed by R.A.F.	... ...	**Battle of the Vardar begins.** French and Serbian offensive in the Balkans; Bulgarian position carried on front of 7 miles, and 800 prisoners taken.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Sept.
... ...	The Union-Castle liner "Galway Castle" torpedoed without warning in Channel; 154 lives lost.	Blue Book (Cd. 9146) and (Cd. 8371) issued, describing German rule in S.W. Africa and ill-treatment of the natives.	12
... ...	... ...	Registration in U.S.A. of 13 million citizens between 18 and 21, and 32 and 35 for military service. British Railway strike begins in S. Wales.	13
ritish force withdrawn from Baku (Caspian Sea) owing to failure of Armenians to support them [152].	... ...	Germany makes peace offer to Belgium on the basis of no indemnity or reparation, etc.	14
... ...	... ...	Austria-Hungary sends a Note to U.S.A. and all belligerent and neutral powers suggesting a "confidential and non-binding" discussion on peace terms.	15

1918. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
16	Slight advance by British in neighbourhood of Ploegsteert and E. of Ypres. French capture Vailly (N.E. of Soissons) and Mt. des Singes. Americans advance along W. bank of Moselle. Air Raid on Paris by Gothas during the night: 6 killed, 15 injured, 2 raiders brought down.	Archangel front; successful operation by naval units and Allied troops on the River Dvina; two enemy ships sunk, three guns captured.	Franco-Serbian advance continues; the troops advance to a depth of 5 miles on 16-mile front in region of Dobropolje. Italians make successful raid N. and N.W. of Mt. Grappa; capture over 300 prisoners and some machine guns.
17	British make local progress N. W. of St. Quentin and in the north near Ploegsteert. Germans counter-attack at Mœuvres. French gain ground N.E. of Soissons, capture several strong points. Americans consolidate their line between the Meuse heights and the Moselle. Good bombing attacks by R.A.F. on German objectives.	... ...	Italians repulse strong counter-attacks N. of Mt. Grappa. In Macedonia the Franco-Serbian advance continues Allied troops reach the Cherna river.
18	**Great British advance** on 16-mile front **N.W. of St. Quentin,** extending from Holnon Wood to Gouzeaucourt; over 6,000 prisoners and a number of guns captured; outer defences of Hindenburg Line stormed in many places. French, in liaison with British, capture Savy Wood and Fontaine-les-Clères. **End of battle of Epéhy.** Germans continue strong counter-attacks N. and S. of Mœuvres.	Murmansk front: Karelians defeat German-led forces from Finland at Ukhtinskaya and drive them back over the border. Japanese converging from E. and S. take Blagoveshchensk (on the Amur) and Alexeievsk. 2,000 Germans and Austrians lay down their arms.	Bulgarians in full retre before French, Serbia and Yugo-Slavs; Serbi cavalry reaches Polc ko; communication wi Prilep (Bulgaria advanced base) c Anglo-Greeks atta in neighbourhood Lake Doiran and ta the town.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Sept.
... ...	... ...	President Wilson refuses suggestion of peace conference put forward by Austria-Hungary. Recognition by Japan of Czecho-Slovaks as belligerent Allies.	16
.. ..	... ...	... ...	17
rab force surrounds Dera'a and blows up railway junction.	... ...	Complete failure of the Austro-Hungarian peace offer, which is rejected by Great Britain, France, U.S.A. and Belgium in turn.	18

1918. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
19	Further British and French gains in direction of St. Quentin; heavy fighting round Gouzeaucourt and Mœuvres, all German attacks finally repulsed. British capture Lempire and the French advance beyond Contescourt; they capture Essigny le Grand at end of the day.	... ...	Bulgarian rout continues; Serbians cross the Cherna and march on Prilep; over 5,000 prisoners taken.
20	British line pushed forward in the Lempire-Epéhy sector; recapture of Mœuvres completed. N. W. of La Bassée British front advanced. French repulse 5 attacks against their new positions near Allemant (N. of the Aisne). They advance E. of Essigny le Grand.	Reported set-back of Czecho-Slovaks on the Volga; they are driven from Volsk, Simbirsk and Kazan by Bolshevist and German forces.	Bombs and leaflets dropped on Constantinople by R.A.F. in co-operation with Greek Navy.
21	British encounter stubborn resistance but gain ground E. of Epéhy, capturing Le Petit Priel farm and other strong positions. British line improved at Mœuvres. Further French gains S. of St. Quentin, they take Benay.	... ...	Franco-Serbian troops pursue Bulgarians past Kavadar and threaten Babuna pass. They reach the Vardar near Demirkapu and Negotin. Bulgarians begin destroying their stores and war material preparatory to a retreat.
22	Hostile attacks N.W. of La Bassée fail. S. of St. Quentin French reach outskirts of Vendeul and gain ground E. of Sancy.	... ...	**Great Allied victory** in Balkans; Brilliant Serbian attack; Bulgarian retreat on 100-mile front, from Monastir to Lake Doiran. Allies cut Vardar railway and line from Prilep to Gradsko. They advance on Babuna Pass.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Sept.
Great Offensive (Battle of Samaria) in Palestine. General Allenby advances on 16-mile front between Rafat and the sea; pierces Turkish lines. Infantry reach railway junction of Tull Keram, cavalry push forward E. & N.E. to cut off enemy retreat. 3,000 prisoners taken by British.	... ...	Mr. J. Davis appointed U.S.A. ambassador to Great Britain.	19
Further brilliant progress in Palestine. The cavalry continue wide outflanking movement to the north. They cross the Field of Armageddon and reach Beisan, Afulah, and Nazareth.	... ...	... ...	20
Advance of British Infantry in Palestine; they reach Shechem and Samaria, and drive Turks into arms of cavalry operating southward from Jenin and Beisan. E. of Jordan the Hejaz Arabs cut the Damascus railway in numerous places. 18,000 prisoners taken.	... ...	Sir M. de Bunsen returns from successful mission to S. America.	21
British seize passages of Jordan N. of Dead Sea and close enemy's last means of escape. 25,000 prisoners and 260 guns taken. The 7th and 8th Turkish armies are virtually wiped out.	... ...	... ...	22

1918. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
23	Series of local battles along front; Germans make stubborn resistance round Epéhy. French advance their line E. of St. Quentin Canal; they reach the Oise, three miles N. of La Fère. Actions round Haumont on American front.	... ...	Bulgarian rout; French cavalry enter Prilep, enemy stream northward toward Veles pursued by Allied troops. Serbians in neighbourhood of Demir Kapu are well N. of the Vardar. British advance N. of Lake Doiran and their cavalry pursue Bulgarians along road to Strumitsa.
24	French and British co-operate in attack in St. Quentin sector, good progress made, in spite of strong resistance, around hamlets of Salency (Noyon) and Gricourt. Allies within two miles of St. Quentin. French capture Francilly-Selency and Dallon; approach Giffecourt.	... ...	Allies continue to advance on both sides of Vardar river. Bulgarians offer strong rearguard resistance. French advance beyond Prilep and Serbians approach Babuna Pass.
25	Sharp local fighting renewed in neighbourhood of Selency (2 miles W. of St. Quentin). Surprise attacks by enemy near Mœuvres and Epéhy are repulsed. Artillery actions on French front.	... ...	**Bulgaria proposes an Armistice,** but General Franchet d'Esperey, (C.-i-C. of Allied forces) declines any suspension of hostilities. Serbians in possession of Babuna Pass, they capture Veles and Ishtip, press on to Üsküb. British cross Bulgarian frontier at Kosturino. Over 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns. **End of battle of the Vardar.**
26	**Great Franco-American attack** on 40-mile front, from middle of **Champagne to the Meuse.** French under General Gouraud, Americans under General Pershing. Both armies advance several miles, capture Montfaucon, Varennes and many villages.	... ...	**British enter Strumitsa** (Bulgaria). Serbian cavalry, striking E. from Ishtip, capture Kochana. Bulgarians make hard fight to retain Üsküb.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Sept.
East of Jordan, Colonial and Jewish troops pursue Turkish 4th Army in retreat towards Amman on Hejaz railway; British reach Es Salt. Arab forces occupy Maan (S. of Dead Sea); harass enemy retreating north. Increasing number of prisoners. On coast, British capture Acre and Haifa.	... ...	... ...	23
General Allenby's troops in pursuit of Turkish 4th Army approach Amman on Hejaz railway. Arab forces cut the line farther N. and press enemy in retreat from Maan. 40,000 prisoners and 265 guns taken.	... ...	Railway strike, which began in South Wales, spreads to other lines; Great Western, Midland and London and South Western affected. Yugo-Slav charter signed at Agram. Resignation of Japanese Cabinet announced.	24
In Palestine British cavalry reach Sea of Galilee in pursuit of Turks, who are fleeing towards Damascus. E. of Jordan British cavalry occupy Amman on Hejaz railway. Total of prisoners 45,000 and 265 guns.	... ...	Yugo-Slav State recognised by Italy as independent.	25
U.S. s.s. "Tampa" sunk on convoy duty (117 lost).	... ...	Railway strike in England ended. Count Tisza's Mission to Bosnia a complete failure.	26

1918. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
27	**Great British attack on Cambrai front,** extending from Sauchy l'Estrées to Gouzeaucourt. **Second battle of Cambrai and battle of St. Quentin begin.** Hindenburg Line pierced. Beaucamp, Graincourt, etc., taken; Canadians capture Bourlon Wood. Further Franco-American advance between Reims and Verdun, converging move on the Argonne. 23,000 prisoners taken.	... ...	... ...
28	**Battle of Flanders begins.** Successful **Anglo-Belgian attack** on a 23-mile front from Dixmude to Ploegsteert under King Albert; Houthulst Forest captured and over 4,000 prisoners. Further Franco-American progress; General Mangin advances in Champagne and on the Aisne. Germans retire to the Ailette. Italians force crossing of the Aisne E. of Condé. American line advanced to Exermont and Brieulles, many villages taken. Long-range bombardment of Dunkirk.	... ...	Bulgaria makes request for an Armistice with a view to peace negotiations. Austrian attack in Val Giudicaria (Dol.) repulsed.
29	Good progress of Anglo-Belgian attack; Dixmude, Passchendaele, Messines, Gheluvelt and other places occupied; Allies reach Roulers-Menin road. British reach outskirts of Cambrai and break Hindenburg Line on a 6-mile front. 22,000 prisoners taken in three days. Stiff fighting by Australian and American troops about St. Quentin tunnel. General Mangin reaches the Ailette.	... ...	**Armistice between Bulgaria and Entente signed** (153). Serbs close to Bulgarian frontier S. of Küstendil and storm Bulgarian position, 11 miles N.E. of Veles. French cavalry enter Üsküb. Severe fighting with Austrian rearguards in Albania.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Sept.
... ...	... ...	Reported from Christiania that British flag hoisted over (destroyed) German property at Spitsbergen.	27
British troops under General Allenby cross the Upper Jordan at Jisr Benat Yakub and effect a junction with Arab forces near Deraa. British cavalry at El Kuneitra, 40 miles from Damascus.	British ships and aeroplanes co-operate in attack on Zeebrugge.	Germany refuses British proposal *re* Prisoners agreement.	28
Cavalry and car movement towards Damascus continues. 10,000 Turks, part of 2nd corps, 4th army, between Maan and Amman, surrender at Ziza (17 miles S. of Amman).	... ...	Japanese Cabinet formed under Mr. Kei Hara. Czecho-Slovak resolution for liberty proclaimed at Prague (text in Tables of 18.10).	29

1918. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
30	Important progress on St. Quentin-Cambrai front, Thorigny-Guistain - Rumilly taken. Cambrai fired by enemy. General Gouraud, on 20-mile front in Champagne takes Ste. Marie-à-Py, etc. General Mangin progresses on Aisne and Vesle. Belgians take Dixmude and threaten Roulers. Stiff American fighting in Argonne Forest. British progress N. of Neuve Chapelle.	... ...	**Bulgaria surrenders** at noon and accepts the Allied terms. Opening of Sobranje and King's Speech.
Oct. 1	British progress and take ground S. of Le Catelet; stiff fighting near Bony and S. of Cambrai. French take part of St. Quentin. Germans fall back from Reims-Aisne plateaux; steady French advance in Champagne; Flanders ridge occupied and Ledeghem seized by British.	... ...	Austrians take defensive measures on their S. frontier in consequence of Bulgarian Armistice. Italians occupy Berat and push rapidly forward in Albania.
2	Germans withdraw on wide front N. and S. of La Bassée Canal; British recapture Armentières. **French eject enemy from St. Quentin.** Advance N. of the Vesle to near Cormicy. Lille being evacuated. Frenchcapture Challerange (Argonne).	M. Litvinov arrives at Bergen (Norway). M. Kucharzewski appointed Polish P.M.	... ...
3	Germans withdraw from Lens – Armentières line and past La Bassée. British successfullyattack on 8-mile front and take Le Catelet, etc. Stiff fighting by French N. of St. Quentin, N.W. of Reims and in Champagne. British capture Gheluwe; French and Belgians reach Hooglede. Brutal order by Ludendorff *re* prisoners (157). Successful Allied air fighting, 55 German planes down.	The Ufa (S. Urals) loyal Government declare all Soviet treaties void and propose All - Russian Constituent Assembly. Fighting in the Urals. Japanese reported to have joined Semenov at Ruchlevo (Siberia); 1,500 Magyar prisoners.	Allied forces in touch with Austro-Germans in S. Serbia; Serbs capture 7,000 Bulgars. Big British raid on Asiago front.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Sept.
Damascus taken by British and Arabs. 7000 prisoners. **End of Battle of Samaria.**	British seaplane squadron over Heligoland Bight. U.S. ss. " Ticonderoga " torpedoed (121 soldiers lost).	The Chancellor of the Exchequer opens a " Feed-the-Guns " campaign to raise a second War Loan of £1,000,000,000 (154). Mr. Balfour on the League of Nations. Count Hertling and all German Secretaries of State resign (155).	30
Damascus occupied by British and Arab forces; 7,000 prisoners taken. (*v.* T. 3.10.18.)	British Flag hoisted at Ebeltoft Harbour, Spitsbergen.	Wages (men and women) Committee begins. German majority programme issued(156). Baron Hussarek (Austrian Prime Minister) on situation: open to Peace offers; great row in Reichsrath. Milk to be controlled in Great Britain.	Oct. 1
... ...	British and Italian warships bombard Durazzo, destroy Austrian base and ships and 2 submarines. German submarine shells and sinks Spanish s.s. " Francoli " off Cartagena.	Allies recognise belligerent status of Arab Allies in Palestine and Syria. Grand conference in Berlin under Kaiser's presidency.	2
... ...	... ...	Germans witholding ratification of Prisoners of War Agreement because of Germans interned in China. Sir G. Cave Chairman of Inter-departmental P. of W. Committee. General Moiner appointed Governor of Paris.	3

1918. Oct.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
4	British and French heavy fighting St. Quentin to Cambrai. French and Americans increase gains in Champagne as far as the River Arnes. Announcement *re* prisoners, etc.(158). American attack W. of the Meuse gains ground N.E. of Argonne Forest. German guns being removed from Flanders coast.	... ...	Greek troops occupy Seres and Demir Hissar. French and Serbs drive back Austrians in Vranya region, and French and Italians drive back Austrians in Albania. Sharp fighting in Monte Grappa (Upper Brenta) region.
5	Enemy falls back between Le Catelet and Crèvecoeur and burns Douai. British carry Beaurevoir, etc. (E. of Le Catelet). **End of Second Battle of Cambrai, and of Battle of St. Quentin.** Germans fall back towards the Suippe river; fighting on the Arnes (Champagne). French occupy Moronvilliers Massif (E. of Reims). Stiff American fighting W. of Meuse. Much successful bombing by Allies.	... ...	German troops reported withdrawn from Bulgar front. Franco-Serbs take Vranya (50 miles S. of Nish). Dibra (Albania) occupied. Italians active on their own mountain fronts.
6	British take Fresnoy (N. of Arras). **Second Battle of Le Cateau begins.** French press enemy back along Suippe front. Italian advance N. of Ostel (9 miles S. of Laon); Laon on fire. Stiff American fighting on Meuse – Argonne front continues.	British officials from Petrograd reach Swedish frontier. Bolsheviks repulsed by Allied troops at Seletskaya (170 miles S. of Archangel).	65,000 Bulgars have surrendered altogether. Prince Regent of Serbia accepts promotion to General. Italians pushing on in Albania, N. of Berat, towards Elbasan.
7	British advance N. of Scarpe river. Heavy French fighting all along their line; they take Berry-au-Bac (Aisne river). Americans drive enemy back S.E. of Grand Pré.	M. Guchkov (late Minister of War) executed by Bolsheviks.	Italians occupy Elbasan (Albania).

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Oct.
... ...	Japanese steamer "Hirano Maru" torpedoed off Ireland, 292 lost.	Prince Max of Baden appointed Chancellor. **Germany** [159] **and Austria** [160] **address pleas for Armistice to President Wilson. Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates; succeeded by his son Boris,** who signs decree for demobilisation of Bulgar Army.	4
... ...	... ...	Prince Max speaks in the Reichstag [161]. Messrs. Gröber, Erzberger and Scheidemann Secretaries of State, and Dr. Solf Foreign Minister. Figures *re* U.S.A. forces in Europe published [162]. Formation of Yugo-Slav National Council at Laibach.	5
Reported 79,000 prisoners taken since 18.9.18. Zahleh and Rayak (N.W. of Damascus) occupied by our cavalry. French and British warships find Beirût evacuated.	H.M.S. "Otranto," carrying U.S.A. troops, collides and sinks, 431 lost; T.B.D. "Mounsey" rescues 596.	Peaceful Manifesto by King Boris. Prince Max's letter of 12.1.18 revealed [163]. France warns Germany *re* crimes on French territory. Canton Government declares war on President Hsuh Shih Chang.	**6**
British occupy Sidon (Saida). British and French occupy Beirût.	... ...	U.S.A. solid views on answer to be given to Central Powers. Sir E. Geddes and Naval Mission arrive New York. Vice-Admiral Ritter von Mann German Naval Secretary.	7

1918. Oct.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
8	**Great Allied (3rd and 4th British Armies, 30th U.S.A. Division and French)** 3-mile advance on St. Quentin–Cambrai 20 m. front; over 10,000 prisoners and 150 guns. N. of Scarpe British take Fresnes – Rouvroy line. French drive Germans back on the Arnes, Aisne and Suippe. Americans and French take Cornay and Consenvoye, and drive enemy back N. of Verdun.	M. Trepov (ex-Premier) reported shot.	Greeks occupy Drama.
9	**British take Cambrai.** Advance continued. Since 21.8, entire Hindenburg system broken through, 110,000 prisoners and 1,200 guns. British arrive within 2 miles of Le Cateau. N. of Verdun French and Americans push beyond 1915 line. Hostile counter-attacks on River Arnes repulsed.	Finnish Lantdag elects Prince Friedrich Karl of Hesse King of Finland. Proclamation of Regency Council in favour of an independent and re-united Poland.	Serbs enter Leskovats; fighting on River Toplitsa. Greek troops enter Kavalla.
10	**British take Le Cateau** and Rouvroy (S.E. of Lens) and Sallaumines. King's congratulations. Germans forced back by French beyond Oise Canal and in Champagne (losing Grand Pré) and from part of the Chemin des Dames. Argonne Forest cleared.	Death of General Alexeiev.	Allies approach Nish, held by Mackensen. French occupy Prishtina.
11	Strong German resistance N. of River Selle (Le Cateau); Germans retreat from strong positions N. of River Sensée; British close to Douai. Enemy retreats on 38-mile front N. of Rivers Arnes and Suippe. Big French advance. Germans strip Flanders coasts of ships and aeroplanes.	... ...	Heavy fighting on Asiago plateau; 500 prisoners. General Jekor, Bulgarian C.-i.-C., dismissed. Allied raid N. of Monte Grappa.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Oct.
26 Turkish Divisions reported wiped out in Syrian and Mesopotamian campaigns.	... ...	President Wilson's temporizing answer to German Peace Note (164). Polish manifesto summoning popular Government. Spanish Cabinet (Sr. Maura) resigns.	8
British armoured cars enter Baalbek and take 500 prisoners.	... ...	Talaat and Enver Pashas reported resigned, and replaced by Ahmed Tewfik and Izzet Pashas. Milk controlled; jam to be rationed. Spanish Premier remains; crisis over.	9
... ...	The Irish mail-boat "Leinster" torpedoed in Irish Channel; 527 lost. v. Lettow-Vorbeck reported moving to N. end of Lake Nyassa.	Lord Grey on the League of Nations (165). Gen. v. Scheuch succeeds v. Stein as German War Minister. Cuban troops offered to U.S.A. French Socialist Congress passes a "Bolshevist" resolution. Severe "flu" epidemic in S. Africa. Tuan Chi Jui, Chinese P.M., retired.	10
... ...	... ...	Herr Erzberger announces German militarism is dead. Huge military appropriations demanded in U.S.A. Emperor Karl receives nationality deputations of Reichsrat. Dr. Wekerle, Hungarian P.M., resigns. Martial law in parts of Portugal.	11

1918. Oct.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
12	Fighting on River Selle. **End of Second Battle of Le Cateau.** French take Vouziers. **End of Champagne Battle** (since 26.9); 21,500 prisoners and 600 guns taken. French N. of Craonne and within 3 miles of Laon.	... ...	Serbs capture Nish after stiff fight. French occupy Mitrovitsa and Prisrend. 90,000 Bulgars and 2,000 guns captured in 27 days. Italians take Kavaya (Albania).
13	More fighting on River Selle line; progress N.W. of Douai. French capture La Fère and Laon and push well on. Stiff fighting on Meuse, N. of Verdun.	French, British and Japanese troops enter Siberia.	French cavalry enter Pirot. Serbs storm enemy positions N. of Nish.
14	**Great Allied attack in Flanders** under King of Belgians; advance of 5 miles. French storm Roulers and Sissonne. German attacks on Selle river repulsed. French advance on River Aisne W. of Rethel.	British, Indian and Turkoman troops attack Bolsheviks, and after severe Indian losses drive enemy from Dushak (90 miles W. of Merv). British troops from Vladivostok reach Irkutsk.	Italians take Durazzo from land side; enemy evacuate Jakova and retire on Ipek (Montenegro).
15	Further advance in Flanders; British take Menin and close on Courtrai; Belgians close to Thourout. British advance N.E. of Lens. French advance along River Serre and in the Argonne.	... ...	... ...
16	Enemy retreats from Douai–Lille front, pursued by British. Flanders army advances, taking part of Courtrai, etc. Americans enter Grand Pré after hard fight. Strong German counter-attack on River Selle. Dunkirk finally shelled by long-range gun.	M. Lenin again wounded. Bolsheviks try to stop Middlesex battalion at Zema (Siberia).	Greece cleared of Bulgarians; Proclamation issued.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Oct.
... ...	... ...	German reply to President Wilson despatched [166]. Luxemburg begs President Wilson to protect her rights. Polish National Army recognised by Allied Powers. U.S. troops overseas number over 1,900,000.	12
British advanced forces enter Tripolis (Syria).	... ...	M. Venizelos arrives in London.	13
... ...	S.S. "Brussels" at Zeebrugge torpedoed by British destroyers.	Announced that Germany refuses to ratify Prisoners of War Agreement. British reply [167]. President Wilson answers German Note of 12.10 [168]. Turkey's Peace Note received in U.S.A. The King presents £10,000 to Red Cross. Mr. Justice Younger's report on Prisoners of War in 1918 issued [169]. Spaniards take over seven German ships as compensation [170]. Izzet Pasha Grand Vizier and Minister of War.	14
British enter Homs (Syria)	... ...	Yugo-Slav demand for peace based on popular rights issued. Two Committees on Indian reform announced.	15
Armenian General Andranik harassing Turkish communications about Erivan (Russian Armenia).	... ...	Peace demonstrations in Berlin; public opinion much disturbed. Manifesto by Emperor Karl granting autonomy to Yugo-Slavs [171]. Row in Hungarian Parliament.	16

1918. Oct.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
17	**Battle of the Selle begins.** British-American attack on 9-mile front carries line of Selle S. of Le Cateau. **British enter Douai and capture Lille** (stripped). **Belgians enter Ostend** by land, their King and Queen and Sir R. Keyes by sea; Cavalry at gates of Bruges. British reach outskirts of Tourcoing. Americans fight W. of Grand Pré.	British troops in Transcaspia capture Dushak, driving back Bolsheviks (announced).	Franco-Serbs occupy Knyazhevats and Krushevats. Montenegrins rise against Austrians. French capture Ipek. Over half of Serbia cleared of enemy.
18	British advance 6 miles E. of Douai–Lille, and 3 miles E. of Le Cateau. Belgians approach Bruges after strong resistance. Stiff fighting on Grand Pré – Vouziers line. Germans pushed back.	British troops repel far superior number of Bolsheviks at Seletsko (160 miles up Dvina river from Archangel). Allies push on to Soroka (S.W. White Sea) from Murmansk. Czecho-Slovaks pressed back by Bolsheviks in E. Russia.	Bulgaria cleared of Germans who pillaged to the last. Italians active on their mountain fronts.
19	British–American advance continued between the Oise and Le Cateau. British advance E. of Douai and Lille and take Marchienne. **Belgians occupy Zeebrugge and storm Bruges,** their left on Dutch frontier; whole coast and W. Flanders liberated. French break Hunding Line between Sissonne and River Serre.	Allied troops from Murmansk have cleared Karelia of enemy, and from Archangel have occupied Kadish (100 miles S. of Archangel) (announced).	Serbs occupy Zayechar (Austrian - Bulgarian-Serb frontier). French reach Danube at Vidin (Bulgaria).
20	British cross the Selle river in face of heavy resistance. British 2 miles from Tournai. Flanders armies continue advance; British across whole of Lys river on their front. Entire Belgian coast in hands of Allies.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Oct.
Tigris railway extended by British beyond Tekrit.	... ...	British Government recognises Polish Army as autonomous. **Proclamation in Prague of Czech Republic, and at Agram of Yugo-Slav independence.** Bolshevik-German correspondence published in Washington. London subscribes 31 million pounds National War Bonds in nine days.	17
British hold Turks at Fatha (30 miles N. of Tekrit, Tigris).	Spanish zone in Marocco in complete anarchy: Raisuli and Abdul Malek and German influence supreme.	President Wilson declines suggestions in Austro-Hungarian Note of 4.10. Higher allowances to dependents of fighters granted. Count Tisza admits defeat. Count Burian resigns. Czecho-Slovak Council in Paris declares independence. Prince of Wales gives £3,000 to Red Cross.	18
... ...	German submarines ordered to return to their bases (announced from Madrid).	... ...	19
... ...	S.S. "Dundalk" torpedoed in Irish Channel.	Denmark proposes to Germany a plebiscite (as to nationality) for Schleswig Holstein. 4th Liberty Loan in U.S.A. exceeds 1,200 million pounds.	20

1918. Oct.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
21	British push on; stubborn resistance. Belgians 3 miles from Ghent, across Derivation Canal to Eede (Dutch frontier). French advance between Rivers Serre and Oise; stubborn fighting N. of Verdun. Sir D. Haig's despatch of 20.7, on March and April withdrawal([172]), publ'd.	... ...	Italians fighting on Asiago and Grappa fronts. French capture convoy of lighters at Lom Palanka (Danube).
22	**British enter Valenciennes.** French and Czecho-Slovaks push enemy back on the Serre river. Fierce fighting by Americans on both banks of Meuse, N. of Verdun and in the Woëvre.	New Polish Cabinet formed under M. Swiezynski.	Lord Cavan's despatch, dated 14.9 (10.3 to 13.9), issued ([174]).
23	**Big British attack between Le Cateau and Valenciennes** carries line forward 1 to 3 miles after stiff resistance; Bruay taken and Scheldt reached. Heavy fighting by French on Serre and Vouziers fronts. King and Queen of Belgians fly to Bruges.	Bolsheviks attack Allied position of River Dvina (S. of Archangel) and are repulsed.	Croat troops seize Fiume, but are suppressed.
24	British attack resumed; advance of 3 miles after heavy fighting. 9,000 prisoners and 150 guns taken in last two days. German counter-attack on Derivation Canal repulsed by Belgians. Slight French advance on S. fronts.	... ...	Serbs force enemy back in disorder along Morava. **Third Battle of the Piave begins.** 7th British Division seizes part of Grave di Papadopoli Island (River Piave) (night of 23-24). Stiff successful fighting in Monte Grappa region; 2,800 prisoners.
25	Further British advance between Le Quesnoy and Maing. **End of Battle of the Selle.** Successful French attacks between Rivers Serre and Oise, and between Rethel and Sissonne. Stiff American fighting N. of Verdun. French and British advance to 10 miles E. of Courtrai.	... ...	Serbs reach Kraguyevats and Chrupriya (60 miles S. of Danube).

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Oct.
... ...	... ...	German reply to U.S.A. Note of 14.10 issued (175). King George receives Inter-Parliamentary delegates. German Governor-General of Belgium "pardons" Belgians and neutrals convicted by Court Martial. Belgian Bill for German damage already nearly 400 million pounds.	21
... ...	Italian ships shell S. Giovanni di Medua (Albania).	Hindenburg's order "approving peace-steps" captured. Prince Max announces programme of some reforms (175). Karl Liebknecht released.	22
Turks retire, pursued, 20 miles from Fatha (Tigris).	239,000 tons Allied shipping (including 151,000 British) lost in September (announced).	Mr. Balfour on the Empire (176). U.S.A. Note in reply to German one of 20.10 (177). Impudent German reply *re* prisoners (178). House of Commons approves of female M.P.s. Karl Liebknecht amnestied. Dr. Solf and German War Minister on the situation. Baron Hussarek still Austrian Premier.	23
British cavalry within 4 miles of Kirkuk (100 miles S.E. of Mosul, Tigris river). British successfully attack Turks at Fatha.	... ...	Growing desire in Germany for Kaiser to abdicate. National Council in Croatia meets. German mark drops to 33 to the £.	24
British columns turn Turkish position at mouth of Lower Zab river (Tigris). Cavalry occupy Kirkuk.	... ...	... ...	25

1918. Oct.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
26	British progress S. of Valenciennes and repulse German attack on Maing. Heavy French fighting on Rethel-Oise front. Slight advance E. of Courtrai. **General von Ludendorff resigns.**	... ...	Remainder of Grave di Papadopoli Island seized by British and Italians.
27	German attack N.W. of Le Quesnoy repulsed. Enemy gives way on Serre-Oise salient; French pursue. Americans take Bois Belleu (E. bank of Meuse). General von Ludendorff succeeded by von Lossberg.	... ...	British–Italian advance continued across the Piave; 9,000 prisoners. Lord Cavan commands 10th Italian Army. Serbs drive enemy back N. of Kraguyevats.
28	Slight British advance S. of Valenciennes. Heavy French fighting at Verly (Oise) and (American) about Grand Pré. Great French bombing raid on Seraincourt (N.W. of Rethel).	Siberian Coalition Ministry formed under Admiral Kolchak (War and Marine); MM. Shekin (Foreign Affairs), Orlov (Commerce) and Ostrugov (Communications).	**General advance by** 10th and 12th **Italian (including British) Armies.** Stiff fighting, Austrians driven back. Severe fighting in Grappa region. Italians enter Allessio (Albania).
29	Successful French attack on 7½-mile front N.W. of Château Porcien (W. of Rethel).	... ...	Main Italian (and British) forces advance 5 miles on 30-mile front. Enemy are weakening.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Oct.
British advanced troops occupy Aleppo. Turks on Tigris retreat during night 26/27 to Kalaat Shergat.	... ...	Count J. Andrassy succeeds Count Burian as Foreign Mimister. King of Montenegro suggests a Confederated Yugo-Slavia with autonomons States.	26
British cavalry seize Muslimie junction (N. of Aleppo, on Baghdad railway). British main body in touch with Turks on Lower Zab. Turks fall back to hills covering Shergat.	... ...	Colonel House arrives in Paris as U.S.A. special representative. German reply to President Wilson's Note published (179). **Austro-Hungarian Note asks for Armistice** (180). (published 29.10).	27
Turks attack British on E. bank of Tigris, but are heavily beaten on W. bank, and retreat. British beat Turks at Shergat.	... ...	Allied Conference in Paris. Professor Lammasch succeeds Baron Hussarek as Austrian P.M. Fresh Austrian Note to President Wilson urging immediate Armistice. Czech National Council takes over administration in Prague. Admiral Prince Yorihito arrives in London. Kaiser's decree to Chancellor states "Kaiser's office is one of service to German people."	28
Pursuit of Turks continues: position cut off and captured.	... ...	Archduke Joseph charged by Emperor Karl with scheme for independence of Hungary. Indictment of Caillaux in French Senate. Independence of Croatia and Yugo-Slav lands agreed to by Croat Congress at Agram.	29

1918. Oct.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
30	Over 30,000 prisoners taken in Flanders during past month. Region above Valenciennes flooded by Germans. Mannheim bombed by British.	... ...	Serbs reach Danube E. of Semendria and occupy Pozharevats. Italian advance continues between Upper Brenta and sea; 33,000 prisoners. Severe fighting at Grappa. Fiume surrendered to the Croats by the Hungarians.
31	British captures in last 3 months: 172,659 prisoners, 2,378 guns, 17,000 machine guns, 2,750 trench mortars, etc. British successful attack S.W. of Audenarde (Courtrai), carrying all objectives; 1,000 prisoners.	... ...	Scutari (Albania) captured by Italians. Austrians in Trentino and Venetian Alps separated and chased back, losing all positions between the Brenta and Piave. **Austrian C.i.C. applies to General Diaz for an Armistice.**
Nov. 1	Americans and French advance between Aisne and Meuse in Argonne Forest. **Battle of the Sambre begins.** British reach outskirts of Valenciennes. British, French and Americans reach Gavere, on Scheldt (10 miles S. of Ghent).	Ukraine National Council assumes administration of E. Galicia. Collisions between Polish and Ukrainian troops. Lemberg proclaimed to be in state of seige.	**Serbs re-enter Belgrade.** Austrians retreat from Venetian Alps and plain towards River Tagliamento.
2	Allied advance continued. Germans retreat in Argonne Forest. Americans capture Buzancy. French capture S. bank of Canal des Ardennes between Semuy and Neuville.	Polish Regency Council orders formation of regular Standing Army.	Austrian retreat in Venetian Alps and plain continued. Allies enter Belluno.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Oct.
Turkish Army on Tigris surrenders to British.	... ...	Serious influenza epidemic in London: 2,200 deaths last week. Hungarian Republic proclaimed: Count Hadik P.M. German Note to U.S.A. received saying armistice terms are being awaited. National Council of Fiume proclaims independence of city and desires union with Italy. **Armistice between Turkey and Entente Powers signed** at Mudros.	30
... ...	Austrian Fleet handed to Yugo-Slav Council and Danube flotilla to Hungarians.	Revolution in Vienna. Count Tisza assassinated in Vienna. **Hostilities between Turkey and Entente cease at noon.** End of the Dual Monarchy. Italians and Slovenes take over Trieste.	31
... ...	Austrian Dreadnought "Viribus Unitis" sunk at Pola by two Italians.	Versailles Conference opens. Abdication of King Boris of Bulgaria announced; peasant Government established at Tirnova under leadership of Mr. Stambuliski. Revolution in Vienna. Hungarian National Council assumes power. Count Michael Karolyi becomes Premier. Great Serbian National Council proclaimed at Serajevo (Bosnia).	**Nov.** 1
... ...	von Lettow attacks Fife (frontier post of Rhodesia) and is repulsed.	Publication of armistice terms with Turkey [181]. Mass-Meeting of Trade Unionists in London to consider Labour's part in the Peace. Baron Flotow succeeds Count Andrassy as Minister for Austria-Hung. Foreign Affairs. Slovenes take over administration of Carniola.	2

1918. Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre	Southern Front.
3	Argonne Forest cleared of Germans. Advance of French and Americans. Allied forces reach approaches to Ghent.	Fighting in Lemberg; Poles victorious.	Italians advance on whole Italian front; occupy Trent and Udine.
4	**Great British** (1st, 3rd and 4th Armies) **and French offensive** on 30-mile front from E. of Scheldt at Valenciennes to Guise on Oise, reaching to E. of Le Quesnoy, half way through Mormal Forest, past Landrecies on Sambre and across Sambre – Oise Canal. 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns captured. Belgians advance to N.W. and S. suburbs of Ghent. French reach Le Chesne on Ardennes Canal. Americans advance to Stenay on Meuse.	... ...	**Hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Entente cease** at noon.
5	Allied advance from Scheldt to Meuse continued. Between Scheldt and Sambre British capture Le Quesnoy and Mormal Forest. Between Oise and Aisne French capture Château-Porcien (on Aisne) and Guise (on Oise). Between Aisne and Meuse French cross Ardennes Canal; Americans cross Meuse at Brieulles and Cléry-le-Petit and take Beaumont. Marshal Foch in supreme strategical direction.	Resignation of Siberian Government in favour of "All-Russian Government."	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Nov.
Mosul occupied by British.	Italians land at Trieste and occupy Lissa (isle in Adriatic). **German sailors mutiny at Kiel.**	**Armistice with Austria-Hungary** signed (v. 6 Nov.). Count Karolyi resigns Presidency of National Council of Hungary, and is succeeded by M. Johann Hock. Yugo Slav National Council announces intention of forming a common State with Serbia and Montenegro.	3
... ...	German battleship mutiny at Kiel (182). Italian occupation of Adriatic. Italian ships enter Fiume and Zara, occupy Rovigno, isles of Lagosta, Meleda and Curzola, and ports of Dulcigno and Antivari (Montenegro).	U.S.A. recognise Polish army as autonomous and co-belligerent. Spread of revolution to Hamburg, etc.	4
... ...	Italians enter Pola.	U.S.A. elections for Congress; Republican majority returned. British Ministerial changes: Sir A. Geddes becomes President of Local Government Board in place of Mr. W. Hayes-Fisher, resigned. Announcement of Mr. Lloyd George in Commons *re* Armistice (183). President Wilson replies to Germany *re* Armistice (186).	5

1918. Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
6	German armistice delegates leave Berlin for Western Front (184). German retreat from Scheldt to Meuse becomes general. British advance towards Mons, Maubeuge and Avesnes. French between Oise and Aisne capture Vervins and Rethel on Aisne. Americans enter Sedan. Main German lateral line of communications cut.	Directorate of Polish Republic formed with seat at Cracow.	... ...
7	Marshal Foch informs German armistice delegates they may advance to French outposts by Chimay – Fourmies – La Capelle–Guise road. Allies' advance continues. British make formal entry into Valenciennes, gain W. outskirts of Avesnes, reach Haumont (3 miles from Maubeuge) and Élouges (9½ miles S.W. of Mons). French and Americans threaten Charleville–Mézières.	... ...	... ...
8	Marshal Foch receives German armistice delegates at Réthondes (4 miles from Compiègne), refuses request for provisional armistice, terms of armistice to be accepted or refused by 11 a.m. on November 11. Allies continue advance: French reach outskirts of Hirson and Mézières; French and Americans clear heights E. of Meuse; **British capture** Avesnes and **Maubeuge,** advance towards Mons capturing Condé, cross Scheldt Canal and occupy W. part of Tournai. Over 18,000 prisoners taken by British since November 1. German prisoners since January 1 (185).	Polish Government informs Austrian Premier that Polish sovereignty has been assumed over Galicia.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Nov.
... ...	... ...	Publication of terms of Austrian Armistice (185). U.S.A. promises to exercise influence to secure for Rumania political and territorial rights.	6
... ...	German naval revolt spreading. Admiral Sir R. Wemyss appointed British Naval representative with Marshal Foch to receive German Delegates.	(British) Appointment of Civil Department of Demobilisation and Resettlement. Health Ministry Bill introduced into Commons (187). Yugo-Slav-Serbian Government to be formed. Kiel and Hamburg in hands of "Soviets." **Flight of King of Bavaria** from Munich. British and French Governments proclaim deliverance of Eastern peoples from Turkish oppression.	7
... ...	... ...	Prince Max of Baden issues proclamation to Germans abroad declaring Germany beaten, and resigns Chancellorship (188). **Abdication of King of Württemberg and Duke Ernest of Brunswick. Bavarian Republic declared** at Munich. (British) Minister of Blockade informs neutral countries that transfer of enemy ships to neutrals will not be recognised.	8

1918. Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
9	British enter Maubeuge, approach Mons, capture Tournai. French surround Mézières and occupy Hirson.	Polish Goverment formed at Lyublin.	Rumanian ultimatum to Marshal von Mackensen: German troops to leave Rumania within 24 hours.
10	French and Americans cross Meuse, capture Hirson, and advance towards Montmédy; surround Mézières.	... ...	Rumania takes up arms again. Allied forces cross Danube and join hands with Rumania.
11	British capture Mons before dawn. **Armistice signed at 5 a.m. Hostilities on all fronts cease at 11 a.m.** End of the Battle of the Sambre. British front extends about 60 miles from near Montbliart (E. of Avesnes) to just N. of Grammont; held from S. to N. by 4th 3rd, 1st, 5th and 2nd Armies. Positions unchanged until 17 November.	British recognise Lettish Government as independent. New National Government in Esthonia orders general mobilisation. Polish Directorate established at Warsaw; Regency Council deposed.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Nov.
French occupy Alexandretta (N. Syria).	H. M. S. "Britannia" (battleship), torpedoed and sunk off Gibralter. (40 drowned).	**Nominal Abdication of Kaiser. Flight of Kaiser and Crown Prince to Holland. Revolution in Berlin.** Prince Max becomes Regent; Herr Ebert becomes Chancellor. Herr Kurt Eisner assumes Premiership and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bavarian Republic. Reported resignation of Marghiloman Cabinet at Jassy; General Coanda to form New Cabinet. Swiss Federation of Workmen's Unions orders general strike. Speech of Mr. Lloyd George at Mansion House (190).	9
British join French at Alexandretta.	British mine-sweeper "Ascot" torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off N.E. coast of England (53 lives lost).	Tewfik Pasha (ex-ambassador to London) is appointed by Sultan Grand Vizier and forms pro-Entente Government at Constantinople. Kaiser crosses into Holland. Death of Herr Ballin.	10
... ...	... ...	Appeal of Dr. Solf, German Foreign Minister, to President Wilson for mitigation of armistice terms. **Abdication of Grand Dukes of Hesse, Mecklenburg and Saxe-Weimar. King of Saxony and Grand Duke of Oldenburg dethroned.** German Socialist Coalition Ministry formed. Message of King George to British Empire (191). Great rejoicings in England. Speech of President Wilson at Washington (192). Expulsion of Bolshevist Mission from Switzerland.	11

1918. Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
12	... ...	Anti-Semitic pogroms in Poland reported.	... ...
13	... ...	... ...	... ...
14	Marshal Foch warns German High Command that acts of violence still being committed in occupied regions by German troops must cease.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Nov.
... ...	Allied Fleet passes through the Dardanelles.	**Publication of Armistice terms** [193]. Dr. Solf appeals to President Wilson for immediate peace negotiations. Speech of Mr. Lloyd George at Meeting of Liberals on National policy [194]. Letter of Mr. Lloyd George to Unionist Meeting expounding domestic policy [195]. Statement of Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction *re* Government plans for demobilisation, in Commons [196].	12
... ...	**Allied Fleet at Constantinople.** German cruiser "Königsberg" sails with plenipotentiaries of Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of German Fleet to meet representatives of British Admiralty [197].	**Abdication of Emperor Karl** officially announced in Vienna, and resignation of Lammasch cabinet. Abdication of Prince Leopold of Lippe. Publication of assignment of officers in new German Government [197a]. Appeal to Germany of 302 Danish Associations of N. Schleswig for right of self-determination. Message of President Wilson to Germany *re* food [198]. Speech of Mr. Lloyd George in London at Meeting of Employers and Trade Unions [199].	13
... ...	**General von Lettow-Vorbeck surrenders** on Chambezi river, south of Kasama (N. Rhodesia).	**Republic of German-Austria proclaimed in Vienna.** Swiss strike ended. (British) Labour Conference decides to leave Coalition Government; Mr. Barnes, Labour M.P. of War Cabinet, leaves Labour Party. Issue of Labour Programme [200].	14

1918. Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
15	... ...	... ...	Fiume occupied by Italian naval forces and Serbian troops. Hungarian Government concludes separate armistice with Allies at Belgrade.
16	Allied troops begin to move towards Germany.	German troops leave Finland. Polish officers demand surrender of Posen. Polish President (M. Pilsudski) proclaims Poland an Independent and Sovereign State. Baku re-occupied by British and Russian troops.	... ...
17	Allied armies begin march to the Rhine. In British sector 4th (Rawlinson) and 2nd (Plumer) Armies, preceded by 2nd, and 1st and 3rd, Cavalry Divisions respectively, advance. Each Army consists of 4 Corps, each of 4 Divisions. Tribute of Marshal Foch to British armies as "decisive factors in final German defeat."	... ...	Fiume occupied by Italian troops.
18	American troops enter Longwy and Briey (Lorraine) **Belgian troops re-enter Antwerp and Brussels.**	Siberian coup d'état. Directorate abolished, Admiral Kolchak made Dictator.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Nov.
... ...	Sir David Beatty receives Rear-Admiral von Meurer on board H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth" in Firth of Forth.	German-Austria requests of German Government complete union with German Republic. Appeal of Dr. Solf to President Wilson *re* a Hague Conference (201). New German Ministry (202). **National Assembly of Czecho-Slovak State** holds 1st sitting at Prague: Professor Masaryk elected 1st President of Republic; M. Franz Tomasek, President of National Assembly; Dr. Kramarzh, Premier.	15
... ...	... ...	Appeal of Dr. Solf to President Wilson to allow German Commissioners to leave for U.S.A. (203). Reply of U.S.A. Government to Germany: all communications *re* armistice to be sent to all Allied Governments. Announcement at Budapest of **Emperor Karl's abdication of throne of Hungary.** (British) Government election campaign opens with meeting in London (204).	16
... ...	... ...	Hungarian Republic proclaimed at Budapest. Formation of Serb-Coalition Ministry at Paris, M. Pashich Premier (205). **Abdication of Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.** Yugo-Slav National Council protests against Italian occupation of Fiume.	17
... ...	... ...	Appeal of Dr. Solf to Allied Governments to mitigate armistice conditions. Mr. Asquith's election address to London Liberals (206).	18

1918. Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
19	**King and Queen of Belgians re-enter Antwerp. French troops enter Metz.** Luxemburg entered by American troops. General Pétain promoted Marshal.	... ...	Serbian troops withdraw from Fiume.
20	Great difficulties of supply and transport in ruined area surmounted by British Transport Services during this week.	General Manishevski C.i.C. of Russian forces in Archangel, etc.	... ...
21	British enter Namur.	... ...	French troops land in Constantinople.
22	**King Albert re-enters Brussels.**	... ...	... ...
23	... ...	... ...	... ...
24	British and American troops reach German frontier.	... ...	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Nov.
... ...	Surrender of 20 German submarines to Rear-Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt at Harwich.	... ...	19
... ...	... ...	Italian Parliament opens. Speech by Signor Orlando. Mr. Bonar Law states re-victualling of Germany to be dependent on proper arrangements for returning prisoners.	20
... ...	**"Capitulation of Rosyth." Surrender of German Navy off Firth of Forth.** Surrender of 39 German submarines off Harwich.	Resignation of Lord Robert Cecil (Assistant Foreign Secretary) and of Mr. Clynes (Food Controller) (207). Greece, Serbia and Rumania announce decision to strengthen union.	21
... ...	... ...	Issue of Mr. Lloyd George's and Mr. Bonar Law's Election Manifesto (208).	22
... ...	... ...	Assembly of S. Slavs at Agram proclaim **union of all S. Slav districts of Austria-Hungary with Serbia and Montenegro** and of all Yugo-Slav military forces with the Serbian Army.	23
... ...	28 German submarines surrender at Harwich.	Publication of despatches of Count Lerchenfeld (Bavarian Minister in Berlin, 1914) (209). Soldiers' and Workers' Council in Oldenburg, E. Friesland, Bremen, Harburg-on-Elbe, Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein decide to form Republic with Hamburg as capital. **Grand Duke of Baden abdicates.** Bukovina desires union with Rumania.	24

1918. Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
25	**Marshal Foch enters Strasburg.**	... ...	... ...
26	Last German troops withdraw from Belgium. French troops cross German frontier.	Bolshevik troops take Pskov and Dvinsk and bombard Narva (Gulf of Finland).	American troops enter Fiume.
27	... ...	... ...	... ...
28	Patrols of 2nd Cavalry Division reach German frontier near Beho (just N. of N. point of Luxemburg).	Narva captured by Bolsheviks.	... ...
29	... ...	... ...	... ...
30	Belgians occupy Aix-la-Chapelle.	... ...	... ...
Dec. 1	**British 2nd Army enters Germany** ([213]) between Oudler and Eupen. **American forces enter Germany** and occupy Trier (Treves).	... ...	Bukarest re-occupied by Rumanian and Allied troops.
2	Belgians occupy Jülich.	... ...	... ...
3	... ...	... ...	Last Bulgarian troops evacuate the Dobruja.

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Nov.
... ...	5 German battleships leave Firth of Forth for internment at Scapa Flow (Orkney Isles).	British Parliament dissolves. Conference of German States at Berlin to consider future Government of Germany; opened by Herr Ebert. Montenegrin Skupshtina votes for union with Serbia.	25
... ...	**Entente Squadrons arrive at Odessa and Sevastopol**; surrender of German submarines and Russian ships in German hands.	Bavaria threatens to break off relations with Berlin.	26
... ...	27 German submarines surrender at Harwich.	Visit of King George to Paris. Labour Election Manifesto ([210]). Mr. Asquith's address to East Fife electors ([211]).	27
... ...	British squadron anchors off Copenhagen.	**Bavaria breaks off relations with Berlin.** Speech of Mr Asquith at Huddersfield attacking Coalition. **Kaiser signs formal deed of abdication** ([212]).	28
... ...	... ...	Speeches of Mr. Lloyd George at Newcastle.	29
... ...	... ...	King of Württemberg formally abdicates.	30
... ...	Eight German submarines surrender at Harwich: total surrendered now 122.	M. Clémenceau, Marshal Foch, Signor Orlando, and Baron Sonnino arrive in London. Prince Regent of Serbia approves Yugo-Slav constitution.	Dec. 1
... ...	British destroyers arrive at Libau.	Conference in London between British ministers and French and Italian visitors.	2
... ...	... ...	Inter-Allied Conference continued and concluded.	3

1918. Dec.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
4	Owing to supply difficulties, British 2nd Army resumes march only today. Belgian cavalry enters Neuss; British occupy Düren.	... ...	... ...
5	Belgians occupy München-Gladbach.	... ...	... ...
6	Belgians occupy Crefeld. 2nd British Cavalry Brigade and armoured cars enter Cologne.	... ...	... ...
7	28th Infantry Brigade reaches Cologne.	... ...	... ...
8	Belgians occupy Urdingen (left bank of Rhine, N.E. of Crefeld). Americans enter Coblenz. British 1st Cavalry Division reaches Rhine and secures crossings.	Bolshevik forces advancing in Esthonia; reach point 40 miles from frontier.	... ...
9	After advancing for several days, **Americans reach Rhine** from Brohl to Rolandseck (between Coblenz and Bonn). **French enter Mainz.**	... ...	... ...
10	Americans occupy strips of left bank of Rhine (either side of Coblenz): from Andernach to Rolandseck and from Trechtingshausen (N. of Bingen) to Boppard.	... ...	... ...
11	Sir C. Fergusson, Military Governor, reaches Cologne and hoists Union Jack. **Americans occupy Coblenz,** and hold Rhine bank from Trechtingshausen to Rolandseck.	Odessa occupied by Ukrainian revolutionary forces.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Dec.
... ...	Publication of official estimate of world's shipping losses during war [214].	Nomination of candidates for General Election in United Kingdom. President Wilson sails from France. Yugo-Slav Union proclaimed. Rumanians of Transylvania and Banat vote union with Rumania.	4
... ...	H. M. light cruiser "Cassandra" sunk by mine in Baltic. Announced that all Turkish warships and all Russian warships in Black Sea have been surrendered.	Mr. Lloyd George publishes statement of aims and policy of British Government [215].	5
... ...	... ...	British railway dispute settled [216]. Fighting in Berlin between Government troops and "Spartacus" party.	6
... ...	... ...	... ...	7
... ...	Naval action in Caspian between British and Bolshevik vessels.	... ...	8
Lahej (S. Arabia) re-occupied by British. Turkish garrison surrenders.	... ...	... ...	9
... ...	... ...	Mr. Lloyd George announces 6 "points" of his election programme [217].	10
... ...	... ...	Speech by Mr. Lloyd George at Bristol, principally on conscription, indemnities, and punishment of Kaiser [218].	11

1918. Dec.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
12	**British Cavalry cross Rhine and begin occupation of Cologne bridgehead.** American sector contracted, extending now from Brey to Rolandseck.	... ...	... ...
13	British Infantry (29th, 9th and 2nd Canadian Divisions) complete occupation of Cologne bridgehead. **Americans cross Rhine and occupy Coblenz bridgehead.** Armistice prolonged to 17.1.19.	... ...	... ...
14	... ...	... ...	... ...
15	... ...	... ...	... ...
16	... ...	Announced that British squadron in Gulf of Finland has bombarded Bolshevik position at Wesenberg (Esthonia), but that the Bolsheviks continue to advance near Pskov. Bolshevik reverse N. of Ekaterinburg (Urals).	Marshal Mackensen and his force surrender to the Hungarians near Buda-Pest.
17	... ...	Complete evacuation of Finland by German troops announced. Kiev occupied by Ukrainian revolutionary forces.	... ...
18	... ...	Announced that Bolsheviks have entered Walk (Livonia) after its evacuation by Germans. Dorpat (Esthonia) evacuated by Germans.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Dec.
... ...	British naval squadron arrives at Reval.	Publication of order for demobilisation of men over 41 called up under British Military Service Act of 1918.	12
... ...	... ...	**Prolongation of armistice** with Germany for one month (to Jan. 17) agreed upon [219]. Further announcement regarding conscription by Mr. Lloyd George [220]. President W lson lands at Brest.	13
Hodeida (S. Arabia) occupied by British.	... ...	**General election in United Kingdom.** President Wilson arrives in Paris. Assassination of Senhor Paes, President of Portuguese republic.	14
... ...	... ...	Bessarabia votes for union with Rumania.	**15**
... ...	... ...	Imperial Conference of Workers' and Soldiers' Councils opens at Berlin.	16
... ...	... ...	... ...	17
... ...	... ...	Conference at Berlin decides on form of provisional government of Germany, pending meeting of National Assembly [221].	18

1918. Dec.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
19	Sir D. Haig and 5 generals commanding British armies on western front visit London and are entertained by the King.	... ...	... ...
20	... ...	French troops land at Odessa.	... ...
21	... ...	... ...	... ...
22	... ...	... ...	... ...
23	... ...	... ...	... ...
24	... ...	Perm taken by the Russo-Czechs, with many prisoners and guns.	... ...
25	... ...	... ...	... ...
26	... ...	Continued advance of Bolsheviks in Esthonia reported.	... ...
27	... ...	Batum occupied by British.	... ...
28	... ...	Fighting between Germans and Poles at Posen, following arrival of M. Paderewski. Reported that British squadron has landed Esthonian troops in rear of invading Bolsheviks.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Dec.
... ...	... ...	Sir E. Geddes appointed co-ordinator of demobilisation of British army. Publication of statement of Lord Milner regarding British policy in Russia (222).	19
... ...	... ...	Conference at Berlin passes resolution in favour of socialisation of industry, and fixes 19 Jan. as date of elections for National Assembly. Independent Socialists refuse to co-operate in Provisional Government.	20
... ...	... ...	... ...	21
... ...	... ...	... ...	**22**
... ...	... ...	... ...	23
... ...	... ...	Fighting in Berlin between discontented sailors and Government troops ends in success of latter.	24
... ...	... ...	... ...	25
... ...	... ...	Arrival of President Wilson in London.	26
... ...	Announced that H.M.S. "Calypso" has captured two Bolshevist destroyers near Reval.	President Wilson in conference with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr Balfour, and entertained by Kin at State banquet.	27
... ...	... ...	**Results of British General Election announced** (223). President Wilson receives address of welcome from City of London at Guildhall (224). Resignation of Signor Bissolati, Italian socialist minister, owing to disagreement with Government's peace policy.	28

1918. Dec.	Western Front.	Eastern Theatre.	Southern Front.
29	... ...	British troops landed at Riga.	... ...
30	... ...	Kadish (N. Russia) taken by Entente forces. Birsk (E. Russia) taken by Russo-Czechs.	... ...
31	... ...	Ufa and Sterlitamak (E. Russia) taken by Bolsheviks. Two French (African) battalions landed at Odessa.	... ...

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1918. Dec.
... ...	... ...	Important speeches by MM. Clémenceau and Pichon in French Chamber of Deputies regarding peace terms and international relations after war (225).	29
... ...	... ...	President Wilson receives freedom of Manchester, and makes important speeches (226).	30
... ...	... ...	Draft of German Constitution published by the *Vorwärts*.	31

RÉSUMÉ OF MAIN EVENTS IN 1918.

Jan. 8	... ...	President Wilson's "Fourteen Points" speech.
,, 19	... ...	Bolsheviks forcibly dissolve Constituent Assembly.
,, 20	... ...	"Breslau" sunk and "Goeben" damaged near Dardanelles.
,, 28	... ...	Civil war in Finland begins.
Feb. 4	... ...	Alexeiev advances *v.* Moscow; defeated by Bolsheviks, 13.**2**.
,, 6	... ...	German ultimatum to Rumania.
,, 9	... ...	Peace signed between Central Powers and the Ukraine.
,, 18	... ...	German advance in Russia begins; Russians begin to evacuate Armenia.
,, 19 to May 4	...	Allenby secures his right flank in Palestine by minor operations: Jericho, 21.**2**, Es Salt, 4.**5**.
Mar. 3	... ...	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk signed between Russia and Central Powers.
,, 5	... ...	Preliminary Peace Treaty (Rumania and Central Powers) signed at Bukarest.
,, 6	... ...	Germans land on Aaland Islands. Death of Mr. J. Redmond.
,, 7	... ...	Peace between Germany and Finland.
,, 9 to May 10	...	British take Hit and progress along Tigris; take Kirkuk, 7.**5**.
,, 15	... ...	Prince Lichnowsky's revelations published.
,, 19	... ...	Allies demand unconditional acceptance of their conditions by Dutch; and seize ships, 22.**3**.
,, 21 to April 29	...	Great German offensive of Western Front: British lines penetrated, 21.**3**; long-range gun bombardment of Paris begins, 22.**3**; Germans reach Somme, Péronne lost, 23.**3**; desperate fighting round Bapaume, 24, 25.**3**, etc.; Albert and Noyon lost, 26.**3**; very heavy fighting both sides of Somme, 27.**3**, etc.; Great German attack on both sides of River Scarpe defeated with very heavy losses, 28.**3**; strong French counter-attacks check Germans in Somme region, 28, 29.**3**; Gen. Foch appointed to co-ordinate action of Allies, 29.**3**; Germans held, 31.**3**; Germans attack again between Somme and Avre, 4.**4**; severe fighting North and South of Albert and North of Verdun, Reims heavily shelled, 6.**4**; heavy local fighting again Avre to Albert, 22, 23.**4**; severe German attacks gain Villers-Bretonneux, 24.**4**.
,, 26	... ...	Conference at Doullens on unity of command.
April 1	... ...	Royal Air Force formed.
,, 3	... ...	Germans land in Finland; confused situation.
,, 8 to 10	... ...	Conference of oppressed Yugo-Slav nationalities in Rome.
,, 9 to 29	... ...	Battle of the Lys: Heavy German attacks drive British and Portuguese towards Estaires, 9.**4**; Heavy fighting from here to South of Ypres and strong enemy pressure about Bailleul, latter lost, 15.**4**, and more ground, Wytschaete and Meteren, 16, 17.**4**; Germans take Kemmel and Dranoutre in very heavy fighting, 25.**4**.
,, 9	... ...	Man-Power Bill introduced; passed, 16.**4**.
,, 13	... ...	Turks occupy Batum; Hertzog seditions in South Africa.
,, 14	... ...	Gen. Foch appointed C.i.C. Allied Armies in France.
,, 20	... ...	Irish Nationalists and Priesthood oppose conscription.
,, 22	... ...	Trans-Caucasia declares independence.
,, 22, 23	... ...	Brilliant naval raid on Zeebrugge.

April 25, et seq. ... Penetration of South Russia by Germans; latter near Sevastopol; in Tiflis, 16.6.
„ 29 to May 15 ... "Bonnet Rouge" trial in Paris.

May 1 ... ... U.S. troops join Amiens front.
„ 7 ... ... Peace of Bukarest signed by Rumania and Central Powers.
„ 10 ... ... H.M.S. "Vindictive" sunk at Ostend.
„ 14 ... ... Fighting in Italy; first million U.S. tons of shipping on seas.
„ 15 to June 1 ... Germans bombard hospitals, killing 248 and wounding 693.
„ 23 ... ... Georgia declares her independence.
„ 24 ... ... British land at Murmansk; Sinn Fein intrigues with Germany exposed.
„ 27 to June 2 ... Third Battle of the Aisne: Germans drive French back across Aisne, and take Soissons, 29.5; Germans press forward between Reims and Soissons and reach the Marne, 30.5.
„ 27 ... ... British detachments sent to Persia and the Caspian.

June 3 ... ... Germans checked in the Marne "pocket" and on the Ourcq.
„ 8 ... ... Prisoners of War Conference at the Hague.
„ 9 to 13 ... New German offensive towards Compiègne, the 1st Battle of Lassigny; Germans checked, 11.6.
„ 15 to 23 ... ... Second Battle of the Piave: Great Austrian offensive, successful at first, eventually repulsed with heavy slaughter.
„ 16 ... ... Beginning of the end foreshadowed by change of Bulgarian Premiers (Malinov for Radoslavov).
„ 18, 22 ... ... French repulse German attack at Reims.

July 6 ... ... Publication of Montagu-Chelmsford Report on India; Assassination of German Ambassador Count Mirbach at Moscow; Franco-Italian attack begins in South Albania.
„ 15 to Aug. 4 ... Second Battle of the Marne: Great German offensive on 50-mile front East and West of Reims; held on the East they cross the Marne on the West, 16.7; high-water mark of German offensive and great Allied counter-attack on south-west of Marne "pocket," 18.7; Germans recross Marne, 20.7; in retreat, 22.7; Allied progress in Marne "pocket" and on flanks, 22 to 26.7; strong German resistance, 30.7; French retake Soissons, 2.8.
„ 16 ... ... Ex-Tsar and family shot at Ekaterinenburg.
„ 30 ... ... Assassination of F.M. von Eichhorn at Kiev.

Aug. 1 ... ... Allies land at Archangel.
„ 3 ... ... British land at Vladivostok; Japanese, 16.8; U.S. troops, 17.8.
„ 6 ... ... Gen. Foch created Marshal.
„ 8 to 12 ... ... Second Battle of Amiens. British on 11-mile and French on 4-mile front, 2,000 guns and 200 tanks, drive in German line, "black day" for Germany, 8.8; German retreat from Ancre begins, 14.8.
„ 9 to 16 ... ... Second Battle of Lassigny. French advance and capture it, 15.8.
„ 17 to 20 ... ... Gen. Mangin drives Germans from the Aisne heights.
„ 21 to 31 ... ... Battle of Bapaume. Heavy fighting; British take Albert 22.8, Bapaume 29.8, Péronne 31.8.
„ 24 ... ... U.S.A. pass Man-Power Bill.
„ 26 to Sept. 3 ... Battle of the Scarpe. British take Monchy-le-Preux, 26.8; break through Drocourt–Quéant switch, 2.9.
„ 30, 31 ... ... London Police Strike.

Sept. 3 to 9 ... ... Germans fall back on Hindenburg Line, evacuating Lens, etc.; British force Canal du Nord, 4.**9**; take Ploegsteert, 4.**9**, Bailleul, Kemmel, Merville and Neuve Chapelle, 6.**9**; French take Ham, 6.**9**; Americans reach the Aisne, 6.**9**.

„ 7 ... ... List of 151 German submarines destroyed published.

„ 12, 13 ... ... Americans attack and take St. Mihiel salient. Allied Front now clear for final drive.

„ 13 ... ... Registration of 13 million American citizens for military service.

„ 14 ... ... Germans retreat between Meuse and Moselle; Austria-Hungary proposes informal Peace Conference; rejected.

„ 15 to 25 ... ... Battle of the Vardar (Macedonia): Franco-Serb offensive 15.**9**; Anglo-Greek offensive, 18.**9**; Bulgarians in full retreat; British enter Bulgaria, Ishtip taken by Serbs 25.**9**.

„ 19 to 30 ... ... Great British offensive in Palestine: Brilliant progress and cavalry dash; British seize Jordan crossings and wipe out 7th and 8th Turkish Armies by 22.**9**; capture Acre and Haifa, 23.**9**; pursue and destroy 4th Turkish Army, 24.**9**, etc.; enter Damascus, 30.**9**.

„ 24 to 26 ... ... Railway strike in England.

„ 26 to 29 ... ... Great American attack between the Meuse and Argonne; storm Montfaucon, 28.**9**; seize first and second German lines by 29.**9**, and threaten German lateral communications.

„ 26 to 30 ... ... Simultaneous successful attack by Gen. Gouraud in Champagne: German line penetrated 6 miles by 29.**9**.

„ 26 to Oct. 5 ... Great British bombardment by 1st and 3rd Armies, 26.**9**; and attack (second Battle of Cambrai) on 30-mile front between St. Quentin and the Sensée; storm Canal du Nord and threaten Cambrai from North, taking 10,000 prisoners, 27.**9**; Cambrai enveloped, 30.**9**.

„ 28 to Oct. 22 ... Battle of Flanders under King of Belgians: Belgians, two French divisions and 2nd British Army seize ridges by 30.**9**, and reach Menin outskirts by 1.**10**; transport and supply difficulties; fresh attack, Roulers captured, 14.10; Menin, 15.**10**; Courtrai, 16.**10**; Belgians enter Ostend, 17.**10**, and Zeebrugge and Bruges, 19.**10**; British enter Douai, 17.**10**, and Lille, 18.**10**; whole Belgian coast in our hands by 20.**10**.

„ 28 to Oct. 5 ... Battle of St. Quentin: Fourth British Army, with Americans and French, attacks on 12-mile front, crosses St. Quentin Canal and takes Bellecourt, etc., 29 and 30.**9**; French take St. Quentin 1.**10**; Hindenburg Line stormed in strongest place and 36,500 prisoners, etc., taken by 3.**10**.

„ 28 to 30 ... ... Bulgaria asks for Armistice; signed, 29.**9**; Bulgaria surrenders, 30.**9**.

„ 28 to Oct. 18 ... Fierce American fighting through Argonne Forest, 28.**9** to 10.**10**; transport and supply difficulties; 630,000 Americans engaged; Germans evacuate Argonne, 9.**10**; driven on to Kriemhilde system by 14.**10**; Americans take Grandpré, 16.**10**; Kriemhilde system pierced on 16, 17 and 18.**10**.

Oct. 4 ... ... Prince Max of Baden, Chancellor, addresses plea for Armistice to U.S.A. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates.

„ 5 to 16 ... ... French occupy Moronvilliers Massif, 5.**10**; Gen. Gouraud attacks towards Aisne and drives Germans to Rethel–Vouziers line, 8.**10**; French enter Laon, 13.**10**, and cross Aisne at Vouziers, 16.**10**.

Oct.	6 to 12	... Second Battle of Le Cateau: Allied attack on 20-mile front, 8.10; British capture Cambrai, 9.10; entire Hindenburg system broken through by 10.10; British take Le Cateau, 10.10.
,,	8 to Nov. 16	... Correspondence of President Wilson with German and Austro-Hungarian Governments.
,,	9	... ... Talaat and Enver Pashas resign.
,,	10	... ... R.M.S. "Leinster" torpedoed and sunk.
,,	12	... ... Serbs capture Nish from Germans and Austrians.
,,	14	... ... Turkish Peace Note received by U.S.A.
,,	17	... ... Proclamation in Prague of Czecho-Slovak Republic, and in Agram of Yugo-Slav independence.
,,	17 to 25	... ... Battle of the Selle: Stiff fighting by Allies; Germans forced behind Sambre–Oise Canal by 19.10; Allies cross the Selle, 20.10; 4th, 3rd and 1st Brtish Armies advance 15 miles on 23.10.
,,	18 to 25	... ... British advance on Tigris and take Kirkuk, 25.10.
,,	21 to 31	... ... Stubborn fighting North of Verdun and on Meuse by Americans and French.
,,	24 to 30	... ... Third Battle of the Piave begins: British cross river; general Italian–British advance, 28.10; Austrians routed.
,,	25 to 30	... ... British advance in Mesopotamia; Turkish Army surrenders, 30.10.
,,	26	... ... Ludendorff resigns. British occupy Aleppo.
,,	27	... ... Austro-Hungary applies to U.S.A. for Armistice.
,,	29	... ... Successful French attack West of Rethel.
,,	30	... ... Armistice signed with Turkey.
,,	31	... ... Austrian troops apply for Armistice; revolution in Vienna; Fleet handed to Yugo-Slavs; Scutari (Albania) captured by Italians. Hostilities between Turkey and Entente cease.
Nov.	1 to 11	... ... Franco-American attack on Forêt de Bourgogne, 1.11; Buzancy captured, forest cleared, 2.11; rapid American advance, 4, 5.11; French enter Rethel and Americans Sedan, 6.11; Allies drive enemy back to Montmédy by 11.11.
,,	1	... ... Serbs re-enter Belgrade.
,,	1 to 11	... ... British advance between Sambre and Scheldt (Battle of the Sambre): Enter Valenciennes, 2.11; great attack by 4th, 3rd and 1st Armies on 30-mile front, 4.11; clear Forêt de Mormal, 4.11; with French 1st Army drive enemy back in confusion; enter Bavai, 7.11; Avesnes, 8.11; Maubeuge, 9.11; Mons, 11.11.
,,	3	... ... Mutiny at Kiel; Italians land at Trieste.
,,	4	... ... Hostilities between Austro-Hungary and Entente cease at noon; revolution in Hamburg.
,,	5	... ... Italians enter Pola. Marshal Foch in supreme strategical direction.
,,	8	... ... Marshal Foch receives German delegates; numerous German Princes abdicate, including King of Württemberg; Bavaria a Republic.
,,	9	... ... Kaiser decides to abdicate. Revolution in Berlin.
,,	10	... ... Kaiser and Crown Prince flee to Holland. Allies enter Rumania.
,,	11	... ... Mons captured. Armistice signed at 5 a.m. HOSTILITIES CEASE AT 11 A.M. Great rejoicings.
,,	13	... ... Allied Fleet at Constantinople. Abdication of Emperor Karl.
,,	14	... ... Von Lettow-Vorbeck surrenders in Rhodesia.
,,	15	... ... Adm. Beatty receives Rear Adm. von Meurer in Firth of Forth.

Nov.	16	...	... Allied troops begin to move towards Germany. Poland proclaimed an Independent and Sovereign State.
,,	19	...	... King and Queen of Belgians enter Antwerp. French troops enter Metz. Surrender of German submarines.
,,	21	...	... Surrender of German Fleet off Firth of Forth.
,,	22	...	... King and Queen of Belgians re-enter Brussels.
,,	23	...	... Yugo-Slav State proclaimed.
,,	25	...	... Marshal Foch enters Strasbourg.
,,	26	...	... Last Germans evacuate Belgium; Entente squadron at Odessa.
,,	28	...	... British patrols reach German frontier.
Dec.	1	...	... British and American Armies enter Germany. Bukarest re-occupied.
,,	2	...	... Belgian troops enter Germany.
,,	6	...	... British troops enter Cologne.
,,	9	...	... American troops reach the Rhine.
,,	14	...	... General Election in the United Kingdom.
,,	26	...	... President Wilson arrives in London.
,,	28	...	... Result of General Election: Coalition Unionists sweep the board.

APPENDICES, 1918.

(1) *Jan.* 1.—Petrograd reports that German Peace Note declares occupation of Poland, Courland, Lithuania and Esthonia to be an indispensable condition of peace. News of departure of British and French ships from Archangel creates deep impression and is considered premature by friends of Western Powers.

(2) *Jan.* 1.—"All-Indian Moslem Association," under Prince of Arcot, formed in Calcutta to oppose Home Rule doctrines of "Indian National Congress" and "All India Moslem League."

(3) *Jan.* 2.—Air Council established by Order in Council. Lord Rothermere is President and Secretary of State, and Major-General Trenchard, Chief of Air Staff.

(4) *Jan.* 2.—Principal recommendations made by American delegates to Paris Conference are: (1) Constant and speedy despatch of American troops to Europe. (2) Speeding up of merchant ship building. (3) Close co-operation with other belligerents.

(5) *Jan.* 3.—At Man-Power Conference between Government and Trade Unions Sir A. Geddes states the position is now completely altered by Russian situation. It will be ultimately redressed by American Armies, but meanwhile great strain will be thrown on this country.

(6) *Jan.* 5.—Turkish peace terms to Russia include total demobilisation and disarmament for Russia while Turkey remains armed; also annulment of treaties referring to Persia.

(7) *Jan.* 5.—Mr. Lloyd George, addressing Man-Power Conference, says we have no desire to destroy Germany or any other nation, but we must have restoration, reparation, freedom for nations now enslaved and settlement of Asiatic and African problems. He also hopes for an international organisation to reduce chances of war and to limit armaments. The speech is well received in Allied countries.

(8) *Jan.* 7.—Russo-German peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. Trotski is defiant and demands free, independent Russia, and threatens general rising of the people if it is not granted. Germans consent to continue negotiations.

(9) *Jan.* 7.—The Earl of Reading appointed British High Commissioner and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on Special Mission; to have full authority over all British Missions in U.S.A. in connection with the War. Lord Northcliffe remains in London as Chairman of London Headquarters of British Mission to U.S.

(10) *Jan.* 8.—Sir D. Haig's Despatch describes Battles of Arras, Lens, Messines and Ypres in the summer of 1917, resulting in defeat of 131 German divisions. It mentions changes made necessary by Russian revolution and refers to training and supply of men.

(11) *Jan.* 8.—Mr. Wilson in address on peace programme demands open diplomacy, freedom of seas, removal of economic barriers and reduction of armaments. He also emphasises necessity of complete restoration and suggests an Association of Nations. He lays down 14 points:

1. Open diplomacy.
2. Freedom of navigation.
3. Removal of economic barriers.
4. Reduction of armaments.
5. Colonial claims dependent on interest of populations concerned.
6. Evacuation of Russian territory and assistance in unhampered development.
7. Evacuation and restoration of Belgium.
8. French territory evacuated and the Alsace Lorraine wrong to be righted.
9. Italian frontiers readjusted nationally.
10. Austro-Hungarian people to be allowed autonomous development.
11. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro evacuated and Balkan questions settled.
12. Turkish non-Ottoman nationalities to have free autonomous development and Dardanelles opened.
13. Independent Polish State.
14. General Association of Nations with mutual guarantees of independence and integrity.

(12) *Jan.* 9.—Russo-German negotiations. Germany definitely refuses to change meeting-place to neutral country. Russian delegates agree.

(13) *Jan.* 10.—General Maude's Despatch dated October 15th, 1917, deals with operations in Mesopotamia from April 1st to September 30th, and includes operations on Tigris, Diala and Euphrates fronts.

(14) *Jan.* 10.—Mr. Balfour at Edinburgh says: "We did not go into this War for selfish objects, we did not stay in for selfish objects, and we are not going to fight to a finish for selfish objects." But though "the horrors of war are great, they are nothing to the horrors which would come from a German peace."

(15) *Jan.* 14.—Sir A. Geddes, in his survey of man-power problem says it is necessary to raise immediately 420,000 to 450,000 men; the secession of Russia has added a possible 1,600,000 men to enemy strength; the resources of Allies and America are sufficient for victory, but till full American force is felt everything depends on British man-power. Government does not propose to alter military age nor to introduce Conscription in Ireland, but women's service will be developed under Lady Mackworth.

(16) *Jan.* 15.—Cambrai enquiry: War Cabinet is of opinion that High Command was not surprised by attack of Nov. 30th; that all proper dispositions were made to meet it, and that public discussion of the affair is detrimental to national interests.

(17) *Jan.* 15.—Following arrest of Rumanian minister Bolshevik ultimatum to Rumania states that Rumania is engaged in hostile acts against Russian soldiers, and threatens war if arrested soldiers are not released and guarantees given that acts will not be repeated.

(18) *Jan.* 17.—East Africa: On January 7th and 8th a German force operating 90 miles N.E. of Fort Johnston on Lake Nyassa was driven northwards. 40 miles further north, near Mwembe, appreciable losses have been inflicted on enemy in patrol actions. Rains have commenced and rivers are rising rapidly.

(19) *Jan.* 18.—Mr. Lloyd George says there are no alternatives to Government's scheme but raising the military age or sending back wounded men time after time. Men would not be withdrawn from industries unless necessity was urgent; resolutions cannot win the war; but men and guns can.

(20) *Jan.* 20.—Naval action: "Goeben" and "Breslau" with Turkish destroyers attacked British naval forces N. of Imbros. H.M. monitor "Raglan" and a smaller monitor, M28, were sunk. "Goeben" and "Breslau" then steamed to S. of Imbros, British ships then forced "Breslau" into a mine field, causing her to sink. "Goeben" then steamed towards Dardanelles and also struck a mine, being finally beached near Nagara Point under continuous bombing by British naval aircraft.

(21) *Jan.* 21.—Agreement between Central Powers and Ukraine includes: (1) Declaration that state of war is at an end. (2) Troops on both sides to be withdrawn on conclusion of peace. (3) Arrangements to be made for immediate resumption of commercial and diplomatic intercourse.

(22) *Jan.* 21.—Portuguese East Africa: 50 miles S.W. of Port Amelia British troops have been in contact with the enemy. Lorembula Boma, 90 miles N.E. of Fort Johnston, has been occupied. Floods have destroyed bridges on enemy line of retreat.

(23) *Jan.* 21.—Sir E. Carson resigns from War Cabinet on Irish question, feeling that in any further decisions to be taken on this question he cannot vote as a member of the War Cabinet and at the same time leader of Ulster Unionists.

(24) *Jan.* 22.—First meeting of Allied Naval Council, consisting of Vice-Admiral F. J. de Bon (France), Sir E. Geddes and Admiral Sir R. Wemyss (England), Vice-Admiral Count T. de Revel (Italy), Rear-Admiral Funakoshi (Japan), Vice-Admiral W. Sims (U.S.A.).

(25) *Jan.* 23.—General Staff Appointments: Lt.-General Sir H. Lawrence, Chief of General Staff; Colonel E. W. Cox, Chief of Intelligence; Lt.-General Travers Clark, Q.M.G. at British H.Q.

(26) *Jan.* 23.—At Labour Party Conference at Nottingham, the chairman challenges Germany to declare her war aims; Conference adopts resolution calling for a joint statement of Allied war aims and suggesting an international Labour Peace Conference in Switzerland.

(27) *Jan.* 24.—Count Hertling, in Reichstag, says he hopes Russian negotiations will soon reach good conclusion; then, referring to British and American declarations, says he "cannot discern a friendly spirit" in Mr. Lloyd George's speech, but rather one of "sitting in judgment on Germany." He lays blame for War on England, France and Russia in turn. He discusses Mr. Wilson's 14 points, the principle of which

he professes to admit. He then draws attention to the favourable war situation of Central Powers and invites Britain and America to reconsider their proposals. Count Czernin, in Vienna, also discusses Mr. Wilson's proposals individually, but evades a direct answer to essential points.

(28) *Jan.* 25.—Portuguese East Africa: British column from Port Amelia has reached Nahuya, 50 miles from coast. In Western area (Mwembe district) considerable losses have been inflicted on enemy. Heavy rains continue.

(29) *Jan.* 25.—Mr. Lloyd George, in a letter to the chairman of Irish Convention, says that before the Convention comes to a decision on certain issues the War Cabinet would be ready to confer with leading members representing different sections. The Convention authorises chairman to arrange such a meeting.

(30) *Jan.* 25.—General Allenby's despatch deals with operations in Palestine since June 28th, 1917, and includes period from capture of Beersheba to fall of Jerusalem.

(31) *Jan.* 28.—During last ten days extensive raids have been made by Hejaz troops on the railway 70 miles N.W. of Medina and 60 miles S. of Maan, in which the track has been severely damaged and heavy losses inflicted on the Turks.

(32) *Jan.* 28.—Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, says that U.S.A. will have 500,000 men in France early this year, and 1½ million more ready to go in 1918.

(33) *Jan.* 29.—General Diaz's army, aided by Allied artillery and airmen, wins back important heights between Asiago Plateau and Brenta. Battle begins on 28th; 1,500 prisoners captured. Next day Monte di Val Bella and Col di Rosso are captured and prisoners increased to 2,600, with much war material. Two enemy divisions practically destroyed.

(34) *Jan.* 30.—German strikes: German papers estimate number affected to have been from 300,000 to 500,000 on 28th, since when strike has spread to dockyards at Kiel and Hamburg. "Vorwärts" considers that international movement is aimed at. Meeting in Berlin demands peace, food and franchise.

(35) *Feb.* 10.—The Peace Treaty between the Central Powers and the Ukraine declares that the frontier of the new Ukrainian Republic shall on the S.W. follow the frontier of Galicia—to the north of which an area of territory, at present occupied by the enemy, in the Governments of Volhynia, Lyublin, Siedlce, Grodno and Minsk is to become part of the new Ukrainian State, and is to be immediately evacuated. Both parties renounce the reinbursement of their war costs. Provision for exchange of agricultural and industrial products.

(36) *Feb.* 16.—Sir W. Robertson found himself unable to agree to the changes introduced by the formation of the Versailles Council regarding relations between the C.I.G.S. and the Allied High Command, and declined to be the British Representative on the Versailles Council.

(37) *Feb.* 19.—By these conditions Russia renounces all claim to Finland, Baltic provinces, Lithuania, Poland and the Ukraine. Russia is to conclude peace with Ukrainian People's Republic; Ukraine and Finland to be immediately evacuated by Russian troops and Red Guards. Russia will secure for Turkey the return of its Eastern Anatolian frontiers and recognises the annulment of the Turkish "Capitulations"; Russia to demobilise her army completely; Russian warships to be sent to and kept in Russian harbours till conclusion of general peace (Entente warships in sphere of Russian authorities are included); Russia to give guarantees of free untarified export of ores, and her propaganda against Quadruple Alliance to cease. Russian-German Commercial Treaty of 1904 to come into force with certain exceptions.

(38) *Feb.* 23.—Statement of war aims by Inter-Allied Labour and Socialist Conference: "Liberation and reparation for Belgium; Alsace-Lorraine, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania, Albania to dispose of their own destinies. Claims of Italians outside Italy to be united with Italy supported, also legitimate interests of Italy in the adjacent seas recognised. Poland reconstituted in independence with free access to sea. German annexation of Baltic Provinces inadmissible. Dardanelles permanently neutralised under control of League of Nations. Palestine to be a free State. Armenia, Mesopotamia and Arabia, if unable to settle own destinies, to be under administration of International Commission. Czecho-Slovaks and Yugo-Slavs' claim to independence to be recognised. Natives of Colonies to be protected against capitalist exploitation. Administrative autonomy to be granted to groups sufficiently civilised; to others a progressive participation in local government. No economic boycott. The opinion is expressed that an International Conference of Labour and Socialist organisations would help to remove obstacles to peace; all organisations represented publicly to declare their

peace terms in conformity with the principles of "No annexations or punitive indemnities, and the right of all peoples to self-determination."

(39) *March* 3.—The principal terms of the Treaty may be summarised as follows:—(*a*) Russia renounces all rights West of an agreed line so drawn as to deprive her of Riga, Courland, the province of Kovno, about half of the provinces of Vilna and Grodno, and the whole of Poland. Germany and Austria are "to decide the fate of these territories in agreement with their populations." (*b*) German and Austrian troops are to evacuate all territory east of the line when a general peace has been concluded and the demobilisation of the Russian army completed, but a German "police force" shall occupy Esthonia and Livonia "until their security is guaranteed by their own national institutions and until their own state organisation is restored." (*c*) Russia is to conclude peace with the Ukraine, to accept the terms agreed upon as between the Ukraine and Germany and her Allies, and to withdraw all military forces from Ukrainian territories; to evacuate Livonia, Esthonia, the Aaland Islands and Finland, and to abstain from all propaganda against the Finnish Government, while the fortifications on the Aaland Islands are to be removed "with all possible despatch," and an agreement is to be made between Germany, Russia, Sweden and Finland for the "permanent non-fortification" of the islands. (*d*) Russia is to withdraw her troops from the districts of Ardahan, Kars, and Batum, and is not to interfere in their reorganisation, which shall be carried out by the inhabitants "in agreement with the neighbouring States, particularly Turkey." (*e*) The Russian army is at once to be completely demobilised, and Russian warships shall be kept in Russian harbours until a general peace is concluded, or else disarmed. (*f*) Prisoners of war on both sides shall be sent home. (*g*) The contracting parties renounce the indemnification of war costs and war damages. (*h*) The economic relations of the parties are to be settled according to the terms of the recent German ultimatum.

(40) *March* 5.—The following were the main conditions:—(*a*) Rumania cedes to Germany and her Allies the Dóbruja as far as the Danube, but provision is to be made for the maintenance of a trade-route for Rumania to Constanza. (*b*) The Rumano-Hungarian frontier is to be "rectified." (*c*) Rumania concedes in principle the economic measures "corresponding to the situation." (*d*) Eight divisions of the Rumanian army are to be demobilised at once, and the rest as soon as peace is made between Rumania and Russia, except for a guard on the Russian frontier. (*e*) The Rumanian Government is to assist the transport of troops of Germany and her Allies through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa.

(41) *March* 5.—The First Lord reviewed the naval situation as a whole, but dealt particularly with the decline in the output of British shipping and with the submarine campaign. The former he ascribed partly to labour unrest, partly to lack of zeal on the part of employers. The submarine menace, he said, was "held, but not yet mastered." The losses in the current quarter were much lower than in the early months of 1917, and it was believed that the British and the Americans were together sinking German submarines as fast as they were being built.

(42) *March* 6.—The figures given by Sir E. Geddes on March 5 were repeated and supplemented in a statement issued next day by the War Cabinet, from which the following tables are extracted:—

1.—*Losses and Gains of Allied and Neutral Shipping to the end of* 1917.

	British shipping.	Allied and Neutral shipping.	Total.
	Gross tons.	Gross tons.	Gross tons.
Losses	7,079,492	4,748,080	11,827,572
Gains:—			
New construction	3,031,555	3,574,720	6,606,275
Enemy tonnage captured ...	780,000	1,809,000	2,589,000
Total gains	3,811,555	5,383,720	9,195,275
Net loss (−) or gain (+) ...	−3,267,937	+635,640	−2,632,297

2.—*Merchant Tonnage Lost in* 1917.

Period.	British shipping.	Allied and Neutral shipping.	Total.
	Gross tons.	Gross tons.	Gross tons.
1st Quarter	911,840	707,533	1,619,373
2nd Quarter	1,361,870	875,064	2,236,934
3rd Quarter	952,938	541,535	1,494,473
4th Quarter	782,889	489,954	1,272,843
Totals	4,009,537	2,614,086	6,623,623

3.—*Output of Merchant Shipping in* 1917.

Period.	United Kingdom	Allied and Neutral countries.	Total.
	Gross tons.	Gross tons.	Gross tons.
1st Quarter	246,239	282,200	528,439
2nd Quarter	249,331	377,109	626,440
3rd Quarter	248,283	368,170	616,453
4th Quarter	419,621	512,402	932,023
Totals	1,163,474	1,539,881	2,703,355

Sir E. Geddes admitted the gravity of the situation disclosed by these figures, and deplored the unsatisfactory output of British shipping since the beginning of 1918—58,000 tons in January and 100,000 tons in February. He urged as a partial excuse that the energies of the shipyards had of late been largely devoted to the repair of damaged vessels—a double-edged argument—and predicted a speedy increase in new construction. One of the most encouraging features of the general situation, he said, was the remarkable success of the convoy system.

([43]) *March* 7.—Germany undertakes to exert herself to secure general recognition of Finland's independence, and Finland promises to cede no territory, or grant any easement on her territory, to a foreign Power without Germany's consent. Each party renounces indemnification for war costs or damages. Other clauses refer to future diplomatic and commercial relations, and the question of the Aaland Islands is dealt with as in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

([44]) *March* 7.—The history of the negotiations regarding Dutch ships lying idle in ports of the Allies was sketched by President Wilson in a statement published on March 21, and by Lord Robert Cecil in a speech in the House of Commons on the same day. The German submarine warfare being directed against neutral as well as belligerent vessels, the Allied Governments had consistently striven to induce neutrals to make the fullest possible use of their shipping. In pursuance of this policy, negotiations were opened with the Dutch Government, whose representatives, on January 4, 1918, agreed to permit Dutch ships to be chartered by the Allies, provided that Holland might retain enough for her essential needs, and that the ships chartered should not be required to enter the so-called "danger zone." As the ratification of this agreement by the Dutch Government was delayed, a *modus vivendi* was arranged whereby, among other provisions, Dutch vessels were to be chartered for the shipment from America of supplies destined for Switzerland and Belgium, while for every ship that reached a Dutch port under this scheme another was to be allowed to sail from Holland. The Dutch Government, however, informed the Allies that the German Government had declared that it would use force to prevent ships sailing from Dutch ports in exchange for vessels arriving there from America, and that in consequence Holland could not comply with this part of the arrangement. At the same time the Dutch Government repeatedly showed its reluctance to carry out the other stipulations, and it remained completely silent as to its intentions regarding the ratification of the agreement of January 4. Meanwhile, the Allies had been compelled to make

arrangements for the use of their own shipping, which rendered it impossible to guarantee that Dutch ships chartered by them would not be required to enter the danger zone. Accordingly, on March 7 they demanded the unconditional use of the Dutch shipping in their ports, promising, however, to replace at the end of the war any Dutch ship sunk by the enemy in the danger zone. The Dutch Government replied that it could not consent, except on certain conditions—the chief of which was that no Dutch ships should carry war materials, a limitation which would have rendered them practically useless. The Allied Governments, thereupon, decided to terminate the negotiations and to requisition the shipping in question. They undertook that private owners should suffer no loss, repeated their offer to replace ships sunk by the enemy, and promised to allow the shipment of 100,000 tons of wheat from American ports to Holland. Lord Robert Cecil justified the action of the Allies by the "right of angary," and President Wilson on the ground that Holland was not a free agent, but was deterred from doing as she wished by German threats.

([45]) *March* 26.—The Conference at Doullens (17 miles N. of Amiens) was attended by President Poincaré, M. Clémenceau, M. Loucheur (Minister of Munitions), Lord Milner (representing British Government), Sir Douglas Haig, Generals Plumer, Horne, Rawlinson, Byng and Wilson (C.I.G.S.), General Pétain and General Foch. It was agreed that the Executive Council of Generals had proved to be too slow to deal with the real emergency that had arisen, and that it should be replaced by true unity of command. Political difficulties vanished, and General Foch was given authority to co-ordinate the action of the Allied armies on the Western Front. General Pershing was too far away to attend the Conference, but sent a hearty letter of agreement to General Foch, two days later. General Foch was formally appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in France on April 14.

([45a]) *March* 28.—General Pershing wrote to General Foch:—"America would feel greatly honoured if its troops were engaged in the present battle. I ask that it should be so in its behalf as well as in my own . . . everything we have is yours, dispose of us as you wish . . . ." In America the notification of the offer meets with warm approval.

([46]) *March* 30.—Mr. Lloyd George, in his statement, says that since the present battle began, the decision has been taken to appoint General Foch to "co-ordinate the action of Allies on Western Front." This appointment has cordial co-operation of British and French Commanders in Chief. "The country must be prepared for further sacrifices . . . " "Necessary plans . . . will be announced when Parliament meets."

([47]) *March* 31.—Comparative statement of bombs dropped by British and German aircraft in March.

	British.	German.
By day.	23,099	517
By night.	13,080	1,948
	36,179	2,465

([48]) *March* 31.—In Mesopotamia the Turkish force defeated at Khan Baghdadie has been pursued to beyond Ana (83 miles N.W. of Hit). British troops were in Ana on 28th and captured large depots of munitions and increased number of prisoners to 5,000.

([49]) *March* 31.—In Palestine operations continued E. of Jordan on 28th and 29th. Several miles of Hejaz railway have been destroyed. W. of Jordan British advanced on 28th on an 8 mile front to a depth of 2 miles and occupied places on the plain W. of Shechem road and N. of Wadi Dir Ballut.

([50]) *March* 31.—*Hejaz.* On March 16 Turkish Camel Corps is dispersed by Hejaz troops N.W. of Medina: on 19 railway near Bowat (N. Medina) is raided and much damage done: on 20 a train is derailed and on 23 and 24 ports in Medina area are raided.

([51]) *March* 31.—*Arbeiter Zeitung* (Vienna) article on sea power says "the greatest victory on land cannot force England and America to a peace by compulsion" and . . . "can still cut off our supplies."

([52]) *Apr.* 3.—Baltic Submarines.—These submarines were the last of the British naval contingent in the Baltic which for the first three years of the war had co-operated with the Russian navy and had done brilliant work in waylaying and destroying German

battleships and merchant vessels operating in the Baltic. After the defection of Russia from the Allies and on the approach of the German naval forces to Hangö (S.W. Finland), these seven ships were taken outside the harbour and blown up in Helsingfors Bay, together with one or two barges containing some hundreds of mines and torpedo war heads. They sank in 17 fathoms of water and their crews were transferred to Petrograd.

(53) *Apr.* 3.—Count Czernin in Vienna details terms of peace with Rumania which involve "slight frontier rectification," and suggests compensation to Rumania in Bessarabia. He lays blame for continuance of war on Western powers: confesses that supplies from the Ukraine are unsatisfactory and denies that President Wilson desires to separate Austria from Germany. As to Serbia he says "the best state egoism is to come to terms with a beaten neighbour."

(54) *Apr.* 4.—Estimated that Germans have here used 20 divisions. They have gained some ground on a front of about 4 miles, and claim 90,000 prisoners and 1,300 guns since March 21.

(55) *Apr.* 4.—Germans in Marocco are reported to have made following arrangements with Raisuli and others:—In the event of a German victory a revolution is to break out and all Allied subjects are to be massacred: Spain will then be forced to cede sovereignty to Germany. Raisuli to be Sultan of Northern province and another selected by Germany of Southern: Sus district to be ceded to German syndicate: civil and military administration to be in German hands.

(56) *Apr.* 5.—Germans appear to have arrived in Finland by invitation of the White Guards, who seized the ice-breaker "Volinets" to pilot German ships from Reval. Besides Hangö Germans have occupied two railway stations towards Helsingfors. Germans say operations will be confined to Finland and will not extend to Russia. The Russian warships at Helsingfors have left for Kronstadt.

(57) *Apr.* 5.—East African despatch dated 21.1.18 deals with events from 30 May to 31 Dec., 1917. In May the Germans were in two main parties: one of 4 to 5,000 under von Lettow-Vorbeck in Kilwa and Lindi region; the other based on Mahenge. A smaller detachment was raiding in Portuguese E.A. and another the central railway district in German E.A. This latter force was rounded up. In November von Lettow escaped into Portuguese East Africa, and the campaign in German East Africa came to an end for the time being on Nov. 28 with the capture of the last remaining detachment.

(58) *Apr.* 6.—President Wilson at Baltimore, says, "the reasons for the war . . . are more clearly disclosed than ever before" and "we know what the war must cost . . . if need be all that we possess." He calls his countrymen to witness that he did not rush into war 'intemperately'; and has asked Germany to say plainly what she seeks. Germany has acknowledged 'that it was not justice but dominion and the unhindered execution of her will.' This answer is 'from her military leaders who are her real rulers.' Her statesmen give lip service to peace; the 'real test of their justice and fair play' appears in their action in Russia and Rumania. The German idea is a world empire of 'gain and commercial supremacy.' He does not wish at 'that moment of utter disillusionment' to judge harshly and is still ready to discuss an honest peace. But German proceedings in Russia have given him his answer and he 'accepts the challenge.' Only one answer is possible and that is 'force . . . force without limit.'"

(59) *Apr.* 8.—The Emperor of Austria's letter, dated March, 1917, and forwarded through Prince Sixte of Bourbon, records his adhesion to "the just French claims in regard to Alsace-Lorraine" and states that he is in agreement with his government.

(60) *Apr.* 8.—Speaking on conditions in Quebec, Sir Sam Hughes says their recruits could not be obtained in the French province owing to the opposition of the priests: and that there is evidence that some of these are in collusion with German agents in the States.

(61) *Apr.* 9.—Man Power Bill provides for comb-out among munition-workers; call-up of more miners, transport workers and civil servants: cancelling of certain exemptions: shortening period of calling up notice: raising of military age to 50: extension of Military Service Acts to Ireland.

(62) *Apr.* 9.—In his review of the battle situation, Mr. Lloyd George makes the following points:—(1) At beginning of battle German strength less than that of Allies. (2) At one period position was very critical. (3) War Cabinet have called for report on retirement of 5th Army. (4) Position now appears to be stabilised, but further

attacks must be expected. (5) More reinforcements have lately been sent to France than in any similar period before. (6) Captures of prisoners, guns and machine guns greatly exaggerated by enemy.

(63) *Apr.* 9.—Speaking on Irish question, Mr. Lloyd George says Government proposes to extend Military Service Act to Ireland and meanwhile "to invite Parliament to pass a measure for self-government for Ireland." "The report of the remarkable Convention which has just brought its proceedings to a termination affords the British Parliament another opportunity of approaching this vexed question with more hope of success."

(64) *Apr.* 11.—Report shows :—(1) That British prisoners have long been employed close to the firing line and treated with utmost brutality. (2) That they are still being so employed in spite of agreement of April, 1917. (3) That they are still treated with extreme brutality and forced to do work barred by Hague Convention till they become useless owing to weakness.

(65) *Apr.* 12.—Sir H. Plumer's despatch, dated 9 March, 1918, dealt with affairs from 10 Nov., 1917. On that date the stability of Piave line being doubtful the two British divisions were stationed in Vicenza district with the French. On Dec. 4, the British took over Montello section of front, a hinge to the whole Italian line. In December local Austrian attacks were severe and a break through was possible till, towards the end of the month, the Italian and French captures of Monte Asolone and Monte Tomba improved the situation, British artillery taking part. On January 28, 1918, the British took over a further section of line to the right, and the artillery co-operated with Italians in the attack on Monte Val Bella. Work of R.F.C. has been quite brilliant—64 enemy machines having been destroyed against a loss of 12. Artillery work excellent, Austrian batteries having been pushed back on the whole British line.

(66) *Apr.* 13.—Irish Convention report, dated 5 Apr. Summary—An Irish Parliament to be formed : Government to be through Lord Lieutenant, representing the King, with advice of Irish Executive Committee : supreme power of Parliament of United Kingdom to remain : taxation other than customs and excise to be under control of Irish Parliament : principle of Imperial contribution is recognised : provisions for land purchase are recommended.

(67) *Apr.* 13.—Sir D. Haig, in his special order of the day, refers briefly to enemy attacks on 50-mile front with object of separating British and French armies and destroying the former. In spite of enormous sacrifices, enemy has so far failed, thanks to splendid resistance offered. "Many amongst us are now tired . . . Victory will belong to the side which holds out longest . . . " "There is no other course than to fight it out . . . with our backs to the wall . . . each one of us must fight on to the end."

(68) *Apr.* 17.—Portuguese East Africa.—From Apr. 1 to 12 British columns from coast (General Edwards) and Lake Nyassa (General Northey) have been converging on German forces in Lurio R. region (100 miles S. of G.E.A. border), on 5, 11, and 12 enemy were engaged and suffered severe losses and were driven S.W.

(69) *Apr.* 17.—Canadian Government asks Parliamentary approval of an order giving authority to Military Department to call to the colours any class and abolishing exemption of such class.

(70) *Apr.* 18.—Third Military Service Bill receives Royal Assent within ten days of its introduction. This is intended to be the last man-power measure of the war. Chief provisions are :—Military age raised to 50 and if necessary to 55. Returned prisoners of war and time-expired men are liable to further service. The Act may be extended to Ireland. A "national emergency" may be declared and exemptions withdrawn.

(71) *Apr.* 20.—It is reported in Stockholm that Finnish "White Party" intends :—(1) To defend the Reds or Socialists. (2) To establish a Monarchy on the German pattern. (3) To control the Murman railway and have an ice-free port on the Atlantic. (4) To make Finland a part of a confederacy reaching from the North Cape to Baghdad.

(72) *Apr.* 21.—Versailles Council consists of :—

France ...	...	General Belin (President)
England	...	General Sackville-West.
Italy ...	...	General Di Robilant.
U.S.A. ...	...	General Bliss.

([73]) *Apr.* 22-23.—Zeebrugge and Ostend raid.—Admiralty report says " . . . a naval raid was made on Ostend and Zeebrugge . . . with exception of covering ships the force employed consisted of auxiliary vessels and six obsolete cruisers. Five of these, filled with concrete, were used as blockships . . . and, in accordance with orders, were blown up and abandoned by their crews." Two blockships were sunk in the entrance to the Bruges Canal at Zeebrugge and a third ship grounded on the way in : storming parties landed on the Mole, which was much damaged by the blowing up of a submarine laden with explosives. A German destroyer was torpedoed and other craft damaged. One British destroyer and two motor boats were lost. At Ostend two blockships were run ashore and blown up. Vice-Admiral Roger Keyes was in command of operations from destroyer "Warwick" and Captain Carpenter commanded " Vindictive," which ran alongside the Mole and landed storming parties. Casualties (circâ.) : 16 officers, 86 men killed ; 5 officers, 121 men wounded.

([74]) *Apr.* 22.—Cabinet Council held at the Hague to consider German demands as to transport of sand and gravel for which Germany demands unlimited transport. Situation regarded with misgivings.

([75]) *Apr.* 22.—Budget proposals :—Income tax to be raised to 6s. : new allowances for wives : Farmers' tax doubled : Super-tax up to 4s. 6d. : Twopenny cheque stamp : Beer and Spirits duty doubled : Tobacco and Match duty raised : Sugar duty raised : Luxury tax : Letter rate raised. Expenditure, £2,972,197,000 ; Revenue, £842,050,000; Deficit, £2,130,147,000.

([76]) *Apr.* 23.—Special despatch from G.H.Q. says that since March 21 Germans have used 102 divisions against British alone ; many of these twice and three times. Following British divisions are specially "mentioned": Guards, 31st, 3rd, 4th, 21st, 25th, 34th, 42nd(T), 62nd(T), 50th, 3rd, 4th and 5th Australians and New Zealand divisions.

([77]) *Apr.* 23.—*Hejaz.* From April 11 to 17 Arab troops have continually raided the Hejaz railway and caused much damage to line N. and S. of Maan. Between 14th and 17th Maan was attacked and entered : the Hejaz troops then withdrew to outer defences which they still hold.

([78]) *Apr.* 23.—Dr. Wekerle, Hungarian Premier, says " By a personal examination of this letter (Emperor to Prince Sixte) . . . I ascertained that it contained nothing but peace efforts made in agreement with German Empire . . . We shall continue to act in full harmony with our Allies . . . " (Dr. Wekerle resigned on 16th, but had been asked to carry on the Government).

([79]) *Apr.* 24.—Naval raid. Observation by aircraft was difficult owing to clouds, and machines descended to 50 ft. A clear break 20 yards wide appears at inner end of Zeebrugge Mole. At Ostend a sunken object lies between the piers and blocks greater part of the fairway.

([80]) *Apr.* 25.—Mr. Churchill, in his speech on the work of the Ministry of Munitions, shows that the supply of munitions is sufficient to carry on fighting at high pressure throughout the year. We had lost nearly 1,000 guns and between 4 and 5,000 machine guns—also much ammunition in dumps : these losses had been made good, and we had actually more serviceable guns in France than before the battle. German claims to guns were double of what was really lost : supply of aeroplanes is in advance of that of pilots : lost tanks are replaced by newer and better ones : since last May 100,000 men had been released from munition work : 750,000 women are working on munitions, and nine-tenths of the whole manufacture of shells is due to their labours.

([81]) *April* 28.—Polish Government addresses Note to the Central Powers offering alliance on condition that integrity of Russian Poland is respected (but certain frontier rectifications in Suvalki and Grodno are proposed), that Poland's economic access to the sea is safeguarded, and that administration of the country is immediately handed over to the Poles.

([82]) *May* 7.—This Treaty between Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey on the one hand, and Rumania on the other, is comprised in eight paragraphs and contains the following main provisions :—

The immediate demobilisation of the Rumanian army.
The cession to Bulgaria of all territory she lost by the Treaty of 1913.
The cession to the Central Powers of a strip of territory which would give them complete control over the mouths of the Danube.
An army of occupation to remain indefinitely in Rumania and to be maintained at her expense.

The final ratification of this Treaty was always postponed by Rumania.

(83) *May* 10.—The sinking of the "Vindictive" (filled with concrete) at the entrance of Ostend harbour was a sequel to the attack made against Zeebrugge and Ostend on April 23rd, when the "Brilliant" and "Sirius" failed to block the harbour mouth. Leaving Dover at midnight the "Vindictive" set out in favourable weather, escorted by monitors, destroyers, motor launches and coastal boats; a destroyer went on ahead to lay the light-buoy which was to guide her when she reached her destination. The main element of success being to secure a surprise attack, no preliminary bombardment was made, and, undetected by the enemy, the monitors were able to anchor in their firing positions out to sea. When the "Vindictive" arrived the motor launches built a smoke screen round her; destroyers patrolled to seaward of the small craft to keep off enemy destroyers known to be about; airmen above waited the given signal to bomb the town, and the great siege batteries of the Royal Marine Artillery in Flanders stood by to neutralise the big German artillery along the coast. Fifteen minutes before the "Vindictive" was due to arrive at the harbour mouth, two motor-boats dashed in towards the ends of the high wooden piers and torpedoed them, destroying a machine gun on the end of one of them. This was the signal for attack; the marines, monitors and aeroplanes opened fire, the enemy batteries replied, while the "Vindictive," escorted by motor-boats, approached the harbour mouth. Unfortunately a sea fog drifting down at the moment obscured everything, and the "Vindictive" was obliged to put her helm over and cruise about for twenty minutes searching for the entrance. Twice she passed it; the third time the fog lifted and she steamed in. Under a hail of fire her Commander put her stem against the eastern pier and swung her stern so that her full length lay across the channel; then, by the explosion of magazines which tore her bottom plates out, she sank about 200 yards inside the entrance. During these operations she was hit every few seconds by enemy fire; the after-control was demolished and the conning-tower struck by a shell from the shore batteries, causing several casualties, among others that of the Commander. Having accomplished their object the crew abandoned ship and were removed with their wounded by two motor-boats; it was during this work of rescue that the majority of the casualties occurred. Other motor-boats also searched the shores under very heavy fire. At 2.30 a.m. recall-rockets were sent up and gradually the launches and motor-boats returned and transferred their wounded to the destroyers, one motor-boat only having to be destroyed, being too badly damaged to be brought home. The result of this brilliant operation was to prevent the use of the harbour for cruisers and greatly impede its use for destroyers and submarines. Casualties: 4 officers, 16 men killed; 4 officers, 8 men wounded.

(84) *May* 11.—In 1917 it was known to the British Admiralty that Germany was building submarine cruisers of a larger type than the earlier U-boats. The special characteristics of these boats were a greater displacement, much heavier armament, increased deck space and height, and better accommodation for a more numerous crew. They were also able to descend to greater depths than formerly with the object of carrying them under mine-fields. On the other hand they offered a larger target and needed greater depth of water in which to manœuvre.

(85) *May* 12.—Colonel Semenov, the organiser of the Siberian Cossacks against the Bolsheviks, is a Cossack officer who under the Kerenski "régime" raised part of a Mongol regiment for service in Mesopotamia and Persia. This force was used later for maintaining order on the Manchurian frontier when Bolshevik disorders broke out in Eastern Siberia, and became a rallying point for the Cossack communities in Trans-Baikalia.

(86) *May* 13.—In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, in outlining the economic policy of Great Britain and the Allies, said that the French Government had denounced all commercial conventions containing a general clause regarding "most favoured nations"; and that in view of the probable scarcity of raw material after the war and the necessity of providing for the needs of the British Empire and the Allies, the British Government intended to adopt a similar course.

(87) *May* 16.—This Convention between China and Japan was a purely military one, having for its object the effective co-ordination of their military forces to combat the German menace in the Far East. China agreed to facilitate the transport of Japanese troops through her territories, and moreover to supply war material and munitions as well as engineers and a medical staff. Japan in return undertook to respect Chinese sovereignty and local customs, and to evacuate Chinese territory as soon as the operations were terminated. The agreement to cease automatically at the end of the War.

(88) *May* 24.—This official statement, based upon intercepted documents in posses-

sion of the British Government, shows conclusively that negotiations between the Sinn Fein leaders and Germany had been virtually continuous for three-and-a-half years. At first the Irish-Americans, with the help of Count Bernstorff in Washington and the German Legation in Norway, were intermediaries for most of the discussions; but since America's entrance into the war, communications with the enemy tended to be more direct. There were, moreover, numerous private wireless receiving-stations in Ireland, which are mentioned by Bernstorff in one of his messages to Berlin. The intercepted messages and correspondence show how Germany was sending over money to the rebels—£1,000 being provided for the defence of Casement—how the rebels pressed for German troops and munitions to aid in their several risings, offering as an inducement the advantage to Germany of having submarine and Zeppelin bases in the West of Ireland to "menace the shipping of all nations." Three separate risings were attempted: (1) the Easter rising of 1916; (2) another in February, 1917; (3) and lastly one in May, 1918. For this rising the evidence shows that German munitions were actually shipped on submarines at Cuxhaven at the beginning of May. The second rising only broke down because Germany was unable to send troops; the last rising was prevented by the arrest of the leaders.

(89) *May* 30.—The Notes were:—

March 25.—Exchange of Notes: "Matters to be arranged are to be put into execution as the Government may decide."

May 16.—Agreement signed *re* the Army, embodying arrangements as to co-operation not made public.

May 19.—Similar agreement *re* the Navy; with a supplementary Note that any Japanese troops stationed in Chinese territory are to be withdrawn at the end of the war.

(90) *June* 2.—Secret convention between Germany and Finland published in "Politiken" (Swedish Socialist paper). Finnish Government to carry through Diet establishment of Monarchy under German dynasty; to place Finnish army under German leadership; to grant use of Aaland Islands or part of coast opposite as naval base, and use of Finnish outlet in Arctic as commercial and shipping harbour to Germany; to take measures to combat anarchism. Germany to have right to maintain army in Finland till these conditions fulfilled.

(91) *June* 3.—Formal recognition by British Government of Czecho-Slovak aims. National Council of Czecho-Slovaks recognised as supreme organ of the movement by Allied countries. Great Britain prepared to recognise Czecho-Slovak army as organised unit in Allied cause.

(92) *June* 3.—Declaration at Versailles by Premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy:—(1) Creation of independent united Polish State with free access to sea as a condition of peace. (2) Sympathy expressed for nationalistic aims of Czecho-Slovaks and Yugo-Slavs.

(93) *June* 3.—Proclamation of Lord French asking for 50,000 volunteers from Ireland before October 1, and after October 1 2,000 to 3,000 recruits per month. Farming and food production not to be interfered with. Age limit, 18 to 27. Land to be given to soldiers.

(94) *June* 4.—Continental Idea: Expansion of Mittel-Europa (all Europe to be bound together by economic reciprocity against British Empire and U.S.A.); explained by Ludwig Quessel (Imperial Socialist) in "Sozialistische Monatshefte" of 4.6.18.

(95) *June* 5.—Count Tisza describes value of Dual Alliance shown in war, waged to repel enemies' attacks; its strengthening will increase military capacities of both; main importance of new Alliance is economic. Agrarian duties must be revived after war. Hungary to have right of veto against including new comrades in Alliance.

(96) *June* 9.—Hague Conference *re* Prisoners of War opens. Sir G. Cave, Lord Newton, Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Belfield, Capt. Kitson, R.N., British delegates. General Friedrichs, Von Hatzfeld-Willenburg, Councillor of Legation Eckhardt, Dr. Krauss, Major Draudt, Naval Capt. von Müller, German delegates.

(97) *June* 9.—Mr. Wilson stated that the aims of the U.S.A. in war were disinterested. U.S.A. would stand by Russia as by other Allies. Suggested Pan-American Agreement for preservation of independence and territorial integrity of American States; similar Agreement meant the foundation of the future life of nations of the world: "Peace can only come by trust."

(98) *June* 11.—(1) Finland to be a Constitutional Monarchy; hereditary sovereign, evangelical faith. (2) King to decide foreign policy; treaties to be ratified by Diet;

no offensive war without Diet's consent. (3) Executive power is the King's; legislative power is that of the King and Riksdag together; judicial power is that of independent law courts. (4) The King cannot be sovereign of another state; members of State Council to be Finnish citizens chosen by King. (5) Before law courts Swedish and Finnish languages can be used; State to provide education for Swedish and Finnish population. (6) Riksdag represents Finnish people. (7) King has absolute veto on legislation; Acts vetoed become law if approved by Riksdag after new elections by majority of two-thirds members sitting. (8) Administrative districts to be divided as far as possible according as inhabitants speak Swedish or Finnish. (9) Foreigners may be employed in military service.

(99) *June* 11.—Speech of von Stein (German War Minister): The victory of May 27 is a great defeat for Entente. Americans on the Western Front are few. The liberation of Finland has been accomplished by German troops. In the Ukraine negotiations *re* frontier are proceeding. The British are unable to maintain successes in Palestine and Mesopotamia. In Transcaucasia Turks are in region of Batum, Erivan and Kars, etc., etc.

(100) *June* 12.—Imperial War Conference Members:—

Sir R. Borden	Premier	Canada.
Mr. A. Meighen	Minister of Interior	Canada.
Mr. J. A. Calder	Minister of Immigration and Colonisation	Canada.
Mr. N. W. Rowell	President of Privy Council	Canada.
Mr. T. C. Norris	Premier of Manitoba	Canada.
Mr. C. Stewart	Premier of Alberta	Canada.
Mr. W. M. Martin	Premier of Saskatchewan	Canada.
Mr. W. F. Lloyd, K.C.	Premier	Newfoundland.
Lieut. Gen. J. C. Smuts		Union of S. Africa.
Mr. H. Burton, K.C.	Minister of Railways and Harbours	Union of S. Africa.
Mr. W. M. Hughes	Premier	Australia.
Mr. Joseph Cook	Minister of Navy	Australia.
Mr. W. F. Massey	Premier	New Zealand.
Sir J. Ward	Minister of Finance	New Zealand.
Mr. E. S. Montagu	Secretary of State for India	India.
Sir Satyendra P. Sinha	Nominee of Viceroy	India.
Maharaja of Patiala	Representative of Indian States	India.

(101) *June* 14.—The Provisional Treaty between Russia and the Ukraine provided for the cessation of hostilities and expressed the willingness of the two parties to enter into final peace negotiations.

(102) *June* 18.—Secret Treaty of Brest-Litovsk *re* Poland between Bolsheviks and Germans published in "Nation's Voice" of Cracow. (1) Polish policy to be conducted by Germany. (2) Russian Government not to interfere in organisation of Poland. (3) Bolshevik Government to remain in touch with democratic and revolutionary clubs in Poland; names of agitators sent there to be on lists of German Information Bureaux at Petrograd and Warsaw. (4) Bolsheviks not to send agitators to Germany and Austria. (5) Bolshevik Government to prevent enlistment of Polish national groups in Russian Territorial Army. (6) Violation of frontiers of Lithuania and Ukraine by Poles to be considered a declaration of war on Germany and Austria; Russia to help in crushing Poles. (7) Bolshevik Government to prevent Russians investing capital in Polish industries. (8) Bolshevik Government to recognise new state of things in Poland and to defend it against Entente.

(103) *June* 18.—Agreement between Allies and Sweden: Allies to have services of 400,000 tons of Swedish shipping. Sweden to receive stipulated quantities of foodstuffs on guarantee against re-export. Export of Swedish iron ore regulated.

(104) *June* 19.—Report of Sub-Committee of Reconstruction Committee *re* increase of home-grown food. Recommendations:—(1) Country to be made independent of overseas supplies of corn, potatoes and dairy produce. (2) Principles to be embodied in agricultural legislation: (*a*) guaranteed price of wheat; (*b*) minimum wage; (*c*) power of State to enforce proper cultivation. (3) Reorganisation of agricultural administration by establishment of National Agricultural Councils for England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland; Statutory County Agricultural Committees; Agricultural Minister for Scotland. (4) Encouragement of education and research; Board of Agriculture (not County Councils) to be responsible for agricultural education; improved curriculum for schools; better prospects for rural teachers; establishment

of demonstration and illustration farms; better opportunities for agricultural education of women, and of studying rural economy at public schools and universities. Research work to be developed. (5) Land for soldiers. (6) National policy of afforestation. (7) Transport improvement; discarded army motors to be used. (8) Dublin Wage Board to be permanent with power to create local wage boards.

(105) *June* 20.—"League of Nations" by Viscount Grey: The conditions of effectiveness are that (1) The idea of the League must be adopted by executive heads of States; (2) Recognition by peoples and governments of the limitations that the League imposes on the national action of each. The alternative to regulation of relations of States to each other must result in anarchy and more terrible wars.

(106) *June* 20.—Report of Shipping Committee:—(1) Repudiation of State ownership in shipping and shipbuilding after war. (2) Surrender of enemy's shipping after war as punishment for crimes. (3) Prosecution of energetic shipbuilding during and after war. (4) British trade with S. America and Far East essential to British ascendency in world's carrying trade. (5) German competition to be met by greater co-operation between British shipping members and by steps to counteract unfair competition. (6) Freedom of seas, *i.e.*, equal treatment of all flags in all ports to be our post-war policy.

(107) *June* 20.—Speech of Earl Curzon in Lords *re* Irish policy; Conscription for Ireland justified by German advance on Western Front; no connection with Home Rule policy; abandonment of Home Rule due to discovery of Sinn Fein conspiracy and policy of R.C. clergy in resisting conscription; scheme of voluntary enlistment introduced to prevent strife; land for soldiers no new policy; internment of Sinn Feiners without trial legal for sake of realm.

(108) *June* 20.—Speech of Mr. Balfour in Commons *re* Peace: No serious peace offers from Central Powers; the "Secret Treaties" published form no obstacle to reasonable peace nor ground for discord between us and Italy. Our immediate task is resistance to German effort in the West and help to Russia. Future peace to be guaranteed by rearrangement of territory or constitution, supplemented by League of Nations. Present importance of realising German ambition.

(109) *June* 21.—Speech of von Kühlmann (German Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs) *re* Balkans: Northern Dobruja to be united to Bulgaria; Bulgaria not to be favoured at the expense of Turkey. Future relations of Germany to Bulgaria hopeful.

(110) *June* 21.—Labour Ministers' Manifesto: "Incessant sniping" by anti-national factionalists denounced; appeal for national unity during war and Labour unity after.

(111) *June* 22.—Turkish war aims (in "Vorwärts," 22.6.18): (1) Surrender of occupied territories of Irak, Palestine, Jezireh. (2) Restoration of Turkish domination in Egypt. (3) Independence of Persia; ousting of British influence. (4) Domination of Turkey over Black Sea and placing all states bordering on that sea under Turkish Protectorate; Ottoman prince in Crimea, German prince in Georgia, Austrian archduke in Armenia as regents. (5) Bulgaria to have North Dobruja, to surrender Cherna basin; Constanza and Dedeagach to be free ports. (6) Austria not to evacuate North Italy till Tripoli, Cyrenaica and Dodekanese are in Turks' hands. (7) Crete to be returned to Turkey. (8) Victualling of Turkey to be guaranteed.

(112) *June* 24.—Speech of Mr. Lloyd George in Commons *re* war: Americans in great numbers in France since March 21. "We are on the eve of great events." Allies never better prepared. Recent Italian victory one of the most disastrous defeats of Central Powers. Italian difficulties greater than ours.

(113) *June* 24.—Speech of von Kühlmann *re* war: Relations with Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey satisfactory. Russia in state of ferment and partition. Finnish independence achieved with help of German troops. Courland and Lithuania separated from Russia. Position of other Baltic provinces to be discussed with Bolsheviks. Polish question unsettled. Caucasian affairs to be settled at Conference at Constantinople. Initiative of war in German hands. Duration of war uncertain. No desire for peace among enemies. Germany does not desire world domination. Russia planned the war; France desired it; Great Britain "unchained" Russia. Germany aims at (1) Independence within her historic boundaries. (2) Overseas possessions corresponding to German greatness. (3) Freedom to carry trade on free sea to all countries. A purely military decision not to be expected. Germany ready to receive peace proposals.

(114) *June* 25.—Speech of Mr. Shortt (Irish Secretary) *re* Irish situation: (1) Two sources of information *re* German plot: (*a*) inside Ireland, from literature and posters; (*b*) outside Ireland, information that Germany in spring was trying to get in touch with Ireland. German agent landed in West Ireland April 12. Two German submarines off West coast, where destruction of shipping impossible. (2) Justification of Government policy. Voluntary recruiting proclamation essential before conscription; promise of land to soldiers made to English, Scottish and Welsh soldiers. Central Recruiting Council set up. Propaganda for Ireland being attended to.

(115) *June* 26–28.—Labour Conference in London resolves: Political truce no longer to be recognised. Appearance and speech of Kerenski: "Russia will shortly join in fight for freedom."

(116) *June* 27.—450 Bolsheviks, 75 Revolutionary Socialists, 30 Mensheviks. M. Zinoviev president.

(117) *June* 27.—Yugo-Slav deputation at Rome. Signor Orlando declares Italy upholds principle of nationality; will not leave other nationalities in lurch.

(118) *July* 1.—Mr. Lloyd George replied to Federalist Deputation that Federalism was a rational solution of the Home Rule problem. No change possible during war without general assent. This not yet given.

(119) *July* 2.—General Botha (Premier of South African Union) stated at Pretoria tdat military and police measures were necessitated by discovery of movement for subversion of Constitution by violence. "Demon of intrigue" at work.

(120) *July* 2.—Austrian Socialists' Declaration *re* Peace: (1) League of Nations to be established. (2) No annexations: disputed territorial problems to be settled by self-determination of Nations. (3) Equal freedom of economic development and avoidance of economic war. (4) Peace not to be based on victory. (5) Austria-Hungary to be federation of autonomous nations. (6) Creation of free Balkan peoples. (7) Treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bukarest to be annulled. (8) Restoration and indemnification of Belgium.

(121) *July* 3.—Programme of new Provisional Government at Vladivostok: Liberation of Siberia from Bolshevists; avoidance of foreign interference; summons of a constituent assembly; universal suffrage.

(122) *July* 4.—Conditions on which British Government waived right of search *re* Dutch convoy to East Indies: (1) List of passengers to be furnished; only Dutch Government officials and families allowed. (2) Full particulars of cargo to be furnished. (3) Guarantee from Dutch Government that goods not of enemy origin. (4) Ships under Dutch naval flag to furnish complete lists of civilians and goods, other than warlike stores, for colonies.

(123) *July* 4.—American Independence Day Celebrations: Speech of President Wilson at Washington:—Four great aims of Allies: (1) Destruction of arbitrary power. (2) Self-determination of peoples. (3) National morality to be same as individual morality. (4) A peace organisation to prevent war. 100 ships launched. Speech of M. Poincaré at Paris: Tribute to President Wilson; power of New World placed at service of ideals of liberty, loyalty, justice. Speech of Mr. Churchill in London: Reconciliation between U.S. and Britain complete. Future for world bright. War is conflict between Christian civilisation and scientific barbarism. No compromise possible.

(124) *July* 6.—Montagu-Chelmsford Report *re* Indian Constitutional Reforms: I.—Historical Survey. II.—Proposals: (1) *Parliament and India Office:* Salary of Secretary of State for India to be defrayed from Home revenues, voted annually by Parliament. A Select Committee to be appointed at beginning of every session to report to Commons on Indian affairs. (2) *Government of India:* To be kept responsible to Parliament alone. *Viceregal Legislature:* (i) Legislative Assembly of 100 members, two-thirds elected, one third nominated by Governor-General. (ii) Council of State of 50 members, 29 nominated, 21 elected. A Privy Council for India and a Council of Princes. *Provinces:* First steps towards responsible government to be taken in Provinces. In each province (*a*) *Legislative Council* with large elected majority; (*b*) *Executive Government:* (i) Governor and Executive Council of two members to be in charge of reserved subjects; (ii) Minister or Ministers chosen by Governor from elected Members of Legislative Council to be in charge of transferred subjects; (*c*) *Grand Committees* chosen partly by election, partly by nomination, to legislate on reserved subjects. *Local Self-Government* to be made independent of official control.

Commissions of Inquiry : Working of system to be reviewed by tribunal appointed by Parliament every 10 or 12 years.

(125) *July* 10.—New Siberian Government: General Horvath, Premier, issues programme, *viz.*, abolition of Bolshevik rule, fidelity to Allies, autonomy for Siberia as part of Russia; religious toleration.

(126) *July* 11.—Speech of Count Hertling *re* Foreign Policy. Resignation of von Kühlmann denotes no change in policy. Germany ready to consider honourable peace. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk to be maintained. Murder of Count Mirbach probably instigated by Allies. Kühlmann's retirement due to lack of confidence between him and others. Adm. Hintze to carry out Hertling's policy.

(127) *July* 12.—Speech of Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes (Australian Premier) *re* Pacific Islands. Australia will not consent to return to Germany captured Pacific Islands.

(128) *July* 14.—Hague Conference *re* Prisoners of war: Combatants to be exchanged man for man, rank for rank. Better treatment of prisoners on line of Franco-German agreement of April, 1918.

(130) *July* 18.—Debate in Reichsrat: von Seidler declares Germans in Austria to be backbone of State. Czernin declares Austria destined to mediate in duel between Germany and England; Austria's interests are those of Germany. Treaties of Brest and Bukarest necessitated by military and food reasons.

(131) *July* 19.—Lord R. Cecil, Assistant Foreign Secretary; Brig.-Gen. Seely, Parliamentary Secretary of Munitions; Sir L. W. Evans, Minister of Blockage.

(132) *July* 19.—Statement of Lord R. Cecil *re* Allies' trade policy: Paris Resolutions represent narrow defensive alliance; capable of expansion; change of German mind necessary before Germany be admitted to Economic Association of Nations; no selfish policy to be pursued by U.S. or British Empire.

(133) *July* 23.—Siberian Government Council proclaims independence of Siberia, annuls Bolshevist decrees, re-establishes Siberian Duma, restores land owners.

(134) *July* 27.—Speech of Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, at Cambridge: Home Rule for India not yet possible. Progressive realisation of responsible government in the principle of British rule. Proposals of Reform Scheme: (1) In local self-government official interference to cease. (2) In provincial government partial responsibility. (3) In Imperial Affairs of India greater powers of criticism to be given to Indians.

(135) *July* 31.—Unification of Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service. Re-organisation of work in embassies and legations: sufficient salaries; diplomacy to concern itself with commerce and all national interests.

(136) *July* 31.—Economic policy of Great Britain: Must be in accord with Dominions and Allies. Opinion of U.S. *re* Paris resolutions not yet expressed. Prospect of agreement with Great Britain hopeful. British essential industries must never be let down. Government control of trade to remain to certain extent after war till transition period over. Partnership with Dominions and Allies to be maintained.

(137) *August* 6.—Speech of Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India. House of Commons on Indian Constitutional Reform: Explanation of Chelmsford-Montagu Scheme: not to be translated unaltered into Act of Parliament. Government assent given to appointment of two Committees to consider questions of electorate, "reserved" and "transferred" subjects, Government of India and Provincial Governments. Limitations in Reform Scheme based not on distrust but on facts and time. Present time opportune for starting building of self-governing India as integral part of Empire.

(138) *August* 7.—Speech of Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George in House of Commons on war position. (i) *Navy and Army :* Navy, now of 8,000,000 tons, has destroyed 150 submarines in past year, patrols every trade route, blockades Germany. *Army :* Number of men raised from Great Britain amounts to 6,250,000, from Dominions 1,000,000, from India 1,250,000. (ii) *Western Front :* Britain faced on March 21 by flower of German army. In one fortnight 268,000 men, in one month 355,000 crossed Channel. Germans, repulsed by British, attack the French. Foch's brilliant counter-stroke. Elements of Allied success are rapid repair of British losses, arrival of Americans, and unity of command. (iii) *Position of Enemy :* German effort not exhausted, but their high-water-mark has been reached. Economic position of Central Powers desperate. (iv) *Allies and Russia :* Russia seeking help from Allies. Czecho-Slovaks were at their own request sent in British ships to Vladivostok. (v) *Peace :* impossible till the supremacy of the German military party at an end.

(139) *Aug.* 8.—Reply of Rt. Hon. A. Balfour to pacifists in House of Commons: German militarism is the real obstacle to peace. German guilt *re* Belgium not yet confessed. From Finland to Black Sea German military and economic dominion being forced on peoples. British and German methods of conquest contrasted: Palestine and Mesopotamia more prosperous. Belgium, Poland, Ukraine ravaged. Negotiation between Central Powers and Allies not possible. The return to Germany of her African Colonies would mean German submarine bases on trade routes, and the tyrannical government of Africans. German policy *re* Russia amounts to Russian disintegration. A pacifist peace means a set-back to civilisation.

(140) *Aug.* 9.—Declaration of British Government to peoples of Russia issued at Vladivostok, Murmansk and Archangel, giving assurance of help and goodwill, and repudiating desire for Russian territory or of imposing any political system on Russia.

(141) *Aug.* 15.—Spanish Note to Germany *re* shipping losses. In future Spain will replace Spanish tonnage sunk by that of German tonnage in Spanish harbours.

(142) *Aug,* 18.—British Government announcement *re* representation of Dominions in Imperial War Cabinet. Premiers of Dominions to have right to communicate on matters of Cabinet importance direct with Premier of U.K. Each Dominion to have right to nominate visiting or resident Minister in London to be member of Imperial War Cabinet at other meetings than those attended by Premiers. Meetings to be held at regular intervals. Arrangements to be made for representation of India.

(143) *Aug.* 20.—Speech of Dr. Solf, German Colonial Secretary, in reply to Mr. Balfour's speech of August 8.18. Pan-Germans only a minority. Allies care not for Belgium, but for destruction of Germany's Brest Treaty made by agreement. Germans to protect border peoples in transition from oppression to freedom. Colonial questions should be settled on principle of correspondence to economic strength of European nations and merits shown in care of coloured peoples. The "knock-out" policy must be abandoned. War-waging nations must awaken to knowledge of common tasks.

(144) *Aug.* 20.—Publication of names of Committee of Representatives established by Inter-Allied Food Council:—

Chairman	...	Sir John Beale, K.B.E.
U.K. ...	...	Major Hon. W. Astor, M.P., Mr. W. H. Beveridge, Captain Brooke (additional).
U.S.A. ...	...	Mr. J. P. Cotton, Mr. L. P. Sheldon, Mr. G. S. Jackson (additional).
France ...	...	Major R. Fillioux, M. Genestal, M. Destombes (additional).
Italy ...	...	Commendatore Prof. Attolico, C.B., Signor Nimmo, Lieut. Amadio (additional).
Secretary	...	Mr. Franklyn L. Turner, C.B.

(145) *Aug.* 21.—Speech of Lord Reading, British Ambassador to U.S.A., *re* U.S.A. and War to American Club in London. During March a great awakening in U.S.A. America—nation of idealists. Redoubled effort needed to secure Allied aims. War drawing Great Britain and America nearer each other: both will emerge stronger.

(146) *Aug.* 22.—Statement of Allies at Archangel of aims. Allies called in by legitimate representative of Murman Government to expel Germans and annul Brest Treaty: guaranteed there would be no interference in internal affairs of Russia.

(147) *Aug.* 23.—Statement of Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Foreign Secretary, *re* Dr. Solf's speech of August 20.18. Pan-Germans still influential, as Kühlmann's fall shows. Statement *re* Belgium unsatisfactory. Dr. Solf's view of Brest Treaty as temporary is new. Border States so constituted as to have little independence. German Colonial policy brutal. No possibility of League of Nations till Germany acknowledges militarism a crime.

(148) *Aug.* 25.—Coup d'état of General Horvath, Cossack leader. Proclamation declaring Russian military forces in Far East to be under his command, and depriving Colonel Tolstov of command of Russian volunteer force organized by Vladivostok Zemstvo.

(149) *Aug.* 26.—Letter of Lord Hugh Cecil (M.P. for Oxford University) on Lord Lansdowne's policy. War is one for civilisation and not merely of one group of nations against another. Alliance against Germany is a rudimentary form of the League of Nations. Submission, not destruction, of Germany is the aim of the Allies. Moloch must be humiliated before its votaries accept purer faith. Terms of peace must include

beginning of League of Nations. To make League effective centre of human allegiance must be shifted from nationality to something higher.

(150) *Aug.* 27.—*Supplements to Brest-Litovsk Treaty*:—The main features of this supplementary Treaty were as follows:—

1. Russia promised to fight against the troops of the Entente Powers in Northern Russia.
2. Russia accepted the situation as regards Esthonia and Livonia and renounced sovereignty over them; their destiny to be settled in accordance with the wishes of the population.
3. The boundary line of all fronts to be defined. Germany to evacuate the whole of the occupied territories east of Livonia and Esthonia as soon as the frontiers had been established, and all the Black Sea regions outside the Caucasus.
4. Germany promised that Finland would not attack Russia.
5. Russia was to pay Germany £300,000,000 for war damages; damages caused by annulment of loans and industrial losses.

(151) *Aug.* 30.—London Police Strike. Demands were for increased war bonus, reinstatement of a dismissed constable, official recognition of Police Union.

(152) *Sept.* 14.—Towards the end of July, 1918, at the urgent request of the Armenian population, General Marshall despatched a small British force from Mesopotamia, across the Caspian Sea from Enzeli to Baku, to stiffen the local forces against the Turks. Unfortunately the Armenian troops from the first proved unreliable and failed to co-operate with the British against repeated Turkish attacks; while our lack of control over the shipping on the Caspian created another danger to our force. Owing to superior communications the Turks were able to increase their forces, and eventually on the 14th September made a determined attack. After a fight lasting 16 hours, the brunt of which was borne by the British, our troops evacuated Baku, the Russians supplying the necessary shipping.

(153) *Sept.* 29.—The **Allied terms** laid down by General Franchet d'Esperey and **accepted by Bulgarian envoys** at Salonika were:—

Immediate suspension of hostilities.
Immediate demobilisation of the Bulgarian Army (except three Divisions of Infantry and four regiments of Cavalry).
The handing over of all stores and equipment.
Immediate Bulgarian evacuation of Serbia and Greek territory.
All Bulgarian means of transport, including Danube transport, to be placed at the disposal of the Allies.
Bulgarian territory to be available for Allied operations against the enemy.
Bulgaria to cease to be a belligerent, except with Allied consent.
Departure within four weeks of all Germans and Austro-Hungarians.

It followed that the German route to the East was cut and placed under Allied control, and that the whole centre of military gravity in S.E. Europe was shifted; the Armistice was in fact the beginning of the end of German domination.

(154) *Sept.* 30.—Mr. Bonar Law stated that 1,120 millions had been subscribed to War Bonds in the past year, and appealed for 25 millions a week. He reviewed the situation and the past "wonderful week." Since July 18, British forces have recovered 1,000 square miles of French territory and 250 villages, and taken more than 120,000 prisoners; three Turkish Armies destroyed, 60,000 prisoners captured. Announces Bulgaro-Allied Convention, hostilities ending at noon. German Middle East dream gone for ever. More than 1,600 millions of pounds lent to the Allies. Mr. Balfour welcomed the League of Nations idea and sketched the broad lines of conditions of peace necessary.

(155) *Sept.* 30.—The Kaiser's "decree," forming part of his letter accepting Count Hertling's resignation, states: "I desire that the German people shall co-operate more effectively than hitherto in deciding the fate of the Fatherland. It is therefore my will that men who are sustained by the people's trust shall to a wide extent co-operate in the rights and duties of Government. I beg you to terminate your work by continuing the conduct of business and preparing the way for the measures desired by me," etc., etc.

(156) *Oct.* 1.—The Majority Party's programme was reported by the *Tageblatt* to be an absolute endorsement of the Reichstag resolution of July 19.17. It professed readiness to join the League of Nations, and proposed the restoration of Belgium,

autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine, abolition of Article 9 (paragraph 2) of Constitution, and equal suffrage in Prussia.

(157) *Oct.* 3.—The following order from German Head Quarters (vouched for by a French Deputy and a member of the Army Committee) was found on a German officer: "You are requested, in the case of French prisoners newly captured, to carry out in future, as expedient, the following instructions:—

1. The cantonment of all prisoners, including deserters, for several days, as far as possible in the open air, surrounded by barbed wire, with as little food as possible.
2. The methodical seizure of all articles of value belonging to the captured prisoners . . . (as a guarantee).
3. Set them to do the severest labour, with an extension of the hours of work."

(158) *Oct.* 4.—On October 4 it was announced that the following have been captured by the Allied Armies on the Western Front between the 15th July and the 30th September, 1918:—

Officers	5,518
Men	248,494
Guns	3,669
Machine-guns	23,000

besides 25,000 prisoners in Macedonia and 70,000 in Palestine.

(159) *Oct.* 4.—The **German Note to President Wilson,** forwarded through Switzerland, was as follows:—

"The German Government requests the President of the United States of America to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all belligerent States with this request, and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations. It accepts the programme set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of January 8, 1918, and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German Government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air.

"(Signed) MAX, PRINCE OF BADEN, Imperial Chancellor."

(160) *Oct.* 4.—The **Austro-Hungarian Note to President Wilson,** forwarded through Sweden, was as follows:—

"The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, which has always waged the war solely as a defensive war, and has repeatedly announced its readiness to put an end to the bloodshed and to attain a just and honourable peace, approaches herewith the President of the United States of America with a proposal to conclude with him and his Allies an immediate armistice on land and sea and in the air, and immediately, therefore, to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of peace, for which the Fourteen Points of President Wilson's Message to Congress of January 8, 1918, and the Four Points in his speech of February 12, 1918, should serve as a basis, whereby attention will be paid to the declarations by President Wilson on September 27, 1918.

(161) *Oct.* 5.—Prince Max took his stand on the programme of the Majority parties, which included the resolution of 19.7.17, adhered to the German answer to the Pope's Note of 1.8.17, declared his acceptance of the League of Nations idea, and agreed to the complete restoration of Belgium and representative bodies in the Baltic Provinces; his new Government was for a just peace, regardless of the war situation, and intended so bring the co-operation of the Reichstag into the Imperial leadership. Civilians were to have executive authority in all civilian matters, especially including censorship and the right of assemblage, and labour questions were to be brought forward at the Peace Conference. He had therefore furthered the question of peace by sending the plea of October 4 to President Wilson, with the object of saving suffering humanity, etc., etc. An honourable and enduring Peace was his aim, and he hoped the President would receive his offer as it was intended. The Reichstag was adjourned in order to allow members to exchange views.

(162) *Oct.* 5.—During September, 311,219 U.S.A. troops arrived in Europe: of these there were 153,246 in France and 157,973 in England. British ships carried 59%, American 37%, and French 4%. The grand total of U.S.A. troops brought to Europe amounted to 1,766,160, of which nearly 950,000 had been brought in British ships, the largest convoy carrying 31,108. The British Fleet provided 70% of the convoying forces, the American 27% and the French 3%

([163]) *Oct.* 6.—This private letter, written to Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe in Switzerland (text in *Times*, 16.10.) was meant to explain his speech of December 14, 1917, at Baden, which had been "misunderstood." He abuses the *Frankfurter Zeitung* as well as the Pan Germans; jeers at the judicial attitude and the "democratic war-cry" of the Western Powers, and calls the Peace resolution of 19.7.17 (on which he now affects to take his stand) a "disgusting child born of fear and the Berlin dog-days." The whole tone is strongly against allowing the people a real voice in Government. Prince Max was called on later in the Reichstag, on 14.10, for an explanation of these sentiments, and produced but very lame excuses.

([164]) *Oct.* 8.—Text of President Wilson's reply (through the Swiss Chargé d' Affairs) to the German Peace Note of 4.10:—

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
OCTOBER 8, 1918.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge, on behalf of the President, your Note of October 6, enclosing a communication from the German Government to the President; and I am instructed by the President to request you to make the following communication to the Imperial German Chancellor:—

"Before making a reply to the request of the Imperial German Government, and in order that the reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the Note of the Imperial Chancellor.

"Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German Government accepts the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on January 8 last and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?

"The President feels bound to say, with regard to the suggestion of an armistice, that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers so long as the Armies of those Powers are upon their soil.

"The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

"The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who have so far conducted the war.

"He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.—ROBERT LANSING."

It was officially announced that no answer to the Austrian peace proposals was contemplated for the present.

([165]) *Oct.* 10.—Lord Grey said that peace was within sight but not yet within reach; it was time to work out the scheme and machinery of a League of Nations, which must not be a substitute for the termination of the war, but must arise out of it. Germany must enter the League, but this latter must be a working proposition and not a sham, and must keep the weapon of economic boycott held in reserve.

([166]) *Oct.* 12.—The German reply reached Washington 14.10 and was as follows:—

"Die Deutsche Regierung hat die Sätze angenommen, die Präsident Wilson in seiner Ansprache vom 8ten Januar und in seinen späteren Ansprachen als Grundlage eines dauernden Rechtsfriedens niedergelegt hat. Der Zweck der einzuleitenden Besprechungen wäre also lediglich sich über praktische Einzelheiten ihrer Anwendung zu verständigen. Die Deutsche Regierung nimmt an, dass auch die Regierungen der mit den Vereinigten Staaten verbündeten Mächte sich auf den Boden der Kundgebungen des Präsidenten Wilson stellen.

"Die Deutsche Regierung erklärt sich, in Einvernehmen mit der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Regierung, bereit, zur Herbeiführung eines Waffenstillstandes (some words omitted in transmission) zu entsprechen. Sie stellt dem Präsidenten anheim, den Zusammentritt einer gemischten Kommission zu veranlassen, der es obliegen würde, die zur Räumung erforderlichen Vereinbarungen zu treffen.

"Die jetzige Deutsche Regierung, die die Verantwortung für den Friedensschritt trägt, ist gebildet durch Verhandlungen und in Uebereinstimmung mit der grossen Mehrheit des Reichstages. In jeder seiner Handlungen gestützt auf dem Willen dieser

Mehrheit, spricht der Reichskanzler im Namen der Deutschen Regierung und des Deutschen Volkes."

The following is a literal translation of the German text:—

"The German Government has accepted the theses (*Sätze*) which President Wilson, in his address of January 8 and in his later addresses laid down as the basis of a lasting peace of Right. The purpose, therefore, of the discussions to be initiated would be solely to agree about practical details of the application of those theses. The German Government assumes that the Governments of the Powers which are allied with the United States place themselves also upon the basis of the pronouncements of President Wilson.

"The German Government, in agreement with the Austro-Hungarian Government, declares itself ready for the bringing about of an armistice to comply with [? the proposals of the President]. It submits that the President should arrange for the meeting of a Mixed Commission, whose business it would be to arrive at the agreements necessary for the evacuation.

"The present German Government, which bears the responsibility for the peace step, is formed by negotiations and in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag. Sustained in all his actions by the will of this majority, the Imperial Chancellor speaks in the name of the German Government and of the German people."

([167]) *Oct.* 14.—Germany is called upon by the British Government to redress grievances *re* British prisoners. Unless this is done satisfactorily within four weeks, reprisals will be taken.

([168]) *Oct.* 14.—In answer to the German notes of October 4 and 12, President Wilson wrote October 14 that the process of evacuation and conditions of an Armistice must be left to the Allied military advisers. He (and no doubt also the Allies) could not consent to consider an armistice so long as the German illegal and inhumane practices are persisted in. He also pointed out that the Germans had by their previous Note, accepted the principle in his Mount Vernon speech of 4.7.18., *i.e.* the destruction or reduction to impotence of every arbitrary power which aimed at disturbing the peace of the world; such evil tendencies must be curtailed. The whole process of peace will depend on satisfactory guarantees in this matter—(meaning that the militarist Government must be deposed and a constitutional Government take its place, before the Allies could deal with Germany).

([169]) *Oct.* 14.—The report of Mr. Justice Younger's Committee (Cd. 9106) "on the treatment by the Germans of Prisoners of War taken during the spring offensives of 1918," dated August 29, reveals further the grossest brutality on the part of the Germans, who not only starved and ill-treated our men, but kept them hard at work close up to their lines—in defiance of their own signed agreement—and under British fire, by which many were killed and wounded.

([170]) *Oct.* 14.—In exchange for Spanish ships sunk by German submarines. The seven ships only aggregated 21,000 tons.

([171]) *Oct.* 16.—The Emperor Karl's manifesto states his desire to accomplish the reconstruction of the Fatherland, and proclaims that in accordance with the will of her people Austria will become a Federal State in which each race, within its natural domain, shall form its own national State. "The reconstruction will guarantee the independence of each national State."

([172]) *Oct.* 21.—The despatch covers the operations on the Western Front from the end of the first week in December, 1917 (fighting near Cambrai), to the 30th April, 1918, when the French re-took Locre. It mentions the extension by 28 miles of the British Front, that front by the end of January comprising 125 miles; the organisation and training of British units, preparations for defence, indications of approaching German attack (192 divisions), and describes in detail, giving the numbers and commanders of the British divisions engaged, the ensuing operations. 64 German divisions on the first day attacked 32 British, and shortly afterwards there were 73 in the field against 35. The 3rd and 5th and part of the 1st British Armies engaged and were pressed back. The French came to the rescue south of Péronne; our troops were driven back across the Ancre and Somme battlefields. General Foch assumed supreme control on March 26; enemy in Albert 26.3; fighting in Avre and Luce valleys 29.3 to 2.4; final German effort 4, 5.4; Lys battle opens 7.4; Portuguese and British driven back, but hold retired positions and south flank; loss of Merville 11.4; of Bailleul 15.4; withdrawal from Passchendaele 12.4; attacks on Kemmel 16.4; Kemmel

Hill taken 25.4; enemy attack stayed 28.4. British fought magnificently, but enormously outnumbered.

([173]) *Oct.* 21.—The Note dated October 20 stated that Germany denied all illegal and inhuman practices, and denied that in sinking ships the German Navy had destroyed lifeboats and their occupants. Orders sent out to stop torpedoing passenger vessels. Hitherto Parliament has had no effect on the formation of the Government; in future this will be altered. The Constitution is now being amended. "The Government is now free from all arbitrariness and irresponsible influence, and is supported by the approval of the overwhelming majority of the German people."

([174]) *Oct.* 22.—Lord Cavan's despatch describes British operations on the Italian Front since 10.3, including raids. Austrian attack June 15, 16, etc.

([175]) *Oct.* 22.—Prince Max expected Germany not to submit to a "peace of violence" without a fight; announced electoral reform in Prussia, an Alsatian Governor for Alsace-Lorraine, a bill for the people's representatives to take more share in the Government, more political liberty, civil control over censorship, rights of meeting, pardon of labour-crimes, etc.

([176]) *Oct.* 23.—The main points of Mr. Balfour's speech at an Australian and New Zealand luncheon were that "I am convinced that in no circumstances is it consistent with the safety or unity of the British Empire that the German Colonies should be returned to Germany"; that our aims were Imperialist and not Imperialistic; and that our communications should never be at the mercy of any unscrupulous Power.

([177]) *Oct.* 23.—The President considers the only Armistice possible is one which renders a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. He has therefore transmitted the correspondence to the Allies, suggesting that the military advisers should draw up proper terms. Extraordinary safeguards must be demanded, as it does not appear that the principle of a German Government responsible to the people has yet been worked out. "The nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those hitherto the masters of German policy." If the United States of America must deal with the military masters of Germany they must demand, not peace conditions, but surrender.

([178]) *Oct.* 23.—Grossly impudent German reply, arguing that the delay in the agreement *re* the prisoners is because Great Britain refuses to protect German prisoners in China. It states that Germany has much more reason to complain of the bad treatment of her prisoners than Great Britain of hers. Threatens reprisals if Great Britain does not treat prisoners better.

([179]) *Oct.* 27.—The German Note stated that the negotiations will be conducted by a people's Government, to which the Military authorities are also subject. "The German Government now awaits proposals for an Armistice which shall be a first step towards a just peace."

The Austro-Hungarian Note adheres to President Wilson's point of view "*re* the rights of the people of Austria-Hungary." Consequently nothing stands in the way of the commencement of pourparlers and an immediate armistice, and it begs President Wilson to make overtures on the subject.

([180]) *Oct.* 27.—The Austro-Hungarian Note was as follows:—

"In reply to the Note which President Wilson on October 18 addressed to the Austro-Hungarian Government, and in the sense of the decision of the President to deal in particular with Austria-Hungary in regard to the question of an armistice and peace, the Austro-Hungarian Government has the honour to declare that, as in the case of the preceding statements of the President, it also adheres to his point of view, as laid down in his last Note, in regard to the rights of the peoples of Austria-Hungary, particularly those of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Yugo-Slavs.

"Consequently, as Austria-Hungary accepts all the conditions upon which the President makes an entry into negotiations with regard to an armistice and peace dependent, nothing now stands in the way, in the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Government, of the commencement of pourparlers.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government declares itself in consequence prepared, without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to enter into pourparlers in regard to peace between Austria-Hungary and the States of the opposing party and in regard to an immediate armistice on all the fronts of Austria-Hungary.

"It begs President Wilson to be good enough to make overtures on this subject."

([181]) *Nov.* 2.—**Terms of Armistice with Turkey :—**

1. Opening of Dardanelles and Bosporus and access to the Black Sea. Allied occupation of Dardanelles and Bosporus forts.

2. Positions of all minefields, torpedo-tubes, and other obstructions in Turkish waters to be indicated, and assistance given to sweep or remove them as may be required.

3. All available information as to mines in the Black Sea to be communicated.

4. All Allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the Allies.

5. Immediate demobilisation of the Turkish Army, except for such troops as are required for the surveillance of the frontiers and for the maintenance of internal order. Number of effectives and their disposition to be determined later by the Allies after consultation with the Turkish Government.

6. Surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters, or in waters occupied by Turkey. These ships to be interned at such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police or similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters.

7. The Allies to have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the Allies.

8. Free use by Allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation and denial of their use by enemy. Similar conditions to apply to Turkish mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for purpose of trade and demobilisation of the Army.

9. Use of all ship repair facilities at all Turkish ports and arsenals.

10. Allied occupation of the Taurus tunnel system.

11. Immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from North-west Persia to behind the pre-war frontier has already been ordered, and will be carried out. Part of Transcaucasia has already been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops, the remainder to be evacuated if required by the Allies after they have studied the situation there.

12. Wireless telegraph and cable stations to be controlled by the Allies, Turkish Government messages excepted.

13. Prohibition to destroy any naval, military, or commercial material.

14. Facilities to be given for the purchase of coal, oil-fuel, and naval material from Turkish sources, after the requirements of the country have been met. None of the above material to be exported.

15. Allied Control Officers to be placed on all railways, including such portions of the Transcaucasian railways now under Turkish control, which must be placed at the free and complete disposal of the Allied authorities, due consideration being given to the needs of the population. This clause to include Allied occupation of Batum. Turkey will raise no objection to the occupation of Baku by the Allies.

16. The surrender of all garrisons in the Hejaz, Asir, Yemen, Syria, and Mesopotamia to the nearest Allied Commander and the withdrawal of troops from Cilicia, except those necessary to maintain order, as will be determined under Clause 5.

17. The surrender of all Turkish officers in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the nearest Italian garrison. Turkey guarantees to stop supplies and communication with these officers if they do not obey the order to surrender.

18. The surrender of all ports occupied in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, including Misurata, to the nearest Allied garrison.

19. All Germans and Austrians, naval, military, and civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominions. Those in remote districts as soon after as may be possible.

20. Compliance with such orders as may be conveyed for the disposal of the equipment, arms, and ammunition, including transport of that portion of the Turkish Army which is demobilised under Clause 5.

21. An Allied representative to be attached to the Turkish Ministry of Supplies in order to safeguard Allied interests. This representative to be furnished with all necessary for this purpose.

22. Turkish prisoners to be kept at the disposal of the Allied Powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age to be considered.

23. Obligation on the part of Turkey to cease all relations with the Central Powers.

24. In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

25. Hostilities between the Allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time, on Thursday, October 31, 1918.

(182) *Nov.* 4.—Demands of German sailors at Kiel:—Recognition of Soldiers' Council; better treatment of crews; exemption from duty to salute; liberation of imprisoned sailors; immunity from punishment of mutinying crews.

(183) *Nov.* 5.—Announcement in Commons by Mr. Lloyd George *re* Armistice:—(1) Versailles Conference in complete agreement *re* terms. (2) President Wilson requested to inform German Government that application for terms must be made to Marshal Foch. (3) If Germany applies for armistice British naval representative must be associated with Marshal Foch.

(184) *Nov.* 6.—German Armistice delegates: General von Gündell, State-Secretary Erzberger, Count Oberndorff (ex Minister in Sofia), General Von Winterfeld, Naval Captain von Selow.

(185) *Nov.* 6.—**Terms of Armistice with Austria-Hungary:—**

I.—MILITARY CLAUSES.

1. The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea, and air.

2. Total demobilisation of the Austro-Hungarian Army, and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in Clause 3 below, there shall only be maintained as an organized military force a maximum of 20 Divisions, reduced to pre-war peace effectives.

Half the Divisional, Corps, and Army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the Allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

3. Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian Armies behind a line fixed as follows:—

From Piz Umbrail to the north of the Stelvio it will follow the crest of the Rhætian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Reschen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Ziller; the line thence turns south, crossing Mount Toblach, and meeting the present frontier of the Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier up to Mount Tarvis, and after Mount Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Predil, Mount Mangart, the Tricorno (Terglou), and the watershed of the Cols di Podberdo, Podlaniscam, and Idria. From this point the line turns south-east towards the Schneeberg, excluding the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries; from the Schneeberg it goes down towards the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Mattuglia, and Volosca in the evacuated territories.

It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including to the north Licarica and Trivania, and to the south territory limited by a line from the shore of Cape Planca to the summits of the watershed eastwards, so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and watercourses flowing towards Sebenico, such as the Cicola, Kerka, Butisnica, and their tributaries. It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia, from Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Pago, and Puntadura in the north up to Meleda in the south, embracing Sant' Andrea, Busi, Lissa, Lesina, Tercola, Curzola, Cazza, and Lagosta, as well as the neighbouring rocks and islets and Pelagosa, only excepting the islands of Great and Small Zirona, Bua, Solta, and Brazza.

All territories thus evacuated will be occupied by the troops of the Allies and of the United States of America.

All military and railway equipment of all kinds (including coal), belonging to or within these territories, to be left *in situ*, and surrendered to the Allies according to special orders given by the Commanders-in-Chief of the forces of the Associated Powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage, or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the Associated Powers.

4. The Allies shall have the right of free movement over all road and rail and waterways in Austro-Hungarian territory and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation.

The Armies of the Associated Powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at such times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order.

They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the Associated Powers wherever they may be.

5. Complete evacuation of all German troops within 15 days, not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts, but from all Austro-Hungarian territory.

Internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary within that date.

6. The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be entrusted to the local authorities under the control of the Allied and Associated Armies of Occupation.

7. The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and interned subjects, and of civil populations evacuated from their homes, on conditions to be laid down by the Commanders-in-Chief of the forces of the Associated Powers on the various fronts.

8. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austro-Hungarian *personnel*, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

II.—NAVAL CONDITIONS.

1. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea, and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships.

Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

2. Surrender to the Allies and United States of America of 15 Austro-Hungarian submarines, completed between the years 1910 and 1918, and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed, and to remain under the supervision of the Allies and United States of America.

3. Surrender to the Allies and United States of America, with their complete armament and equipment, of :—

Three battleships,
Three light cruisers,
Nine destroyers,
Twelve torpedo-boats,
One minelayer,
Six Danube monitors,

to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and United States of America.

4. Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of the Allied and Associated Powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the River Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary.

The Allies and Associated Powers shall have the right to sweep up all minefields and obstructions, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

In order to ensure the freedom of navigation on the Danube, the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defence works.

5. The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged, and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture, save exceptions which may be made by a Commission nominated by the Allies and United States of America.

6. All naval air craft are to be concentrated and immobilised in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the Allies and United States of America.

7. Evacuation of all the Italian coasts and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory, and the abandonment of all floating craft, naval materials, equipment, and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

8. Occupation by the Allies and the United States of America of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defences and of the dockyards and arsenal at Pola.

9. All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the Allies and Associated Powers to be returned.

10. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender, or restoration.

11. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the Allied and Associated Powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.

([186]) *Nov.* 6.—President Wilson's **Reply to Germany** *re* **Armistice.** (1) Allies ready to make peace on terms laid down by him with qualifications: (*a*) Freedom of seas being ambiguous term, Allies reserve to themselves freedom on subject. (*b*) Compensation must be made by Germans for damage to civilians. (2) German Government must apply to Marshal Foch for conditions of armistice.

([187]) *Nov.* 7.—Health Ministry Bill. (1) Health duties of Local Government Board, Insurance Commission, Board of Education, Privy Council, Home Office, brought under one Minister. (2) Power to add other health duties, *e.g.*, medical inspection and treatment of school children, sick soldiers, mental deficiency. (3) Provision of Advisory or Consultative Council.

([188]) *Nov.* 8.—Approximate number of Germans taken prisoner since January 1, 1918:—By British, 200,000; by French, 140,000; by Americans, 50,000; by Belgians, 15,000.

([189]) *Nov.* 8.—Proclamation of Prince Max to Germans living abroad:—Germans abroad not to abandon trust in German people. Soldiers fought heroically, unheard-of endurance shown by people in Homeland. Germans, deserted by allies, unable to carry on war. Hope for victory not granted, greater one won in conquest by Germany of her former belief in justice of might. Equal care to be shown by German Government and people to mitigate for Germans abroad and in Homeland sufferings due to war.

([190]) *Nov.* 9.—A speech of Mr. Lloyd George at Guildhall, London:—The most dramatic change in history; a dramatic judgement in abdication of Kaiser and Crown Prince, both latter being condemned by Germans. Choice before Germany is immediate surrender or a worse fate. Justice must be satisfied. India and the Dominions to have a voice in determining peace terms. Next few years fateful for British Empire. Unity as necessary now as during war.

([191]) *Nov.* 11.—Message of King George to British Empire:—Pledge made to fight till end achieved now redeemed. Empire, one at beginning is more united now. Hour one of thanksgiving and gratitude.

([192]) *Nov.* 11.—Speech of President Wilson at Washington announcing armistice terms:—Nations associated to destroy armed Imperialism now united to establish peace, securing rights of weak and of strong. Versailles War Council taking steps to relieve food scarcity in Central Europe. Hunger breeds madness. Central Europe in revolution. Nations disciplined by freedom must help peoples just freed from arbitrary rule. Liberty not to be found in fratricidal strife. Peace must define place of Germany and enable Germans to live in security and contentment.

([193]) *Nov.* 12.—**Terms of Armistice with Germany:—**

The following is the full text of the Terms of Armistice between the Associated Powers and Germany which were accepted and signed November 11 by the German Plenipotentiaries:—

A.—CLAUSES RELATING TO WESTERN FRONT.

I.—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the Armistice.

II.—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries—Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg—so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the Armistice.

German troops which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war.

Occupation by the Allies and the United States Forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas.

All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a Note (Annexure 1).

III.—Repatriation, beginning at once, to be completed within 14 days, of all inhabitants of the countries above enumerated (including hostages, persons under trial, or convicted).

IV.—Surrender in good condition by the German Armies of the following equip-

5,000 guns (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field).
30,000 machine guns.
3,000 *Minenwerfer*.
2,000 aeroplanes (fighters, bombers—firstly D.7's—and night-bombing machines).

The above to be delivered *in situ* to the Allied and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the Note (Annexure 1).

V.—Evacuation by the German Armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the Allied and United States Armies of occupation.

The occupation of these territories will be carried out by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine (Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne) together with bridgeheads at these points of a 30 kilometre [about 19 miles] radius on the right bank, and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions.

A neutral zone shall be set up on the right bank of the Rhine between the river and a line drawn 10 kilometres [6¼ miles] distant, starting from the Dutch frontier to the Swiss frontier. In the case of inhabitants, no person shall be prosecuted for having taken part in any military measures previous to the signing of the Armistice.

No measure of a general or official character shall be taken which would have, as a consequence, the depreciation of industrial establishments or a reduction of their *personnel*.

Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhinelands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 16 days, in all 31 days after the signature of the Armistice.

All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the Note (Annexure 1).

VI.—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuatio n
tants, no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants.

No destruction of any kind to be committed.

Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation.

Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left *in situ*.

Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way, and their *personnel* shall not be moved.

VII.—Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones shall be in no manner impaired.

All civil and military *personnel* at present employed on them shall remain.

5,000 locomotives, 150,000 wagons, and 5,000 motor lorries in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg.

The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war *personnel* and material.

Further, material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left *in situ*.

All stores of coal and material for upkeep of permanent way, signals, and repair shops shall be left *in situ* and kept in an efficient state by Germany, as far as the means of communication are concerned, during the whole period of the Armistice.

All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. The Note appended as Annexure 2 regulates the detail of these measures.

VIII.—The German Command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay-action fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction.

The German Command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have have been taken (such as poisoning or pollution of springs, wells, etc.), under penalty of reprisals.

IX.—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allied and United States Armies in all occupied territory, save for settlement of accounts with authorised persons.

The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government.

X.—The immediate repatriation, without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war; the Allied Powers and the United States of America shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish. However, the return of German prisoners of war interned in Holland and Switzerland shall continue as heretofore. The return of German prisoners of war shall be settled at peace preliminaries.

XI.—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by the German *personnel*, who will be left on the spot, with the medical material required.

B.—CLAUSES RELATING TO THE EASTERN FRONTIERS OF GERMANY.

XII.—All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania, or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914, and all German troops at present in territories which before the war formed part of Russia must likewise return to within the frontiers of Germany as above defined as soon as the Allies shall think the moment suitable, having regard to the internal situation of these territories.

XIII.—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once; and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilian as well as military agents now on the territory of Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914) to be recalled.

XIV.—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures, and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia, as defined on August 1, 1914.

XV.—Abandonment of the Treaties of Bukarest and Brest-Litovsk and of the Supplementary Treaties.

XVI.—The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their Eastern frontier, either through Danzig or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of these territories or for the purpose of maintaining order.

C.—CLAUSE RELATING TO EAST AFRICA.

XVII.—Unconditional evacuation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

D.—GENERAL CLAUSES.

XVIII.—Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other Allied or Associated States than those mentioned in Clause III.

XIX.—With the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and United States of America remain unaffected, the following financial conditions are required:—

Reparation for damage done.

While the Armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses.

Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium and, in general, immediate return of all documents, specie, stock, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries.

Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that Power.

This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

E.—NAVAL CONDITIONS.

XX.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea, and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships.

Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the Naval and Mercantile Marines of the Allied and Associated Powers, all question of neutrality being waived.

XXI.—All Naval and Mercantile Marine prisoners of war of the Allied and Associated Powers in German hands to be returned, without reciprocity.

XXII.—Handing over to the Allies and the United States of all submarines (including all submarine cruisers and minelayers) which are present at the moment with full complement in the ports specified by the Allies and the United States. Those

that cannot put to sea to be deprived of crews and supplies, and shall remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States. Submarines ready to put to sea shall be prepared to leave German ports immediately on receipt of wireless order to sail to the port of surrender, the remainder to follow as early as possible. The conditions of this Article shall be carried [out] within 14 days after the signing of the Armistice.

XXIII.—The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, failing them, Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely:—

6 Battle Cruisers.
10 Battle Ships.
8 Light Cruisers, including two minelayers.
50 Destroyers of the most modern types.

All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German Naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor-vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed. All vessels specified for internment shall be ready to leave German ports seven days after the signing of the Armistice. Directions of the voyage will be given by wireless.

NOTE:—A declaration has been signed by the Allied Delegates and handed to the German Delegates to the effect that, in the event of ships not being handed over owing to the mutinous state of the Fleet, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advanced base to enable them to enforce the terms of the Armistice. The German Delegates have on their part signed a Declaration that they will recommend the Chancellor to accept this.

XXIV.—The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all minefields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

XXV.—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the Naval and Mercantile Marines of the Allied and Associated Powers. To secure this, the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries, and defence works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Kattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any questions of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

XXVI.—The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture. The Allies and United States contemplate the provisioning of Germany during the Armistice as shall be found necessary.

XXVII.—All Naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

XXVIII.—In evacuating the Belgian coasts and forts Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes, and all other harbour materials, and all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and air materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

XXIX.—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian warships of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant ships seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned, and German materials as specified in Clause XXVIII. are to be abandoned.

XXX.—All merchant ships in German hands belonging to the Allied and Associated Powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

XXXI.—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender, or restoration.

XXXII.—The German Government shall formally notify the neutral Governments of the world, and particularly the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the Allied and

Associated countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions, such as the export of ship-building materials or not, are immediately cancelled.

XXXIII.—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the Armistice.

F.—DURATION OF ARMISTICE.

XXXIV.—The duration of the Armistice is to be 36 days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the Armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours' previous notice.

G.—TIME LIMIT FOR REPLY.

XXXV.—This Armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

(194) *Nov.* 12.—A new Parliament necessary to settle problems ahead. Peace to be permanent must not contravene justice. League of Nations more necessary than ever to protect small nations reborn during war, for reduction of armaments and abolition of conscription. Reaction and disunion rather than Revolution and Bolshevism to be feared. Watchword to be wise progress. Support of British Liberalism needed.

(195) *Nov.* 12.—Letter of Mr. Lloyd George: (1) *Economic Policy:* Prevention of dumping, protection of key industries, Imperial preference, no food taxes. (2) *Welsh Disestablishment:* Reconsideration of financial provisions of Act. (3) *Irish Question:* Home Rule: no coercion for Ulster. (4) *Social Reform:* Housing and land schemes to be carried.

(196) *Nov.* 12.—Statement of Dr. Addison: Unemployment to be met by Out-of-work Donations for 6 months for civil workers, 12 months for soldiers; soldiers with places waiting them to be demobilised first, and according to importance of industry. Permanent appointments in Civil Service for ex-officers and ex-soldiers. Ex-service men to have facilities *re* land settlement. Supply of materials for industry adequate in case of most essentials.

(197) *Nov.* 13.—Plenipotentiaries of Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of German Fleet: Rear Admiral Hugo von Meurer, Korvetten-Kapitän Hintzmann, Kapitän-leutnant Saalwächter, Kapitän-leutnant von Preudenreuch, Leutnant-zur-See Braurack.

(197a) *Nov.* 13.—Assignment of Offices in new German Government:—

Herr Ebert (Socialist Majority)	Minister of Interior and Military Affairs.
Herr Haase (Socialist Minority)	Foreign Affairs.
Herr Scheidemann (Socialist Majority) ...	Finance and Colonies.
Herr Dittmann (Socialist Minority) ...	Demobilisation, Transport, Justice, Health.
Herr Landsberg (Socialist Majority) ...	Publicity, Art, Literature.
Herr Barek (Socialist Minority)	Social Policy.

(198) *Nov.* 13.—Message of President Wilson to Germany promising food and asking for assurance for maintenance of public order and equitable distribution of food.

(199) *Nov.* 13.—Meeting asked to appoint joint Committee to advise Government *re* (1) redemption of Government pledge of 1915 for restoration of Trade Union privileges. War not yet over. (2) Wages: cost of living high. Government rate of wages to be maintained for present. Appeal for continued unity between classes. Victory not an end, but a beginning.

(200) *Nov.* 14.—Labour Programme:—(i) *International.* (1) Labour to have representation at Peace Conference; (2) World Labour Conference to be held at same time and place as Peace Conference. (ii) *National Reconstruction.* (1) Provision for discharged soldiers and civil workers; (2) Restoration of Trade Unions, freedom of speech, travel, occupation, abolition of Conscription; (3) Adult suffrage, abolition of 2nd Chamber; (4) Home Rule for Ireland, England, Wales, Scotland; (5) State ownership of railways, coal and iron mines, Government supervision of electrical super-power stations; (6) Amendment and extension of Factory, Mines, Board of Trade Acts, revision of Rates, abolition of Poor Law; (7) Extension of powers of County, Borough and Parish Councils; (8) Housing measures to be promptly carried; (9) Reorganisation of Agriculture by State ownership of land; (10) National education

free from nursery to University; (11) Nationalisation of Life Assurance; (12) Development of Post Office Savings Banks; (13) No food taxes, increase of super-tax and death duties, graduated capital tax, taxation of land values.

(201) *Nov.* 15.—Appeal of Dr. Solf (German Foreign Secretary) to convene a Conference at the Hague of U.S.A. and German plenipotentiaries to discuss how "to save Germany from the worst."

(202) *Nov.* 15.—New German Ministry appointed by Council of National Plenipotentiaries ("The Ministry of the six Socialists")—Dr. Solf, Foreign Affairs; Herr Erzberger, State Secretary, to conduct preliminaries of peace negotiations with Dr. Solf; and four others.

(203) *Nov.* 16.—Dr. Solf appeals further to President Wilson to allow German Commissioners to leave for America to lay condition of Germany before U.S.A. Government.

(204) *Nov.* 16.—Government election campaign opens. Speech by Mr. Lloyd George:—New Parliament necessary for task of re-construction. Higher percentage of "unfits" in Britain than in France and Germany. Housing a national task. Industrial reform needed. Best traditions of every Party necessary.

(205) *Nov.* 17.—Serb Coalition Ministry:—

M. Pashich	Premier.
M. Trifkovich (Independent Radical) ...	Interior.
M. Protich (Old Radical)	Finance.
M. Gavritovich (Non-Party)	Foreign Affairs.
M. Marinkivich (Progressive)	Commerce.
M. Davidovich (Young Radical)	Public Instruction.
General Rachich (Non-Party)	War.
M. Jurichich (Old Radical)	Agriculture.

(206) *Nov.* 18.—"Election, a blunder and a calamity."

(207) *Nov.* 21.—Resignation of Lord Robert Cecil on account of Government's Welsh Church policy. Resignation of Mr. Clynes on ground of Labour Party's policy.

(208) *Nov.* 22.—Unity of Nation must not be relaxed. Tasks of new Parliament are: Conclusion of peace, reduction of armaments, formation of League of Nations, land for soldiers, promotion of scientific farming, improvement of village life, housing scheme, larger educational opportunities, drink traffic regulations, preference to Colonial trade, encouragement of key industries, no dumping, removal of Government control from industries, development of means of communication, improved consular service, removal of sex inequalities, reform of the House of Lords, gradual responsible Government for India, Home Rule for Ireland without forcible submission of Ulster.

(209) *Nov.* 24.—Despatches proving guilt of Germany in declaring war: *e.g.*, Absence of Kaiser, Chief of General Staff and Prussian War Minister from Berlin, July, 1914, intended as blind to Foreign Powers. On August 4 Prussian Staff, confident of overthrow of France in four weeks, decided to violate Belgium's neutrality.

(210) *Nov.* 27.—Labour Election Manifesto declaring against secret diplomacy and economic war, and demanding International Labour Charter; withdrawal of Allied forces from Russia; freedom for Ireland and India; no conscription; land for workers; improved houses; Free Trade; levy on capital; nationalisation of mines, shipping, armaments and electric power; minimum wage; right to work; limitation of hours of labour; amendment of Factory Acts and Workmen's Compensation; adult suffrage for men and women; equal pay for men and women.

(211) *Nov.* 27.—Address of Mr. Asquith: No tampering with Free Trade; Home Rule for Ireland; removal of restrictions on personal liberty; strengthening of ties with Dominions; redemption of pledges to India; life to be made worth living.

(212) *Nov.* 28.—According to Reuter the Kaiser renounced "for all the future" his rights to the Crown of Prussia and to the German Imperial Crown, released all officials of the German Empire and of Prussia, and all non-commissioned officers and men of the Prussian army and the federal contingents, from their oath of fealty, and declared that he expected them to support those "who have been entrusted with the duty of protecting the nation against the threatening danger of anarchy, famine and foreign rule."

([213]) *Dec.* 1.—The British portion of the German Rhine provinces to be occupied being too narrow to admit of more than one Army being employed, the 2nd Army was selected, under General Plumer, consisting of :—

1st Cavalry Division.

II. Corps : 9th, 29th and New Zealand Divisions.
VI. Corps : Guards, 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
IX. Corps : 1st, 6th and 62nd Divisions.
Canadian : 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions.

([214]) *Dec.* 4.—The following tables are extracted from the statement.—

(*a*) *Losses and gains of shipping of Associated Powers and Neutrals from beginning of war to October* 31, 1918.

		Gross Tons.
Losses		15,053,786
Gains :		
New construction ...	10,849,527	
Enemy tonnage captured	2,392,675	
		13,242,202
Net Loss		1,811,584

(*b*) *Losses and gains of British shipping in the same period.*

		Gross Tons.
Losses		9,031,828
Gains :		
New construction in United Kingdom ...	4,342,296	
Purchases abroad ...	530,000	
Enemy tonnage captured	716,520	
		5,588,816
Net Loss		3,443,012

(*c*) *Losses of shipping of Associated Powers and Neutrals in* 1918.

	British. Gross tons.	*Foreign.* Gross tons.	*Total.* Gross tons.
1st Quarter ...	697,668	445,668	1,143,336
2nd ,, ...	630,862	331,145	962,007
3rd ,, ...	512,030	403,483	915,513
October ...	83,952	93,582	177,534

From October 31 to the date of the statement, British losses by enemy action amounted to 11,916 tons, foreign losses to 2,159 tons.

(*d*) *Output of shipping by Associated Powers and Neutrals in* 1918.

	United Kingdom	*Other Countries*	*Total.*
1st Quarter ...	320,280	550,037	870,317
2nd ,, ...	442,966	800,308	1,243,274
3rd ,, ...	411,395	972,735*	1,384,130
October ...	136,100	375,000*	511,100

([215]) *Dec.* 5.—The statement is couched in a hortatory style, and while it holds up to admiration a number of ideals, it does not always make clear what means the Government proposes to adopt for their attainment. The salient features of the paragraphs relating to the terms of peace may be gathered from the following excerpts :—

"The Kaiser must be prosecuted . . . The British Government referred the question of the criminal culpability of the Kaiser and his accomplices to their Law officers some weeks ago. They invited a body of jurists in England to investigate

* Provisional figures.

the matter, and they have unanimously come to the conclusion that the Kaiser and his accomplices in the making of this war ought to be tried by an International Court.

"There were other matters, such as murder on the high seas and the abominable maltreatment of prisoners, also referred to the Law officers . . . the same Legal Committee reported strongly in favour of the punishment of those who were guilty of these offences, and the British Government will certainly use its influence in the Peace Conference to see that justice is executed.

"After what has happened . . . it is quite impossible to entertain in our midst a population of which a considerable portion has . . . abused our hospitality . . . They have forfeited any claim to remain.

"All the European Allies have accepted the principle that the Central Powers must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of their capacity."

The rest of the announcement deals with domestic policy, and is concerned especially with the Government's intentions regarding the support of dependents of the fallen, the provision of employment or land for returned soldiers and sailors, the re-organisation of British industry, transport, and education, the improvement of the relations between capital and labour, and the amelioration of social conditions.

(216) *Dec.* 6.—The Government conceded the principle of an 8-hour day for all members of the wages staff; this was to come into operation on February 1, 1919. Existing conditions of service were to be reviewed by a Committee, pending whose decisions they were to remain unaltered.

(217) *Dec.* 10.—The six "points" were:—"Trial of the Kaiser; punishment of those responsible for atrocities; fullest indemnities from Germany; Britain for the British, socially and industrially; rehabilitation of those broken in the war; a happier country for all."

(218) *Dec.* 11.—Mr. Lloyd George said that it was not true that the Government meant to keep up a great conscript army in this country. "The Military Service Act was passed in order to meet a great emergency. When the emergency is past, the need is past; the Act will lapse, and there is no intention to renew it . . . Whether you will require conscription in the future . . . will depend entirely upon the terms of peace . . . The real guarantee against conscription in this country, and in every other country, is to put an end by the terms of the Peace Conference to the great conscript armies of the enemy states." Regarding indemnities Mr. Lloyd George said that Germany ought in justice to pay the full cost of the war, but added that it was not yet certain how far she was able to do so. The Government, he said, proposed to demand the whole cost, and to insist that Germany should satisfy the claims of her enemies before paying off her own war debt.

The Kaiser, according to the Premier, had committed a crime against national right. "As far as the European Allies are concerned—and I hope that America will take the same view—there is no doubt at all as to the demand which will be put forward on the part of all the European Allies to make the Kaiser and his accomplices responsible for this terrible crime."

(219) *Dec.* 13.—The agreement stipulated that the carrying out of the conditions of the armistice of November 11 must be continued and completed within the period of extension. The following condition was added to the terms of the original armistice: "The Supreme Command of the Allies henceforth reserves the right, should it consider this advisable, and in order to obtain fresh guarantees, to occupy the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine, north of the Cologne bridgehead and as far as the Dutch frontier. Notice of this occupation will be given six days previously by the Supreme Command of the Allies."

The Germans also agreed to the demand, made on behalf of Mr. Hoover, that the 2,500,000 tons of cargo space lying in German ports should be placed under the control of the Allies to supply Germany with food-stuffs. The ships, it was stated by the delegation of the Allies, would under this arrangement remain German property and might be provided with German crews.

(220) *Dec.* 13.—The statement was made to the Press. Mr. Lloyd George said "I wish to make it clear beyond all doubt that I stand for the abolition of conscript armies in all lands. Without that . . . the Peace Conference would be a failure and a sham . . . Any delegate that represents Great Britain at the Conference must labour to the end I have stated."

(221) *Dec.* 18.—The Conference resolved that the People's Commissaries (*i.e.* the Ebert Government) should hold legislative and executive powers until the meeting

of the National Assembly, and appointed a Central Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Councils to exercise parliamentary supervision over the German and Prussian cabinets, with the right to appoint and depose the Commissaries of the Empire and of Prussia. As regards Prussia, the powers of the Council were to continue until the settlement of the permanent constitution of that state.

([222]) *Dec.* 19.—The statement was in the form of a reply to a letter received from a correspondent. "The reason," Lord Milner wrote, "why Allied . . . forces . . . were sent to Russia is that the Bolshevists . . . were . . . assisting our enemies in every possible way . . . The Allies, every one of them, were most anxious to avoid interference in Russia. But it was an obligation of honour to save the Czecho-Slovaks, and it was a military necessity . . . to prevent those vast portions of Russia which were struggling to escape the tyranny of the Bolshevists from being overrun by them, and so thrown open as a source of supply to the enemy . .

"And this intervention was successful . . . The Czecho-Slovaks were saved from destruction. The resources of Siberia and south-eastern Russia were denied to the enemy. The northern ports of European Russia were prevented from becoming bases for German submarines . . . These were important achievements and contributed materially to the defeat of Germany . . .

"But thousands of Russians have taken up arms and fought on the side of the Allies. How can we . . . come away and leave them to the tender mercies of their and our enemies before they have had time to arm, train, and organise so as to be strong enough to defend themselves? . . .

"The last thing the Government desires is to leave any British soldiers in Russia a day longer than is necessary to discharge the moral obligations we have incurred. And that, I believe, is the guiding principle of all the Allies. Nor do I myself think that the time when we can withdraw without disastrous consequences is necessarily distant. But . . . if the Allies were all to scramble out of Russia at once, the result would almost certainly be that the barbarism which at present reigns in a part only of that country would spread over the whole of it. . . The ultimate consequences of such a disaster . . . would assuredly involve a far greater strain on the resources of the British Empire than our present commitments."

([223]) *Dec.* 28.—The results, including unopposed returns and University polls, were as follows:—

Coalition	...	Unionists	338	485
		Liberals	137	
		National Democratic Party (Labour) ...	10	
Non-Coalition		Sinn Fein	73	222
		Labour	59	
		Unionists	48	
		Liberals	26	
		Irish Nationalists	7	
		National Party	2	
		Independents, etc.	7	

Mr. Asquith failed to be returned.

([224]) *Dec.* 28.—In his speech President Wilson discussed the general features which, he said, should mark the Peace Treaty. The kernel of the speech lies in the following passages:—"As I have conversed with the soldiers I have been more and more aware that they fought . . . to do away with the old order and establish a new one. And the centre and characteristic of the old order was that unstable thing which we used to call the Balance of Power . . . It is very interesting to me to observe how from every quarter, from every sort of mind, from every sort of counsel, there comes the suggestion that there must be, not one powerful group of nations set off against another, but a single, overwhelming, powerful group of nations, which shall be the trustee of the peace of the world."

([225]) *Dec.* 29.—After a brief allusion to President Wilson's arrival from America "with high ideals," M. Clémenceau said that France, as the country nearest Germany, was in a particularly difficult position. "There is an old system which appears to be discredited to-day, but to which I am not afraid of saying I am still faithful. Countries have organised solidly defended frontiers, with the necessary armaments and the balance of Powers. This system seems to be condemned by a few high authorities; but . . . if we had had such a balance of Powers before the war, if the United States,

Great Britain, France, and Italy had declared that whoever attacked one of them would have to expect the other three to assume the task of common defence, this atrocious war would not have taken place.

"This system of alliance, which I do not renounce, shall be my guiding thought at the Conference . . . There must be nothing which can separate in the period after the war the four Great Powers whom the war has united. I shall make every sacrifice to maintain that Entente. . .

"As to international guarantees, I say that if France is left free to organise her own military defence . . . if she is mistress of her own military organisations, I shall accept any supplementary guarantee which may be given me. I go further, and say that if those guarantees are such as will demand sacrifices in the way of military preparation, I shall accept those sacrifices with joy."

Later, in reference to the freedom of the seas, M. Clémenceau stated that President Wilson had assured him that each Power should maintain its liberty.

M. Pichon dwelt more upon points of detail. He said that a policy of annexation was far from the Government's thoughts, but that it reserved full freedom to discuss the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine—a question which was "not one of annexation, but involved principles of justice and matters essential to the safety of France." M. Pichon said that in no way, territorially or otherwise, could Germany be allowed to remain as she had been. "We will limit the German strength," he added, "to what it ought to be, by removing the possibility of Germany finding in those Austrian populations who have remained outside Bohemia and Hungary compensation for what she has lost to us . . . Victory gives us rights over the vanquished." Referring to French claims in Syria, M. Pichon said that while recognising that the Franco-British agreement regarding Turkish territories must be submitted to the judgment of the Peace Conference, the French Government considered that it remained binding on the signatories. With regard to Russia he asserted that Allied intervention there was directed against Germany and did not constitute interference in Russia's internal affairs. He however added that the Allies had cleared the Trans-Siberian Railway in order to preserve for themselves the means of intervening if it became necessary to protect their own subjects in Russia. Nevertheless, M. Clémenceau had given strict orders that any efforts to crush Bolshevism should be made by Russian forces. If these had received material support from the Allies, it was merely with the object of effecting the economic encirclement of Bolshevism. At the same time any peace which allowed Russia to continue in a state of civil war, "with her present hateful and abominable Government," would not be a peace of justice.

([226]) *Dec.* 30.—One of the speeches contained the following notable passages:—"Heretofore the world has been governed . . . by partnerships of interest, and they have broken down. Interest does not bind men together . . . There is only one thing that can bind people together, and that is a common devotion to right . . . The United States has always felt . . . that she must keep herself separate from any kind of connection with European politics, and . . . she is not now interested in European politics. But she is interested in the partnership of right between America and Europe. If the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep the world at a right poise by a balance of power, the United States would take no interest, because she will join no combination or Power which is not a combination of all of us. She is not interested merely in the Peace of Europe, but in the peace of the world."

([227]) *March* 15.—Much excitement was caused both in Germany and England by the publication of a memorandum by Prince Lichnowsky, who had been the German Ambassador in London up to the beginning of the war. The Memorandum dealt chiefly with the negotiations immediately before the declaration of war, and completely vindicated Sir E. Grey's course of action which had been so ridiculously attacked in Germany. It proved conclusively that Great Britain had been working for peace all along, and that the provocation was in no sense caused by any action on the part of the Allies. Herr v. Jagow, German Foreign Minister, issued a very lame statement in reply. Prince Lichnowsky was deprived of his seat in the Prussian Herrenhaus and sent into retirement.

([228]) *May* 7.—General Maurice, recently Director of Military Operations on the Headquarters Staff in London, challenged, in his letter to the *Times*, the veracity of certain Ministerial statements in the House of Commons which, he alleged, gave a totally misleading impression of what had occurred. He disputed a statement by Mr. Bonar Law that the extension of the British line in France was not settled by the

Versailles Council; he challenged as "incorrect" an implication in the Premier's statement that the British Army was stronger on January 1.18 than on January 1.17; and he contradicted Mr. Lloyd George's estimate of white troops in the Eastern theatres of war. In the subsequent debate in the House of Commons (9.5), Mr. Lloyd George upheld all the Ministerial statements, and the House defeated a motion by Mr. Asquith for a Select Committee. General Maurice was subsequently placed on retired pay.

BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS LOST BY ENEMY ACTION.

	By Cruisers, T.B.D's., etc.		By Submarines.		By Mines.		Total.		
	No.	Lives.	No.	Lives.	No.	Lives.	No.	Lives.	Gross Tonnage.
1918.									
January ...	—	—	57	291	—	—	57	291	179,973
February ...	—	—	68	697	1	—	69	697	226,896
March	—	—	79	490	3	20	82	510	199,458
April	3	—	67	488	2	1	72	489	215,543
May	—	—	59	407	1	—	60	407	192,436
June	—	—	49	453	2	16	51	469	162,990
July	—	—	37	202	—	—	37	202	165,449
August	—	—	41	217	—	—	41	217	145,721
September ...	—	—	48	521	—	—	48	521	136,859
October	1	—	23	318	1	—	25	318	59,229
To November 11	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	10,195
1918 Total ...	4	—	530	4,085	10	37	544	4,122	1,694,749
Total during the years 1914 to 1918 (inclusive)							2,479	14,287	7,759,090

NUMBERS OF SICK ARRIVING IN ENGLAND FROM FRANCE DURING THE YEARS 1914-15-16-17-18.

	Officers.	Other Ranks.
1914	892	25,013
1915	5,558	121,006
1916	12,818	219,539
1917	15,311	321,628
1918	14,805	265,735
Total ...	49,384	952,921

Figures relating to admissions to hospitals in France are not available.

NUMBERS OF ADMISSIONS OF SICK TO HOSPITALS IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.

					All Ranks.
ITALY	British and Colonials for year		1918 ...		42,770
EGYPT	,,	,,	,,	1916 ...	136,110
				1917 ...	138,821
SALONIKA	,,	,,	,,	1916 ...	128,630
				1917 ...	170,900
MESOPOTAMIA	,,	,,	,,	1916 (last 22 weeks)	32,813
				1917 (for year)	110,613
E. AFRICA	,,	,,	,,	1917 Aug.-Dec.	24,706

(Before this date the figures are not complete).

Figures for British and Colonials in Egypt, Salonika, Mesopotamia and East Africa for the year 1918 not yet available.

This does not include sick in the Native Indian Forces.

AIR RAIDS ON GREAT BRITAIN, 1918.

AIR RAIDS ON

(Zeppelin [italic];

Date.	Locality.	Civilian Killed.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Jan. 28/29	Kent, Essex and London	22	26	17	65
„ 29/30	Kent, Essex and London	2	3	5	10
Feb. 16/17	Kent, Essex and London	1	5	3	9
Feb. 17/18	Kent, Essex and London	16	4	—	20
Feb. 18/19	Kent, Essex and London	—	—	—	—
March 7/8	Kent, Essex, Herts, Beds, London ...	8	9	4	21
March 12/13	*East Riding*	—	*1*	—	*1*
March 13/14	*Durham*...	*2*	*2*	*4*	*8*
Apr. 12/13	*Lincoln, Lancs. and Warwick* ...	*2*	*4*	*1*	*7*
May 19/20	Kent, Essex and London	17	20	6	43
June 17...	Kent	—	—	—	—
July 18...	Kent	—	—	—	—
July 20...	Kent	—	—	—	—
Aug. 5	*Off the Wash*	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS	70	74	40	184

GREAT BRITAIN, 1918.

Aeroplane.)

Casualties.				Sailors and Soldiers.		Grand Total.		Remarks.
Injured								
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
79	50	31	160	2	6	67	166	One aeroplane downed.
7	2	1	10	—	—	10	10	
3	—	3	6	3	—	12	6	One aeroplane downed.
17	9	—	26	1	6	21	32	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fail to penetrate London defences.
9	28	2	39	2	—	23	39	One Gotha downed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	*1*	—	*Hull bombed.*
11	*19*	*9*	*39*	—	—	*8*	*39*	*Hartlepool bombed.*
10	*6*	*4*	*20*	—	—	*7*	*20*	
57	67	26	150	6	27	49	177	Considerable damage; 5 raiders downed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*5 attack; one downed 40 miles from land.*
193	181	76	450	14	39	198	489	

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BRITISH ARMY CASUALTIES IN THE FOLLOWING THEATRES OF WAR FOR THE YEARS 1914-15-16-17 and 18. (War Office figures.)

ALL FORCES.*

	Killed (including Died of Wounds and Died other causes).		Wounded.		Missing (including Prisoners).		Total.		Prisoners.	
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.
1914—										
France	1,278	15,896	2,209	48,760	783	25,728	4,270	90,384	540	19,050
Egypt	2	30	—	3	—	—	2	33	—	—
East Africa	36	431	48	368	3	101	87	900	—	—
Mesopotamia	7	105	35	644	—	18	42	767	—	—
Other Theatres... ...	26	238	46	656	40	558	112	1,452	—	—
Total	1,349	16,700	2,338	50,431	826	26,405	4,513	93,536	540	19,050
1915—										
France	3,887	62,528	7,908	197,205	802	23,754	12,597	283,487	400	7,895
Egypt	18	278	18	206	—	2	36	486	—	—
Dardanelles	1,752	29,880	3,056	75,380	283	8,621	5,091	113,881	27	415
Salonika...	8	184	19	416	11	705	38	1,305	7	477
East Africa	22	412	22	316	15	282	59	1,010	5	94
Mesopotamia	201	2,199	457	8,994	18	812	676	12,005	6	400
Other Theatres ...	91	319	72	510	9	349	172	1,178	—	—
Total	5,979	95,800	11,552	283,027	1,138	34,525	18,669	413,352	445	9,281
1916—										
France	8,549	141,582	19,352	427,535	1,628	42,047	29,529	611,164	770	14,430
Egypt	131	1,345	141	1,484	31	372	303	3,201	27	277
Dardanelles	17	837	19	510	—	1	36	1,348	—	—
Salonika...	94	2,074	228	3,733	10	288	332	6,095	3	96
East Africa	92	1,785	112	1,791	3	93	207	3,669	—	31
Mesopotamia	523	10,233	1,005	18,714	511	11,119	2,039	40,066	470	10,441
Other Theatres... ...	13	29	20	120	2	1	35	150	—	—
Total	9,419	157,885	20,877	453,887	2,185	53,921	32,481	665,693	1,270	25,275

	Killed (including Died of Wounds and Died other causes).		Wounded.		Missing (including Prisoners).		Total.		Prisoners.	
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.
1917—										
France	10,557	179,458	26,038	540,466	2,634	51,160	39,229	771,084	1,249	21,662
Egypt	634	7,978	1,425	23,797	136	3,391	2,195	35,166	41	802
Salonika	107	2,663	321	7,390	67	982	495	11,035	18	291
East Africa	177	4,056	248	3,956	20	421	445	8,433	14	120
Mesopotamia	529	8,912	832	19,221	43	2,023	1,404	30,156	31	352
Italy	10	67	22	251	2	1	34	319	—	—
Other Theatres... ...	10	131	14	236	1	12	25	379	—	—
Total	12,024	203,265	28,900	595,317	2,903	57,990	43,827	856,572	1,353	23,227
1918—										
France	8,790	132,190	27,168	542,644	5,066	166,222	41,024	841,056	3,787	103,562
Egypt	441	8,569	946	15,062	26	661	1,413	24,292	20	452
Salonika	89	3,290	245	4,628	39	894	373	8,812	15	584
East Africa	92	3,715	57	965	11	164	160	4,844	3	46
Mesopotamia	132	9,603	152	1,616	3	50	287	11,269	—	15
Italy	128	1,007	368	4,313	44	710	540	6,030	20	167
North Russia and Vladivostok	6	75	7	97	2	74	15	246	1	30
Other Theatres... ...	26	95	29	107	—	—	55	202	—	—
Total	9,704	158,544	28,972	569,432	5,191	168,775	43,867	896,751	3,846	104,856
Totals	38,475	632,194	92,639	1,952,094	12,243	341,616	143,357	2,925,904	7,454	181,689

*" All Forces " does not include Royal Navy or Mercantile Marine, but includes Colonials. The figures given include Regular and Territorial Force, Royal Flying Corps to 31st March, 1918, Royal Naval Division, all Colonials, Indian and African natives with the exception of Indian and African Followers attached to the East African Expeditionary Force. The Royal Air Force (*i.e.*, since 1st April, 1918) is not included.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BRITISH ARMY DEATHS ON SERVICE FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE FOLLOWING THEATRES OF WAR DURING THE YEARS 1914-15-16-17 and 18. (War Office figures.)

ALL FORCES.*

	Killed and Died from Wounds.		Died from Other Causes.		Total Deaths.	
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.
1914—						
France	1,263	15,317	15	579	1,278	15,896
Egypt	1	21	1	9	2	30
East Africa	36	415	—	16	36	431
Mesopotamia	7	102	—	3	7	105
Other Theatres	21	180	5	58	26	238
Total	1,328	16,035	21	665	1,349	16,700
1915—						
France	3,785	59,484	102	3,044	3,887	62,528
Egypt	10	60	8	218	18	278
Dardanelles	1,646	26,400	106	3,480	1,752	29,880
Salonika	6	96	2	88	8	184
East Africa	19	181	3	231	22	412
Mesopotamia	192	1,799	9	400	201	2,199
Other Theatres	34	157	57	162	91	319
Total	5,692	88,177	287	7,623	5,979	95,800
1916—						
France	8,320	135,970	229	5,612	8,549	141,582
Egypt	73	536	58	809	131	1,345
Dardanelles	10	379	7	458	17	837
Salonika	74	1,204	20	870	94	2,074
East Africa	64	709	28	1,076	92	1,785
Mesopotamia	453	5,980	70	4,253	523	10,233
Other Theatres	5	26	8	3	13	29
Total	8,999	144,804	420	13,081	9,419	157,885

	Killed and Died from Wounds.		Died from Other Causes.		Total Deaths.	
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.
1917—						
France	10,286	171,307	271	8,151	10,557	179,458
Egypt	554	6,686	80	1,292	634	7,978
Salonika	82	1,619	25	1,044	107	2,663
East Africa	136	1,527	41	2,529	177	4,056
Mesopotamia	431	6,285	98	2,627	529	8,912
Italy	10	67	—	—	10	67
Other Theatres	9	124	1	7	10	131
Total	11,508	187,615	516	15,650	12,024	203,265
1918—						
France	8,155	118,405	635	13,785	8,790	132,190
Egypt	335	5,772	106	2,797	441	8,569
Salonika	63	1,626	26	1,664	89	3,290
East Africa	65	1,685	27	2,030	92	3,715
Mesopotamia	55	5,859	77	3,744	132	9,603
Italy	118	652	10	355	128	1,007
North Russia and Vladivostok ...	6	53	—	22	6	75
Other Theatres	4	20	22	75	26	95
Total	8,801	134,072	903	24,472	9,704	158,544
Totals	36,328	570,703	2,147	61,491	38,475	632,194

Total Loss to Strength :—	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total heads.
Killed and Died	38,475	632,194	670,669
Missing (including Prisoners) ...	12,243	341,616	353,859
Total	50,718	973,810	1,024,528

* *v.* Footnote on p. 193.

MISCELLANEOUS LOSSES TABLES.

A.—LOSSES OF ALL COUNTRIES TO NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

Owing to the different bases on which these tables of losses have been drawn up by the different countries, it is impossible to obtain an accurate comparison. The figures are, broadly, official, and were published as such during the spring of 1919; but no responsibility can be accepted for their accuracy.*

MILITARY.

Austria (not including Hungary):—		
	Killed	800,000
	Wounded	3,200,000
Austro-Hungarian losses to the end of Sept., 1918, were officially given as:—		
	Killed	687,534
	Missing	855,283
	Prisoners	1,229,289
		2,772,106
	No figures for wounded.	
British:—		
(but *v.* pp. 192-195)	Killed	658,704
	Wounded	2,032,142
	Missing and prisoners ...	359,145
		3,049,991
New Zealand:—		
	Killed	16,302
	Wounded	25,133
South Africa:—	Total war losses: 7,089 white and 1,105 coloured.	
France:—		
	Dead	1,071,300
	Missing	314,000
	Prisoners	446,300
		1,831,600
	No figures for wounded.	
Germany:—		
	Killed and died	1,600,000
	Wounded	4,064,000
	Missing	103,000
	Prisoners	618,000
		6,385,000
Germany—Württemberg:—		
	Killed	59,000
	Wounded	158,000
	Missing	17,000

Italy:—	Army.		Navy.	
	Killed ...	462,391	Killed ...	3,169
	Wounded ...	953,886	Wounded ...	5,252
	Total ...	1,424,698		

* In several cases they do not agree with other "official" figures given elsewhere in this volume.

Rumania :—		
Killed	85,000	
Died in hospital	155,000	
Died in captivity... ...	60,000	
Total	300,000	
Besides 450,000 civilians.		
Russia :—		
Killed	1,700,000	
Wounded	4,950,000	
Prisoners	2,500,000	
	9,150,000	
Turkey :—		
Killed	436,974	
Wounded	407,772	
Prisoners	103,731	
	948,477	
U.S.A. :—		
Killed	51,036	
Wounded	208,223	
Prisoners	4,534	
Missing	2,293	
	263,793	

B.—BRITISH NAVAL CASUALTIES.

Casualties to Royal Navy and Reserves (including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H.M. Ships and Merchant Ships* :—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action or died of wounds ...	2,074	20,735
Died otherwise	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,961
Injured, not in action	256	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War	211	824
Interned	51	170
Total Casualties	3,541	37,517

* Not including Royal Naval Division nor British Mercantile Marine.

C.—GENERAL NAVAL LOSSES.

From an "authoritative" (Paris) source :—

	Great Britain	France	Italy	Japan	U.S.A.	Germany	Austro-Hungary
Battleships	13	4	3	1	—	1	3
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cruisers	25	5	2	4	1	24	2
Monitors	6	—	1	—	—	—	3
Destroyers	64	14	10	3	2	72	5
Torpedo Boats	10	8	5	1	—	51	4
Submarines	50*	14	8	—	1	205†	8
Small Craft	27	9	—	—	—	—	—
Thousands of tons ...	550	110	76	50	17	350	65

* An earlier official list gives 59. † An earlier official list gives 216.

Total Allied loss ... ... 803,000 tons.
Total Enemy loss ... ... 415,000 tons.

BRITISH WARSHIP LOSSES (ADMIRALTY):—

Class.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	Total.	Tonnage.
Battleships	2	6	2	2	1	13	200,735
Battle Cruisers	—	—	3	—	—	3	63,000
Cruisers	6	2	4	1	—	13	158,300
Light Cruisers	3	—	3	—	6	12	46,255
Monitors	—	—	1	1	3	5	8,125
Destroyers	1	8	14	23	18	64	52,045
Torpedo Boats	—	5	3	2	1	11	2,230
Submarines	4	10	12	7	21*	54*	43,649
Merchant Cruisers	1	4	1	6	5	17	179,169
Boarding Steamers	—	2	3	4	4	13	23,779
Other Small Craft	3	3	6	17	20	49	83,568
TOTAL	20	40	52	63	79	254	860,855

Besides 815 Auxiliary Vessels, of 1,129,733 tonnage, including 244 colliers, 246 Trawlers, and 130 Drifters.

* 7 of these purposely sunk in the Baltic.

D.—GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES.

The total German losses to the end of 1918 are given (Berlin) as:—

Ship of the line	1
Battle cruiser	1
Old armoured cruisers	6
Modern cruisers	3
Old small cruisers	10
Gunboats	7
River gunboats	3
Destroyers	39
Large torpedo-boats	21
Small torpedo-boats	41
Mine-sweepers	28
Auxiliary cruisers	9
Fishing vessels, luggers, etc.	122
"U" boats	199

Eighty-two submarines went down in the North Sea and the Atlantic; three in the Baltic; 72 off Flanders; 16 in the Mediterranean; and five in the Black Sea. Fourteen were blown up by their own crews and seven were interned in neutral ports.

The losses of men killed in the naval services are given as:—

Fleet:—946 officers, 5,222 deck officers and non-commissioned officers, and 12,686 men.

Marine Corps:—328 officers, 1,488 deck officers and non-commissioned officers, and 8,809 men.

There fell in Tsingtau 10 officers, 33 non-commissioned officers, and 163 men.

The losses at Jutland are given officially as:—Officers killed, 172; wounded, 41; Men killed, 2,414; wounded, 449.

During the Battle of Jutland (31 May-1 June, 1916) the following enemy vessels were destroyed (official):—

"Pommern" (battleship); "Lützow" (battle-cruiser); "Wiesbaden," "Rostock," "Elbing," "Frauenlob" (cruisers); 5 destroyers (V.4, V.27, V.29, V.48, and S.35).

There were total crews of 4,537 on board these ships at the beginning of the action.

E.—BRITISH AIR LOSSES.

British Flying Forces:—Killed, 6,166; other casualties, 10,457.

INDEX.

Figures in black type represent the month: *e.g.*, 4.1=4th Jan.; 23.11 =23rd Nov.; etc.

N.B.—In the following index a number of items are included which, by reason of their uncertainty or for some other cause, it has not been found easy or convenient to place in the Chronological Tables. Dates which can at present be only approximately given are indicated thus:—"*c.* 25.8."

AABO (Finland).
Occupied by Germans, 12.3.

AALAND ISLANDS (v. also Sweden).
Ask for union with Sweden, 2.2; Not to be fortified, 3.3, 7.3; Occupied by Germans, 6.3.

ABDUL HAMID.
Death of late Sultan of Turkey, 10.2.

ABU NAAM (Hejaz).
Arabs successfully attack Turks near —23.5.

ABU TELLUL (Jordan).
Turks attack British at Ridges, 13.7; British defeat Turks, 14.7.

ACRE (Palestine).
British take, 23.9

ADEN.
British make strong reconnaissance, 5.1.

ADMIRALTY.
Board of, reconstituted, 10.1.

ADRIATIC.
Big barrage laid down at south entrance, 7.2; Austrian mutiny at Cattaro, 1, 3.2; Austrian raiders captured at Ancona, 5.4; Motor-boat raid on Pola by Pellegrini, 13.5.; "Dartmouth" torpedoed in action off Cattaro, 15.5; Rizzo blows up "Szent Istvan," 6.6; Bombardment of Durazzo and occupation by Italians; "Weymouth" torpedoed, 2.10; Rossetti and Paolucci blow up "Viribus Unitis" Pola, 1.11; Italians land at Trieste, 3.11; Fiume, Zara, Dulcigno, 4.11; Enter Pola, 5.11.

AEROPLANES.
Number brought down on all fronts in March, 31.3; Comparison statements of bombing activity of, in March, 31.3 (App. 47).

AERTRYCKE (Belgium).
Bombed by naval aircraft, 27, 28.1.

AGRAM.
Yugo-Slav charter signed at, 24.9.

AGRICULTURE.
Establishment of Central Council amalgamating Advisory Committees of Ministries of Food and Agriculture (Lord Selborne, Chairman), 2.7.

AILETTE, RIVER (South trib. of Oise).
French driven back from, 27.5; French re-cross parts of, 29.8; Germans driven back to, 28.9; General Mangin reaches, 29.9

AIR COUNCIL.
Established by Order in Council under Lord Rothermere, 2.1.

AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND.
v. Tables on pp. 190, 191 for details.

AISNE, RIVER.
N. of, German raid repulsed, 24.1; "3rd Battle of the," 27 to 29.5; French Italians approach and cross, 30.9.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Aachen).
Occupied by Belgians, 30.11.

AK SU RIVER (Mes.)
British forces at, 28.4.

ALBANIA.
Italians repulse enemy detachments, 6.1; French and Italian offensive begins between coast and Tomoritsa Valley, 6.7; Continues till Oct.; British monitors assist on Lower Vojusa River, 8.7; Austrian offensive renewed, 23.8; checked, 29.8; Durazzo shelled by Allied fleet and occupied by Italians, 2.10; Italians occupy Berat, 3.10; Dibra, 5.10; Elbasan, 7.10; Kavaya, 12.10; Durazzo (from land side), 14.10; Alessio, 28.10.

ALBERT.
Captured by Germans, 26.3; German attack stopped W. of, 31.3; Severe fighting W. and N.W. of, 1, 4, 21, 22, 23.4, 9.5, 30.6, 2.7; British reach Arras Railway, 21.8; British recapture town, 22.8, high land to E., 23.8, and Bapaume road, 25.8.

ALBERT, KING OF THE BELGIANS.
In command of British-Belgian Army in Flanders, leads attack, 28.9 With

Queen, enters Ostend, 17.10; Flies to Bruges, 23.10; Enters Antwerp, 19.11; Enters Brussels, 22.11.

ALEPPO.
British advanced troops occupy, 26.10.

ALEXANDRETTA (N. Syria).
French occupy, 9.11.

ALEXANDROPOL (Transcauc.)
Severe fighting near, 28.5.

ALEXEIEV, GENERAL.
Advances with 30,000 men towards Moscow *v.* Bolsheviks. 4.2; Death of, 10.10.

ALIENS, LEGISLATION *re.*
Committee to investigate, appointed, 1.7; Report recommending stricter treatment, 8.7; Government proclamation 11.7; British Nationality and Aliens Bill passed in Commons, 12.7, 19.7.

ALLEMANT (N. of River Aisne).
French capture, 14.9.

ALLENBY, GENERAL SIR E. (v. Palestine).
Palestine Despatches of 16.12.17, published 25.1; of 18.9.18, published 6.11; of 31.10.18; published 18.12.

ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL.
Meets in London, 22.1.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.
Meets at Versailles, 30.1.

ALLIED PURCHASE COMMITTEE.
Meets in Paris, 1.1.

ALLOWANCES.
Higher, to dependents of combatants, given 18.10.

ALSACE.
French repulse fierce attack at Anspach 3.1; Fierce fighting round Hartmannsweilerkopf 28.1 to 7.2 and 23.3; Do. in Upper, 11.2 to 14.3, 5.4, 15.8.

ALTO MULOCUE (Port. E. Africa, 225 miles S. by W. from Mozambique).
Germans in retreat, 15.6.

ALTON KEUPRI (Mes.).
Turks defeated at, 11.5.

AMIENS.
Violent German attack in, section, 24.4; "2nd Battle of Amiens" 8 to 13.8.

AMMAN (on Hejaz R'y, E. of R. Jordan).
British advance on, 26.3; British air raids on, 31.5; 3, 4, 11.6; 18.8; Turks retreat to, 23.9; British seize, 25.9.

ANCONA (Italy).
Some Austrian sailors land at, and are captured, 5.4.

ANCRE, RIVER.
Enemy concentration dispersed, 22.4; German retreat from, begins, 14.8; British cross Ancre to Thiepval Wood, 15.8; British attack on 10-m. front, between Beaucourt and Moyenneville, 21.8.

"ANDANIA" S.S. (Cunard liner).
Sunk by submarine, 27.1.

ANDRASSY, COUNT JULIUS.
Resigns position of Austrian Foreign Minister, 3.11.

ANKWALIE (E. Africa.)
Occupation of, by British, 28.1.

ANTHEUIL (N. of Compiègne).
Germans reach, 10.6; are expelled, 11.6.

ANTIVARI (Port of Montenegro).
Italian navy occupies, 4.11.

ANTWERP.
Re-entered by Belgian troops, 18.11; by King and Queen, 19.11.

APILLY (Oise).
French reach, 4.9.

APREMONT, FOREST OF, (Argonne).
Continued attacks on French and Americans fail, 12.4.

ARABS.
Raid Hejaz railway perpetually, notably in Jan.; Capture convoy E. of Medina, 18.1; Large force advances E. of British Army, May to Sept.; Occupy Damascus, 1.10; Status of their forces recognised by Allies, 2.10.

"ARBUTUS" H.M.S.
(British mine-sweeping sloop) torpedoed, 1.1.

ARCHANGEL.
Allied forces land, 2.8; Government statement *re* their status, 22.8; Allied success near, 31.8; U.S.A. troops arrive, 11.9; British repel Bolsheviks, 160 miles S. of, 18.10; British occupy Kadish, 19.10; Bolshevik attack on River Dvina, position repulsed, 23.10; General Manishevski C.i.C. loyal Russians, 20.11.

ARDENNES CANAL.
French occupy S. bank between Semuy and Le Chesne, 4.11; and cross, 5.11.

ARDRE, RIVER (S. trib. of Vesle).
British, Italians and French win ground in valley, 20.7; Allied advance continued, 21.7.

ARGENTINA.
Allied Wheat Convention with, signed, 14.1; "Ministro Iriondo" torpedoed off Toulon, 27.1.

ARGONNE.
French raids in, 11, 21.1; Franco-American attack begins, 27.9; Allies advance on N. of forest, 1.11; Germans retreat clear of, 2 3.11.

ARMAGEDDON, FIELD OF.
British cross, 20.9.

ARMANCOURT (S.W. of Roye).
Allies capture, 11.8.

ARMENIA.
Russians evacuate, 18.2; Declaration of independence, 27.6; General Andranik harasses Turks near Erivan, 16.10.

ARMENTIÈRES.
German raids repulsed, 11.1; Local fighting near, 11.3; Very heavy artillery fire at, 7.4; Germans attack from La Bassée to, 9.4; Evacuated by British, 10.4.
ARMISTICE (with Austria Hungary).
Signed, 3.11; To take effect, 4.11; Terms published, 6.11 (v. App. 185).
ARMISTICE (with Bulgaria).
Asked for by Bulgaria, 28.9; Laid down by Allies, 29.9 (v. App. 153); Bulgaria accepts Allied terms; Hostilities cease at noon, 30.9.
ARMISTICE (with Germany).
Announcement of forthcoming, in H. of C., 5.11; Three German delegates leave for W. front, 6.11; Signed at 5 a.m. (for terms v. App. 193); Hostilities to cease at 11 a.m., 11.11; Prolongation for one month agreed to, 13.12.
ARMISTICE (with Turkey).
Signed at Mudros, 30.10; Published, 2.11 (v. App. 181).
ARNES, RIVER (Champ).
French fight towards the, 4-5.10; Drive Germans back, 8, 9.10.
ARNUTIEH (12 m. N. Jerusalem).
British line slightly advanced near, 30.1.
ARRAS.
S. of, strong local attacks repulsed, 11.4.
ARTEMPS (Somme).
French take, 8.9.
"ASCOT," H.M.S. MINE-SWEEPER.
Torpedoed and sunk, 10.11.
ASIAGO PLATEAU (between Rivers Astico and Brenta).
Strong Italian attacks, 28-29.1; Italians gain ground, 30.1; Austrian counter-attacks fail, 31.1; 10, 11.2; British troops transferred to, 31.3; Successful British actions, 19, 25.4; British line penetrated, 15.6; Big British raid, 3.10; Heavy fighting, 11, 21, 30.10;
ASQUITH, RT. HON. H. H.
Defeat of, in Commons on Maurice letter motion, 9.5; Fine speech at Empire Gathering, 21.6; Supports League of Nations, 10.7; Strongly deprecates General Election, 18, 27.11; Attacks Coalition, 28.11.
ATTILLY (Somme).
British take, 11.9.
AUBERVILLERS (6 miles N.W. of Montdidier).
French occupy, 23.7.
"AUDACIOUS," H.M.S.
Acknowledged by Admiralty as sunk on 27.10.14, 14.11.
AUDENARDE (Courtrai).
Successful British attack, 31.10.
AUJA RIVER (Palestine).
Jericho taken, British established on line of Jordan to E. and Auja to N., 21.2; Crossed by British, 9.3.
AUSTRALIA.
Result of Conscription referendum in, 10.1; Cabinet reconstituted, 28.3; Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook to attend War Conference, 25.4.
"AUSTRALIEN," (French liner, M.M.).
Torpedoed in Mediterranean, 19.7.
AUSTRIA, GERMAN.
State Council assumes administration of German localities, 1.11; Republic proclaimed in Vienna, 14.11; Union with German Republic requested, 15.11.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Strikes break out, 15.1, finish, 21.1; Czernin answers Wilson's Peace feelers, 24.1; Emperor's Manifesto on Peace with Ukraine, 14.2; More strikes, 15.3; "Arbeiter Zeitung" on Allied Sea-power, 31.3; Czernin on international situation, 3.4; Controversy with Clémenceau on Prince Sixte of Bourbon's letter, etc., of Spring of 1917, *c.* 4.4; Resigns, 15.4; Succeeded by Baron Burian, 17.4; Arrival of Austrian troops in Belgium reported, 22.4; Emperor Charles visits German H.Q., renewal of Alliance, armies unified, *c.* 15.5; Unsuccessful attack in Italy, 15 to 24.6; Peace Manifesto by Socialists, 2.7; v. Seidler, Austrian P.M., resigns, 30.7; Succeeded by Baron Hussarek, *c.* 2.8; Czecho-Slovaks recognised by Great Britain as separate and Allied nation, 13.8; Circular Note on Peace to all Governments, 14.9; Hussarek on Bulgarian capitulation, 1.10; Takes defensive measures on S. frontier, 1.10; Burian on Peace; Note to U.S.A., 4.10; Deputations received by Emperor, 11.10; Czecho-Slovak Republic and Jugo-Slav independence announced, 15.10; Manifesto by Emperor, 16.10; Row in Hungarian Parliament, refusal by Wilson of Note of 4.10 received, 18.10; Tisza admits defeat, Burian resigns, 25.10; General Italo-British offensive, 26.10; Note to U.S.A., 27.10; Andrassy becomes Foreign Minister, 27.10; Prof. Lammasch Austrian P.M., 28.10; Further urgent Note to Wilson, 28.10; Archduke Joseph to Hungary, 29.10; Armistice signed, Italians land at Trieste, 3.11; Armistice effective, 4.11; Terms published, 6.11 (v. App. 185).
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (Naval), v. **Adriatic.**
Mutiny at Cattaro, 1-3.2; Action off Cattaro, 15.5; Big attack on barrage, frustrated by loss of "Szent Istvan," 9.6; Fleet surrendered to Yugo-Slavs and

Danube Flotilla to Hungarians, 31.10; "Viribus Unitis" blown up in Pola, 1.11.

AUTRÈCHES (N.W. of Soissons).
French advance to W. of, 3.7; advance beyond, 17.8.

AVERESCU, GENERAL.
Forms new Rumanian Cabinet, 9.2.

AVESNE (on R. Helpe, S. tributary of Sambre).
British at W. outskirts of, 7.11; British capture, 8.11.

AVESNES (Somme).
French take, 8.8.

AVEZZANO, BARON.
Installation as Italian Minister at Athens, 7.6.

AVRE, R.
Germans advance down, 28-29.3; Battle continues between Moreuil and Lassigny, 30.3; Indecisive fighting in Avre Valley, 31.3; French retire between Avre and Luce R., 4.4; French progress on, 18.4; Further fighting 8 to 15.5.

AYETTE (Arras).
Held by British during German offensive, 26.3; Re-taken by British, 2.4.

BAALBEK (E. Syria).
British occupy, 9.10.

BABUNA PASS (Serbia).
Allies advance on, 22-24.9; Serbians capture, 25.9.

BADEN, GRAND DUKE OF.
Abdication reported, 23.11; Renounces throne in favour of his cousin, Prince Max, 24.11.

BADEN, PRINCE MAX OF.
Appointed Chancellor and appeals to President Wilson for Armistice, 4.10; Awkward revelations of letter of 12.1.18 to Prince A. Hohenlohe, 6.10; Promises popular reforms, 22.10; Proclamation to Germans living abroad, resigns Chancellorship, 8.11; Abdication of claims to throne of Baden reported, 23.11.

BAILLEUL.
Strong German pressure at, 11-14.4; Taken by Germans, 15.4; German attacks near repulsed, 16, 24.4; Heavy German attacks from Bailleul to Hollebeke, 25.4; British re-occupy, 30.8.

BAKU (on W. of Caspian Sea).
Arrival of British troops from Baghdad, 4.8; Severe Turkish attacks repulsed, 26.8 to 1.9; After heavy fighting British withdraw from, 14.9; Re-occupied by British and Russians, 16.11.

BALFOUR, RT. HON. A. J.
In Edinburgh, 10.1; Defends Japanese intervention in E. Russia, 14.3; At Mansion House, 6.4; Recognises Czecho-Slovak aims, 3.6; *re* Japan, 12.6; In H. of C. *re* Peace, 20.6; Replies to Hertling, 20.7; On Yugo-Slavs, 25.7; On League of Nations, 1.8; Replies to Pacifists, 8.8; On the Empire, 23.10.

BALTIC.
Seven British submarines purposely blown up and sunk in the, 3.4.

BALUCHISTAN.
W.O. reports progress against Marris, 3.4; Surrender of Khotran tribe reported, 22.4.

BAPAUME.
Heavy fighting near, 24.3; Captured by Germans, 25.3; Battle of, begins, 21.8; British capture, 29.8.

BARNES, RT. HON. G.N.
Leaves Labour Party, 14.11.

"BARUNGA" (ex-German s.s. "Sumatra".
British transport on way to Australia sunk by German submarine, 15.7.

BASSANO.
Bombed by Austrian airmen, 1, 4.1.

BATUM (Black Sea).
Occupied by British, 27.12.

BAVARIA.
Flight of King from Munich, 7.11; Republic declared at Munich, 8.11; Foreign Office breaks off relations with Berlin, 28.11.

BEATTY, ADMIRAL SIR DAVID.
Receives Rear Admiral von Meurer on board H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth" in Firth of Forth, 15.11.

BEAUCOURT (N. of Albert).
Allied line advanced to, 8.8; British progress between Beaucourt and Puisieux, 15.8.

BEAUMONT HAMEL (Ancre).
Held by British during German offensive, 26.3; British withdraw from, 27.3; Germans evacuate, 14.8.

BEAVERBROOK, LORD.
Appointed Minister of Information (in charge of propaganda), 10.2.

BÉHAGNIES (N. of Bapaume).
British capture, 25.8.

BEIRUT.
Evacuated, and occupied by French and British, 6, 7.10.

BEISAN (Palestine).
British reach, 20, 21.9.

BELGIANS, KING OF (v. **Albert**).

BELGIUM.
Germans cleared off coast, 19.10; German Governor-General pardons victims of Court Martial, 21.10; Bill for damage nearly 400 million pounds, 21.10; King enters towns, v. **Albert.**

BELGRADE.
Serbs re-enter, 1.11.

BELLEAU WOOD (N.W. of Château-Thierry, Marne).
Capture by Americans, 11.6; Conquest completed, 12.6; French counter-attack from, 18.7.
BELLUNO (Venetia, Italy).
Allies enter, 2.11.
BELVAL (1½ miles S. of Lassigny).
French capture, 13.8.
BERAT (S. Albania).
Italians threaten, 8, 9.7; Italians capture, 10.7; Austrians re-capture, 25.8; Italians re-enter, 3.10.
BERLIN.
Strike declared at Munich and Hamburg, state of siege in Berlin and other towns, 30.1; Strike Council dissolved and Martial Law proclaimed in, 31.1; Fighting in, 6, 12, 18, 24.12; Soviet Councils in, 16, 18, 20.12.
BERRY AU BAC (Aisne R.).
Germans take, 28.5; French re-take, 7.10.
BERTIGO (Mt. on Asiago Plateau).
French capture, 19.6.
BETHUNE.
Heavy bombardment of, 14.5; Successful British midnight attack along La Bassée Canal, E. of, 14.6.
BIEFVILLERS (N. of Bapaume).
British capture, 24.8.
BISSOLATI, SIGNOR.
Resigns from Italian Government, 28.12.
BLACK SEA.
British Fleet enters, 15.11; Surrender of German-controlled ships at Odessa, etc. 26.11; Surrender of Bolshevik naval forces in, *c.* 5.12; Batum occupied by British, 27.12.
BLAGOVESHCHENSK (Siberia).
Japanese take, 18.9.
BLIGNY (S.W. of Reims).
Germans capture village and height, height recovered by British, 6.6; Village recaptured by British, 7.6.
BLIGNY, MONTAGNE DE (Ardre Valley).
British retake, 28. 7.
BLOCKADE.
Sir L. W. Evans appointed Minister of, 19.7.
BOIS DE COURTON (S.W. of Reims).
Severe fighting, Allies win ground, 20.7; and capture, 21.7.
BOIS LE CHÂTELET (between Ourcy and Marne Rivers).
French and Americans occupy, 23.7
BOIS DU SART (between Rivers Scarpe and Sensée).
British capture, 27.8.
BOLO PASHA.
Trial commences, 4.2; Condemned to death, 14.2; Executed, 17.4.
BOLSHEVIKS (v. **Russia**).
BONAR LAW, RT. HON. A.
Speeches on "Man power Bill," 11.4; Introduces the Budget, 22.4; On Trade Policy, 31.7.
"BONNET ROUGE."
Treason trial regarding the, 29.4 to 15.5; Duval sentenced to death, 15.5.
BORDEN, SIR R. (Premier, Canada).
Represents Canada in Imperial War Conference, 12.6; Speech at Empire gathering, 21.6.
BORIS, TSAR OF BULGARIA.
Succeeds to the throne, 4.10; abdicates, 1.11.
BOTHA, GENERAL L.
Statement at Pretoria *re* Military and police measures, 2.7.
BOULOGNE.
Serious German air-raid on, 26.1.
BOURBON, PRINCE SIXTE OF.
Emperor Charles' letter through, disclosed, 8.4.
BOURESCHES (Château-Thierry).
To S.E., German attack repulsed by French, 2.6; Captured by French and Americans, 7.6.
BOURLON WOOD (Cambrai).
Canadians take, 27.9.
BOYELLES (S. of Arras).
German attacks defeated in Boiry and Boyelles region, 30.3; Heavy fighting in district, 16.4.
"BOXER," H.M.S.
Destroyer, sunk in English Channel, 8.2.
BRATIANU, M.
Rumanian Cabinet resigns, 6.2.
BRAY (Somme).
Captured by Germans, 26.3; Road to Albert seized by British, 22.8; British recapture, 24.8.
BRAZIL.
Decides to send naval squadron to co-operate with Allied Fleets in European waters, 30.1.
"BRESLAU," GERMAN CRUISER.
Sunk in action, 20.1.
BREST-LITOVSK, TREATY OF.
Bolsheviks formally agree to conditions, 19.2; Resume negotiations for, 28.2; Signed, 3.3 (v. App. 39); Ratified by Congress of Soviets, 14.3; Entente Governments refuse to recognise, 18.3; Denounced by Mr. A. Henderson in name of British Labour, 20.3; Publication of 18.6; Supplementary agreements signed, 27.8.

BRIEULLES (on Meuse, between Stenay and Verdun).
Americans capture, 28.9; Americans cross Meuse near, 5.11.
BRIEY (Coal and Iron Distri[illegible]raine)
Americans enter, 18.11.
"BRITANNIA," H.M.S.
Sunk off Gibraltar, 9.11.
BRUGES.
Stormed by Belgians, 19.10.
BRUNSWICK, DUKE ERNST AUGUST OF.
Abdicates, 8.11.
BRUSSELS.
Re-entered by Belgian troops, 18.11; King Albert makes formal entry, 22.11.
"BRUSSELS," S.S.
Torpedoed at Zeebrugge, 14.10.
BRUYÈRES (Fère-en-Tardenois).
French line reaches, 27.7.
BUCHANAN, Sir G.
Granted leave of absence from Petrograd, 3.1.
BUCHAREST v. **Bukarest.**
BUCQUOY (S. Arras).
Germans repulsed at, 27.3; Considerable artillery activity at, 4.4; Germans attack from Somme to, 5.4; Two German attacks fail, 7.4; Captured by Germans, *c.* 15.4; Germans evacuate, 14.8.
BUDGET (British).
Introduced, 22.4; passed Commons, 21.6.
BUKAREST.
Re-occupied by Rumanian and Allied troops, 1.12.
BUKAREST, TREATY OF.
Signed, 7.5; Passed by Reichstag, 5.7.
BUKOVINA.
Deputation to Jassy announces desire of union with Rumania, 24.11.
BULGARIA.
Malinov Government suceeds Radoslavov, 21.6; Asks for Armistice, 26.9; Signed at Salonika, 28.9; Accepts Allied terms, hostilities cease at noon, opening of Sobranyé and King's speech, 30.9; King Ferdinand abdicates, succeeded by Prince Boris, 4.10; Demobilisation of Army Order signed 4.10; 65,000 troops surrendered to date, 6.10; Peaceful Manifesto by King, 6.10; Cleared of Germans, 18.10; Abdication of King Boris and establishment of Peasant Government under M. Stambuliski, 1.11.
BULLECOURT (Cambrai).
Strong German attacks repulsed, 5, 8,1; British raid, 29.1; Captured by Germans, *c.* 23.3; Violent struggle for, 30,31.8.
BUNSEN, Sir MAURICE DE.
Sent on South American Mission, 21.4 to 21.9.
BURES (Lorraine).
Successful extensive French raid N. of, 500 prisoners, 20.2.
BURIAN, BARON.
Succeeds Count Czernin as A.-H. Foreign Minister, 15.4; Resigns *c.* 2.11.
BUTTE DU MESNIL.
French win salient between Tahure and, 13.2.
BUZANCY (N. of Argonne Forest).
Americans capture, 2.11.
BUZANCY (S. of Soissons).
Capture by French and British, 29.7.

CADY, MOUNT (N. of Tonale Pass).
Austrian attack defeated, 13.6.
CAESAR'S CAMP (W. of Roye).
Trenches captured by French, 17.8.
CAGNICOURT (W.N.W. of Cambrai).
British capture, 2.9.
CAILLAUX, M.
Arrested in Paris, 14.1; U.S.A. publish documents referring to case of, 16.1; Indicted in French Senate, 29.10.
CALAIS.
Numerous German air raids on, during year, especially 26.1.
CALCUTTA.
All-Indian Moslem Association formed, 1.1.
"CALGARIAN," H.M.S.
Sunk, 1.3.
"CALYPSO," H.M.S.
Captures of Bolshevist destroyers by, announced, 27.12.
CAMBRAI.
German raid near Flesquières, 7.1; Raids and counter raids in district, 19.1; British raids near Harrincourt and Bullecourt, 29.1; Fighting in region of, 16.2; N. suburbs captured by Canadians, 29.9; Set on fire by Germans, 30.9; British take, 9.10.
CAMBRAI ENQUIRY.
Result of, published, 15.1.
CAMBRONNE (near junction of rivers Matz and Oise).
French capture, 11.8.
CAMPAGNE (N. of Noyon).
French take, 31.8.
CANADA.
Anti-conscription riots, 1.4; Statement by Prime Minister, 2.4; Quebec reported quiet, 3.4; Appropriation for war expenditure introduced, 10.4; Increase of man power proposed, 17.4.
CANAL DES ARDENNES.
Between Semuy and Neuville, captured by French, 2.11.

CANAL DU NORD.
Allies cross, 4.9.
CAPA GLAVA (S. Albania).
Italians capture, 9.7.
CAPO SILE (15 miles N.E. of Venice).
Raids on; Italians occupy post at, 24.1; And repulse Austrian attack, 26.1; Austrian raids on, 19, 22, 27, 28.5; Captured by Austrians, 16.6; Re-taken by Italians, 18.6; Italians occupy bridgehead, 25.6.
"CAROLINA," U.S. s.s.
Torpedoed and sunk, *c.* 1.6.
"CARPATHIA" (Cunard Liner).
Torpedoed and sunk in Atlantic, 10.7.
CARSON, RT. HON. SIR E.
Resigns from War Cabinet, 21.1; Speech on trade policy, 23.7.
"CASARA," (Spanish Ship).
Torpedoed and sunk by German submarine, 29.8.
"CASSANDRA," H.M.S.
Sunk by mine, 5.12.
CASTELFRANCO.
Heavily bombed by Austrians, 2.4.
CATTARO.
Austrian Naval mutiny at, 1-3.2; Bombed, 12, 20, 23.5; and by British aeroplanes, 1.7 and 30.8.
CAUCASUS (v. also **Georgia**).
Turks occupy Ardahan, 7.4; Turks attack Batum, 9.4; And capture it, 13.4; Turks approach Kars, 17.4; And capture it, 27.4; Georgians sign peace with Turkey 12.6; British arrive at Baku, 15.8; Withdraw, 14.9; Re-occupy, 16.11.
CAVALLINI.
Condemned to death for high treason, 14.2.
CAVAN, GEN. EARL OF.
Despatch of, 14.9; Issued, 22.10; Advances across Piave, 26.10; Commands 10th Italian Army, 27.10.
CAVE, SIR GEORGE.
Chairman of Committee of Ministers for Home Affairs, 15.6.
CECIL, LORD HUGH, M.P.
Letter on Lord Lansdowne's policy published, 26.8.
CECIL, RT. HON. LORD ROBERT.
Appointed Asst. Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, 19.7; Statement *re* Allies' trade policy, 19.7; Accepts recommendations *re* Foreign Office, 31.7; On Dr. Solf's speech of 20.8, 23.8; Resigns post, 21.11.
CENTRAL EUROPE, COUNCIL OF.
Retirement of Herr Ballin and Herr von Holtzendorff from, 6.8.
CHAMBERLAIN, RT. HON. A.
Joins War Cabinet, 18.4.
CHAMPAGNE.
French raids, 14, 23, 28.1; French and German raids, 3.4; French repulse attacks, 17.4. Heavy fighting round Reims and Moronvilliers, 26.5 to 18.6, etc.; Gouraud holds line against great attack, 15.7; Moves forward on his left, 27.7; Great French attack along whole line, 26.9; Stiff fighting and advance, 3 to 12.10.
CHAMPLAT (12 m. S.W. of Reims).
Re-capture by French, 2.6.
CHARLES, EMPEROR.
Trouble *re* his letter to Prince Sixte of Bourbon, April; Pays visit to German H.Q., *c.* 10.5; And again, 15.9; Issues manifesto on Federation, 16.10; Practically abdicates, 1.11; Abdication formally announced, with farewell message, 12.11; Abdicates for Hungary, 16.11.
CHARLEVILLE (N. of Mezières).
French and Americans advance towards, 7.11.
CHASSINS (on Marne near Dormans).
Allies re-cross Marne, 22.7.
CHÂTEAU PORCIEN (Aisne River).
Successful French attack N.W. of, 29.10; French capture, 5.11.
CHÂTEAU THIERRY (on Marne).
Germans reach outskirts of, 2.6; And take, 4.6; French re-capture, 21.7.
CHAULNES (N. of Roye).
French occupy, 28.8.
CHAUNY (Oise).
Captured by Germans, 24.3.
CHAVIGNON (Soissons).
Local fighting near, 28.2.
CHELIABINSK (on Trans-Siberian Ry.).
Evacuated by Bolsheviks, 11.6.
CHEMIN DES DAMES (Aisne River).
Germans carry, 27.5; Allies re-capture, 10, 14.10.
CHERISY (on River Sensée, trib. of Scheldt).
British capture, 27.8.
CHERNA, RIVER (Macedonia).
Allies reach, 17.9, and cross, 18.9.
CHÉZY (S. of River Ourcq).
German attack broken by French, 5.6.
CHINA.
Agreement with Japan, 16.5; Military agreement with Japan, 30.5; Hsu-Shih-Chang elected President, *c.* 3.9; Canton Government declares war on President, 6.10; Prime Minister, Tuan-Chi-Jui, retires, 10.10.
CHITA (on Ry. E. of Irkutsk).
Czecho-Slovaks defeat Bolsheviks, 7.7.
CHUIGNOLLES (S. of Somme on Péronne Road).
British capture, 23.8.

CHURCHILL RT. HON. W.
Reviews work of Ministry of Munitions, 25.4; Vigorous speech on situation, 4.7.

CLEMENCEAU, M. (French Premier).
Denies receipt of peace offer from Austrians, 3.4; Discloses Emperor's letter 8.4; Declines to recognise Russian Government, 14.4; Fine speech, 4.6; In London, 1-3.12; Speech of, on conditions of peace, 29.12.

CLÉRY (N.W. of Péronne).
British capture, 30.8.

CLYNES, RT. HON. J.R.
Appointed Food Controller, 9.7; Resigns, on grounds of Labour policy. 21.11.

COBLENZ,
British air-raids on, 12.3, 20.5; Occupied by Americans, 11.12; Americans occupy bridgehead of, 13.12.

COL DEL ROSSO (Asiago Plateau).
Italians capture, 30.6.

COLOGNE.
British air raid on, 24.3; British daylight air raid, 18.5; Entered by British 6.12; British occupy bridgehead of, 12-13.12.

CONDÉ (W. of Mons).
British capture, 8.11.

CONSTANTINOPLE.
Great fire at, 31.5 and 1.6; Bombed by British, 27.8, 20.9; Allied Fleet reaches, 13.11; French troops land at, 21.11.

COPENHAGEN.
British Squadron (30 ships) anchors off, 28.11.

"CORK," S.S.
Sunk by submarine, 26.1.

"CORRINGTON" (U.S. Transport).
Torpedoed and sunk, 1.7.

CORTELAZZO (at mouth of Piave).
Austrian line broken, 20.6.

COSSACKS (Don).
Independence of, declared, 28.5; Loyal agreement with Kuban Cossacks to combat anarchy, etc, 14.6.

COSTALUNGA, MOUNT (Asiago Plateau).
Italians capture, 19.6.

COSTA RICA.
Declares war on Germany, 25.5.

COURCELLES (Soissons).
German attack fails, 9.6; Captured by Germans, re-captured by French, 10.6.

COURTRAI.
Bombed by British airmen, 10, 22, 23, 24, 25.1.

CREFELD.
Occupied by Belgians, 6.12.

CROATIA.
Croats seize Fiume, 23.10; National Council meets, 24.10; Independence (with Yugo-Slavia) proclaimed at Agram, 29.10.

CROMIE, CAPT., R.N.
Killed at British Embassy, Petrograd, 29.8.

CROWN PRINCE (Germany).
Flight to Holland, 9.11.

CROZAT CANAL.
French cross, 7, 9.9.

CUBA.
Troops offered to U.S.A., 10.10.

CUISLES (N. of Châtillon-sur-Marne).
French line reaches, 27.7.

CURFEW ORDER.
Comes into force, 2.4.

CURZOLA (island off Dalmatia).
Italians occupy, 4.11.

CUTRY PLATEAU (Villers Cotterets).
German advance on, 12.6; French capture, 28.6.

CAVILLY (S.E. of Montdidier).
Capture by Germans, 9.6.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS.
Vote against Austrian budget, 6.8; Great Britain recognises as Allied Nation, 13.8; Recognised by U.S.A., 3.9; Receive set-back on Volga, 20.9; Pushed back in E. Russia, 18.10; Proclamation of Czech Republic in Prague, 17.10; Paris Council declares independence, 18.10; With French, push enemy back on the Serre river, 22.10; National Council takes over administration in Prague, 28.10.

CZERNIN, COUNT O.
Replies to war aims speeches, 24.1; Resigns on Emperor's letter question, 15.4; Defends "German course" in Austrian policy, 18.7.

DAMASCUS.
Turks flee towards, 25.9; British cavalry reach El Kuneitra, 40 miles from, 28.9; British approach, 29.9; And enter at night, 30.9; Occupied by British and Arabs, 1.10.

DAMASCUS RAILWAY.
Arabs cut, 21.9.

DAMERY (N.W. of Roye).
British repulse German attack, 16.8.

DANUBE, RIVER.
French reach, at Vidin (Bulg.), 19.10; French capture convoy at Lom Palanka, 21.10; Serbs reach, E. of Semendria, 30.10; Flotilla handed over to Yugo-Slavs, 1.11.

DARDANELLES.
Naval action near, 20.1; Allied fleet passes through, 12.11.

DEAD SEA.
Turkish forces defeated S. of (Kerak-Tafile Road), 26.1.

DELHI.
Important War Conference, attended by Indian nobles and statesmen, 27.4.
DEMIR KAPU (Serbia).
Allies advance on, 21, 23.9.
DEMOBILISATION.
Resettlement Department (Civil) appointed, responsible to Ministry of Labour under a Controller-General, 7.11; Statement *re* Government plans for, 12.11.
DEMUIN (River Luce).
Captured by Germans, 29.8.
DENATURALISATION.
Of dangerous Aliens, text of Bill issued, 17.5.
DENMARK.
Proposes plébiscite for Schleswig Holstein, 20.10.
DERAA (E. Palestine).
Railway station surrounded by British and Arabs, 18.9.
DERBY, EARL OF.
Appointed Ambassador to France, 18.4.
DERNANCOURT (on River Ancre, S. of Albert).
German retreat from, 3.8.
DESTROYERS, (British).
One torpedoed in Mediterranean, 7.1; Two founder off Scottish coast, 12.1; "Boxer" sunk by collision in English Channel, 8.2; One sunk by mine, 27.3; Three German armed trawlers sunk by, 28.3; Sunk in collision, 1, 4.4; Action in Heligoland Bight, 20.4; Action in Adriatic, 22.4.
DESTROYERS (German).
Two mined in North Sea, 20.1; Shell Belgian coast, 9, 18.4.
DEVOLI RIVER (S. Albania).
French advance on both sides, 12.7; French occupy hills dominating valley, 24.7.
DIETRICHS, GENERAL
Russian Commander of Czecho-Slovaks in Central Siberia; Appeals to Allied officers at Vladivostok for help, 13.8.
DIVETTE RIVER (between Rivers Matz and Oise).
French cross at Evricourt, 23.8.
DIXMUDE.
N.W. of, Belgians take prisoners and machine guns, 17.4; Captured by Belgians, 29, 30.9.
"DJEMNAH," s.s. Messageries Maritimes.
French transport, torpedoed and sunk in Mediterranean, 442 missing, 15.7.
DOBROPOLYE (Macedonia).
Serbian gains at, 4.5; Franco-Serbian advance at, 16.9.
DÓBRUJA.
Last Bulgarian troops evacuate, 3.12.
DOIRAN (Macedonia).
Actions near Lake, 7, 15.5; Captured by British and Greeks, 18.9; Actions near Lake, 22, 23.9.
DORMANS (River Marne, E. of Château Thierry).
Germans cross River Marne at, 15.7.
DOUAI.
British bomb aerodrome, 24, 25.1; British enter, 17.10.
DOULLENS (18 miles N. of Amiens).
Conference between British and French decides on co-ordination of command under Gen. Foch, 26.3.
DOVER.
German submarine shells, 15.2; Air raid on, 16.2.
DOVER STRAITS.
British trawler and 7 drifters sunk by Germans in, 15.2.
DRANOUTRE (near Kemmel).
Occupied by Germans, 26.4.
DROCOURT-QUÉANT.
"Switch Line," British penetrate, 2, 3.9.
DULCIGNO (Port of Montenegro).
Italian navy occupies, 4.11.
"DUNDALK," s.s.
Torpedoed, 20.10.
DUNKIRK.
German air raid on, 26.1; Shelled by German destroyers, 21.3; Long range bombardment of, 27, 28.9.
"DUPETIT THOUARS," (French Cruiser)
Torpedoed in Atlantic (13 lost), 7.8.
DURAZZO (Albania).
Bombed by British naval aircraft, 23.4; Naval action off, 12.5; Bombed, 20, 27.5; Allied fleet bombards, Italians land, 2.10; Italians capture from land side, 14.10.
DÜREN (Rhine Province).
Occupied by British, 4.12.
DURY (Somme).
French take, 7.9.
DUSHAK (90 miles W. of Merv).
British Indian and Turkoman troops attack Bolsheviks and drive them from, 14.10.
DUTCH CONVOY TO EAST INDIES.
British Government reiterates British right of search, but waives it *re*, on conditions, 4.7.
DUTCH FRONTIER.
Belgians get their Left on to, 19.10; Belgian Left at Eede, 21.10.
DVINA RIVER (Northern).
Allies successful operation on, 16,17.9.

DVINA, RIVER (Southern).
German army crosses, and marches on Dvinsk and Lutsk, 18.2.
DVINSK.
Germans occupy, and Lutsk, 19.2; Bolshevist troops capture, 26.11.

EAST AFRICA.
Three columns pursue Germans in Mozambique, 11.1; British column disembarks at Port Amelia, 12.1; Fighting in Portuguese East Africa, 7, 17, 21, 25.1; 22.2; 12, 21.3; General van Deventer's despatch published, 5.4; further fighting in April; Action at Nhamacurra, 25 miles N. of Quilimane, *c.* 4 to 7.7; Germans moving towards Lake Nyasa, 10.10; General v. Lettow-Vorbeck surrenders on Chambezi river, N. Rhodesia, 14.11.
EAST ANGLIA.
Five German airships attack, one downed at sea, 5.8.
EBERT, HERR.
Becomes Chancellor in Germany, 9.11; Opens Federal States Meeting at Berlin to consider future German Government, 25.11.
EDUCATION ACT.
Receives Royal assent, 8.8.
EICHHORN, FIELD MARSHAL von.
German Military Dictator in the Ukraine, 1.5; Assassinated at Kiev, 31.7.
EISNER, HERR KURT.
Assumes Premiership and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bavarian Republic, 9.11; Threatens to break off relations with Berlin, 26.11.
EKATERINBURG.
Bolsheviks defeated near, 16.12.
ELIOT, SIR CHARLES.
(Principal of Hong Kong University), Appointed British High Commissioner in Siberia, 16.8.
EPÉHY (S.W. of Cambrai).
British advance round, 25.9.
ERZERUM.
Re-captured by Turks, 12.3.
ES SALT (Palestine).
British advance on, 24.3; And capture, 25.3; British troops again advance, 30.4; Capture, 1.5; Fighting for, 2.5; British withdraw from, 3.5; British again reach, 23.9.
ESSEX.
Aeroplane raids on (v. Table of Air Raids, pp. 190, 191).
ESTAIRES (River Lys).
British and Portuguese fall back to, 9.4; From, to Givenchy German attacks fail: Brilliant defence by Guards Division, etc, 10.4.
ESTHONIA.
Invaded by Bolsheviks, 8, 16, 26.12; British share in defence of, 12, 28.12.
EVANS, SIR L. WORTHINGTON, BT.
Appointed Minister of Blockade, 19.7.

FATHA (Tigris).
British take, 17.5; British bomb Turkish camp near, 30.5; Turks held by British at, 18.10; Turks retire from 23.10; Successful British pursuit, 24.10.
FAVEROLLES (N. of River Ourcq).
Capture by Germans, re-taken by French, and re-taken by Germans, 2.6; Re-capture by French, 3.6.
FAVREUIL (N. of Bapaume).
British capture, 25.8.
FÈRE-EN-TARDENOIS (River Ourcq).
Germans take, 30.5; French and Americans advance towards, 24.7; And occupy, 28.7.
FESTUBERT (La Bassée).
Continuous fighting at, British hold line, 13.4.
FEUILLÈRES (W. of Péronne).
British cross Somme at, 30.8.
FIELDING, SIR CHARLES W.
Appointment as Director-General of Food production, 31.7.
FIERI (S. Albania).
Italians occupy, 8.7; Austrians recapture, 25.8.
FIFE (Frontier post between Rhodesia and German E. Africa).
German attack repulsed at, 2.11.
FISHER, RT. HON. W. HAYES.
Resigns Presidency of Local Government Board, 5.11.
FINLAND.
Republic recognised by Sweden, 5.1; By France and Germany, 6.1; Civil war, Helsingfors captured by socialists, 28.1; General Mannerheim gathers together White Army in the N., *c.* 15.2; reinforced by Germans, 20.2; Independence recognised by Russia, 3.3; Makes peace with Germany, 7.3; German ultimatum to Russia *re*, 1.4; 40,000 German troops land at Hangö, 2.4; Destruction of Russian warships in, waters, 4.4; Germans occupy Helsingfors, 14.4; White Army reaches Russian frontier, 23.4; Viborg taken by Whites, 29.4; Question of German King, May; Secret convention with Germany published in *Politiken*, 2.6; Bill for new Constitution, 11.6; Postponed, 19.6; Repudiates German Murman expedition, 26.8; Adolf Friedrich, Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, resigns candidature for Finnish throne, 26.8; Pr. Fried. Karl of Hesse candidate as King, 11.9; Elected formally, 9.10;

France breaks off relations, *c.* 12.10; German troops leave, 16.11; General Mannerheim elected Regent, 11.12; German evacuation announced, 17.12.

FISMES (at confluence of River Ardre with River Vesle).
Allied line reaches, 3.8; Americans occupy, 4.8.

FIUME.
Croat troops seize, 23.10; Italian ships enter, 4.11; Occupied by Italian sailors and Serbs, 15.11; By Italian troops, 17.11; Yugo-Slavs protest, 17.11; Serbian troops withdraw, 19.11; American troops enter, 26.11.

FLANDERS.
Main ridge occupied and Ledeghem seized, 1.10; Coast stripped by Germans of ships and aeroplanes, 11.10; Great Allied attack and advance, 14 to 26.10; Coast cleared and W. Flanders liberated, 19.10.

FLESQUIÈRES (Somme).
French take, 8.9.

FLEURBAIX (Armentières).
German attack held up, 9.4.

FLOTOW, BARON VON.
Succeeds Count Andrassy provisionally as Austrian Foreign Minister, 3.11.

FOCH, GENERAL.
Agreed at Doullens Conference to place Allied Armies under his direction, 26.3; Appointed to direct Allied Armies, 29.3; Formally appointed C.i.C. of Allied Armies in France, 14.4; Maréchal de France, 6.8; Surprised by German attack on the Aisne, 27.5; Directs general and final offensive, beginning with French counter-attack on the Marne, 18.7; Conducts local negotiations with Germans *re* Armistice, 7 to 11.11; Tribute to British Armies as "decisive factors in final German defeat," 17.11; Formal entry into Strasbourg, 25.11. In London, 1 to 3.12.

FOOD.
Home grown, Report on, 29.5; Controller, vice Lord Rhondda (d.), Mr. J. R. Clynes, 3.7; Sir C. Fielding, Director-General of production, 31.7.

FOREIGN OFFICE.
Lord R. Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State, 19.7; Recommendations of Royal Commission *re*, 31.7; Lord R. Cecil resigns, 21.11.

FOREST OF FÈRE (N. of River Marne).
French and Americans advance, 24.7; Capture S. half, 25.7.

FOREST OF NIEPPE (N.W. of Bethune).
British advance from, 28.6.

FOREST OF VILLERS COTTERETS (N. of River Ourcq).
French check German advance, 3.6.

FORT DE LA POMPELLE (S.E. of Reims).
Lost and retaken by French, 1.6.

FOSSOY (E. of Château Thierry).
Germans cross River Marne, 15.7.

FRAMERVILLE (E. of Amiens).
Allied line advanced to, 8.8; Severe fighting at, 9.8.

FRANCE.
Votes of Confidence, 11.1, 8.3, 24.6; Caillaux arrested, 14.1; Bolo trial, 4 to 14.2; Executed, 17.4; Pichon's revelations, 1.3; Bonnet Rouge trial, 29.4 to 15.5; Malvy trial, 17.7 to 6.8; Socialist Congress, 2.10; Germany warned *re* crimes on French territory, 6.10; French Generals enter Metz and Strasbourg, 19. 23, 25.11; King George visits Paris, 27.11; President's tour in Alsace Lorraine, 8, 9.12; President Wilson arrives, 13.12.

FRANCHET D'ESPEREY, GEN.
C.i.C. in Macedonia, 25.9; Lays down terms of Armistice to Bulgaria, 26.9.

"FRANCOLI," s.s.
German submarine sinks Spanish s.s., 2.10.

FREIBURG-IM-BREISGAU.
Bombed by French, 25.1; British air-raid on, 13.3.

FRENCH, FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 6.5; Proclamation by, 18.5.

FRENZELA GORGE (Asiago).
Italians gain ground along, 31.1.

FRESNES (N. of Scarpe River).
British take Fresnes-Rouvroy line, 8.10.

FRESNES (S.W. of Péronne).
British reach, 28.8.

FRESNOY (N. of Arras).
British take, 6.10.

FRISIAN COAST (W.).
Fight between British Naval light forces and air craft and German air craft, German airship burnt, 6 British motor boats lost, 11.8.

GALICIA (East).
Ukraine National Council assumes Administration, Collisions, 1.11.

GALILEE, SEA OF.
British cavalry reach, 25.9.

"GALWAY CASTLE," s.s.
Torpedoed in Channel, 12.9.

GAVRELLE (N. of Scarpe).
British capture, 27.8.

GEDDES, RT. HON. SIR A.
Addresses Man-power Conference, 3.1; On Man-power problem in Parliament,

14.1; Issues orders for "thinning out," 10.4; President of Local Government Board, 5.11.

GEDDES, RT. HON. SIR E. (First Lord of Admiralty).

Reviews shipping situation, 5.3 (v. App. 42); Gives statistics regarding submarine warfare and shipbuilding, 20.3 Appointed Co-ordinator of demobilisation, 19.12.

GEORGE V., H.M. KING.

Returns from visit to front, 30.3; Greetings to U.S.A., 6.4; Message to munition workmen, 21.4; Presents £10,000 to Red Cross, 14.10; Receives Inter-Parliamentary delegates, 21.10; Message to British Empire, 11.11; Visits Paris with Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, 27.11.

GEORGE, RT. HON. D. LLOYD.

Addresses Man-power Conference, 5, 18.1; Confers with Sig. Orlando, 24.1; Agrees to Gen. Foch's appointment, 29.3; Message to Dominions, 31.3; Returns from front, 4.4; Introduces Man-power Bill, 9.4; At War Council, 1.5; In Edinburgh, 24.5; Speech at Empire Gathering, 21.6; In H. of C. *re* war, 24.6; Reply to Federalists published, 1.7; Speech to Allied Food Controllers, 25.7; To Manufacturers, 31.7; "Hold fast" message, 5.8; Reviews the War, 7.8; Guildhall speech, announces Emperor's abdication, 9.11; Letter on his Domestic Policy, 12.11; Speech to Employers and Trades Unions, 13.11; At Central Hall, opens Election campaign, 16.11; Election Manifesto, 22.11; At Newcastle, 29.11; Aims and Policy, 5.12; Election programme, 10.12; At Bristol, 11.12; Policy *re* Conscription, 13.12.

GEORGIA.

Trans-Caucasian independence declared by Diet of Trans-Caucasia, 27.4; Georgia proclaims its own independence, 23.5; Diet dissolves itself, 26.5.

GERMANY.

Chancellor replies to war aim speeches and the 14 points, 24.1; v. Kühlmann on situation, 25.1; Great strikes in Berlin, spreading to Kiel and Hamburg, 30.1; Kühlmann on German Ukrainian treaty, 20.2; Hertling on Foreign Affairs, 25.2 and 18.3; Eighth War Loan, 18.3 to 18.4, produces £750,071,000; Lichnowsky's Memorandum published by Swedish "Politiken," 15.3; Russian and Rumanian Treaties adopted by Reichstag, 23.3; Budget of £366,600,000, 24.3; Food Dictator on economic situation, 12.4; Estimates of German losses to July, 1917, published, 22.4; State grain-bureau formed in Ukraine, 29.4; Kühlmann on political and military situation, 24.6; Great sensation, Kühlmann resigns, 9.7; Succeeded by Admiral v. Hintze, 10.7; Severe food privations from March onwards; Vote of Credit £750,000,000, 12.7; More speeches by Hertling and Hintze, 24.9; They both resign, 30.9; Situation impossible; All Secretaries of State resign, 1.10; Conference in Berlin, 2.10; Prince Max of Baden appointed Chancellor, New Socialist Cabinet formed, 4.10; Addresses plea for Armistice to President Wilson, 4.10; Prince Max on situation, 5.10; New Secretaries, 5, 7, 10.10; Prince Max's letter of 12.1.18 revealed 6.10; President Wilson's answer, 8.10; Militarism dead (?), 11.10; Reply to President Wilson, 12.10; Latter's answer, 14.10; Spain takes 7 ships, 14.10; Peace demonstrations and riots in Berlin, 16.10; Reply to U.S., 21.10; Hindenburg order *re* Peace steps captured, 22.10; Programme of reforms announced by Chancellor, 22.10; K. Liebknecht released, 22.10; Dr. Solf on situation, 23.10; Growing desire for Kaiser to abdicate, 24.10; Mark drops, 24.10; German reply to U.S.A. Note of 23.10, 27.10; Note awaiting Armistice terms sent to U.S.A., 28.10; Mutiny at Kiel, 3.11; Majority Socialists demand abdication of Kaiser and Crown Prince, 7.11; Prince Max resigns, 8.11; Abdication of Kaiser announced, 9.11 (formal signature, 28.11); Kaiser and Crown Prince flee to Holland, 10.11; Ebert succeeds as Chancellor, 9.11; Socialist Coalition Ministry formed, 11.11; Members announced, 13.11; Approved by Council of National Plenipotentiaries, 15.11; Dr. Solf succeeded as Foreign Minister by Count Rantzau, 15.12; Date of elections for National Assembly fixed, 20.12; draft of German Constitution published by *Vorwärts*, 31.12.

GERMANY (Naval).

Destruction of 150 submarines announced in H. of C., 7.8; Squadron appears off Frisian Coast after aircraft action, 11.8; Submarines ordered to base, 19.10; Mutiny at Kiel, 3.11; R. Admiral v. Meurer received by Admiral Beatty, 15.11; Surrender of German Navy in Firth of Forth, 21.11; Surrender of submarines off Harwich, 19.11 to 1.12.

GHENT.

British bomb aerodrome, 23, 25.1; Allies reach approaches to, 3.11; Belgians enter suburbs, 4.11.

GIOLITTI, SIGNOR (former Italian Premier).

Speech on reconstruction after war, 12.8.

"GIRALDA," (Spanish s.s.).

Sunk by submarine, 26.1.

GIUDICARIA, VAL (Dol.).
Austrian attack repulsed, 28.9.
GIVENCHY.
Fighting at, Guards' and 55th Divisions stem the rush, 9,10, 18, 19, 26.4.
"GLENART CASTLE," H.M.S.
Hospital ship, sunk in Bristol Channel, 26.2.
"GOEBEN" (German Cruiser).
Damaged and beached, 20.1; Bombed by Naval aircraft, 20-25.1; Refloated, 27.1; British submarine E14 sunk in trying to destroy, 30.1.
GOMPERS, MR. SAMUEL.
President of American Federation of Labour, arrives in London, 25.8; Speech at Government luncheon of welcome, 30.8.
GOURAUD, GENERAL.
Holds terrific German attack in Champagne, 15 to 18.7; Advance of, in Champagne, 26.9.
GOUZEAUCOURT (S.W. of Cambrai).
Heavy fighting near, 10, 11, 18, 19, 27.9.
GRAND SERAUCOURT (St. Quentin).
French take, 9.9.
GRAPPA, Mt. (between R. Brenta and R. Piave).
Italians gain and hold positions in N.W., 1, 2.7; Italian advance continued, 4.7; Further Italian success, 16.9; Sharp fighting at, 4, 21, 24 to 30.10.
GRAVE DI PAPADOPOLI (Piave R.).
British seize, 23, 24, 26.10.
GREAT BRITAIN (Political).
Committee of Enquiry into expenditure of Government Departments announced, 16.1; Average recent daily expenditure, 7½ millions, 23.1; Reprisals threatened *re* Lieuts. Sholtz and Woolley, 6.2; Acceded to, 13.3; Economic Allied Council sits in London, 9.2; Pacifist group defeated by 159 to 28, 14.2; Death of Mr. J. Redmond, 6.3; Vote of Credit for £600,000,000 moved for, 7.3; War Bonds Week nearly £140 millions, 9.3; Mr. Lloyd George on Government *v.* Press, 11.3; Report of National Expenditure Committee, 11.3; Return of Mr. Montagu from India, 12.5; Denaturalisation of dangerous aliens, 17.5; Salome "Black Book" trial, 26.5 to 4.6; Madsen gun debate, 5.6; Prisoners of War Conference at the Hague, 8.6; Canadian and New Zealand Premiers arrive, 8.6; Imperial War Conference, 11.6 to 26.7; Vote of Credit for £500 millions, expenditure 7¾ millions per day, 18.6; Home Rule and Irish Conscription temporarily dropped, 20.6; Finance Act passed, 21.6; Appeal to women, 25.6; Labour Conference, 26 to 28.6; Royal Silver Wedding, 6.7; Alien Committee reports, 8.7; Parliament extended to 30.1.19, 8.7; Influenza epidemic July to November; Shipping debate, 10, 30.7; Revised food plans, 14.7; Re-arrangement of Ministry, 19.7; Strikes, Engineers, etc., 20 to 30.7; Irish debate, Home Rule dropped, 29.7; Indian debate, 29.7; Vote of Credit for £700 millions, 1.8; Prisoners of War debate, 2.8; Coal shortage critical, August National Intercession Day, "Hold fast" message, 4.8; Strikes, Trams, Buses, Miners, 19 to 29.8; Police strike, 30, 31.8; Spinners strike, 10.9; Railway strike, 13 to 26.9; Clyde strike, 18.9 to 1.10; Labour Conference, 17.9; New War Bonds campaign started, 30.9; Prisoners of War negotiations, October to 5.11; Milk and jam controlled, 9.10; London subscribes 31 million pounds to National War Bonds in 9 days, 17.10; Women M.P.'s, motion, 23.10, Bill, 31.10; British Minister of Blockade informs neutral countries that transfer of enemy ships to neutrals will not be recognised, 8.11; Great enthusiam on Armistice Day, 11.11; Shipping debate, 14.11; Vote of Credit 700 million pounds, *c.* 15.11; Parliament prorogued, 21.11; Election campaign, programme issued, 22.11; Lord R. Cecil and Mr. Clynes resign, 23.11; Dissolution of Parliament, 25.11; Cotton unrest, 8 to 19.12; Demobilisation begins, 11.12; General Election, Coalition victory, 14.12; Arrival of M. Clémenceau, Marshal Foch, Signori Orlando and Sonnino, 1.12, Emir Feisul, 10.12, F.M. Haig, 19.12, President Wilson, 26.12.
GREAT BRITAIN (Military).
Appointment of Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir H. Lawrence, etc., announced, also further employment of New Army Officers, 23.1; Major-General Sykes, Chief of Air Staff, 14.4; General Robertson, C.i.C. Home Defences, 5.6; Statement on German bombing of hospitals, 10.6.
GREAT BRITAIN (Naval).
Action off Dardanelles (Goeben and Breslau), 20.1; Eight patrol boats sunk by German raiders, 15.2; Seven British submarines blown up in Baltic, 3.4; Raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend, 23, 24.4; "Vindictive" sunk at Ostend, 10.5; "Dartmouth" torpedoed off Cattaro, 15.5; Official narrative of Zeebrugge-Ostend raid published, 15.5; Action off Frisian coast, 6 motor boats lost, 11.8; Durazzo shelled, "Weymouth" torpedoed, 2.10; Surrender of German Fleet at Rosyth, 21.11.

GREECE.
Mutiny of Greek troops at Lamia, arrest of MM. Skouloudhis and Lambros, 1.2; More evidence of ex-King's treachery published, 18.4; Greek troops take strong Bulgarian position at Srka di Legen, 30.5; Greek troops fight gallantly in last advance; occupy Seres and Demir Hissar, 4.10, and Drama, 8.10, and Kavalla, 9.10; Cleared of Bulgars, 16.10; Announces decision to strengthen union with Serbia and Rumania, 21.11; Germans refuse to allow interned Greek soldiers to quit Germany, many escape, Dec.
GREY, VISCOUNT.
Publication of "The League of Nations," 20.6.
"GRIVE," H.M.S.
(British armed boarding steamer.) Torpedoed, 1.1.
GRIVESNES (Noyon).
French heavily attacked, 1.4; French counter-attack between Grivesnes and Noyon, 4.4; French success at, 9.5.
GUATEMALA.
Declares war on Germany, 23.4.
"GUILDFORD CASTLE" (Hospital Ship)
Torpedoed, 10.3.
GUISCARD (Noyon).
Captured by Germans, 24.3; French recover, 4.9.
GUISE (River Oise).
British and French advance from Scheldt to Oise begins, 4.11; French capture, 5.11.

HAGUE, THE.
Conference *re* Prisoners of War opens, 9.6.
HAIFA (Palestine).
British take, 23.9.
HAIG, F.M. SIR D.
Despatches on 3rd Battle of Ypres published, 8.1; Despatch on Battle of Cambrai, 20.2; Special order of the day issued, 13.4; Issues special despatch for 55th Division, 16.4, and for 14 other divisions, 23.4; Despatch of 20.7, on March and April fighting, published, 21.10; Welcomed in London, 19.12.
HAITI.
Declares war on Germany, 15.7.
HAM (Somme).
Captured by Germans, 23.3; Allies approach, 5.9; French retake, 6.9.
HAMBURG.
Strike declared at, 30.1; Martial Law proclaimed in, 31.1; Revolutionary outbreaks in, 5.11; Soviets formed, 6.11.
HAMEL (Somme).
Taken by Germans, 28, 29.3; British forced back near 4.4; Recaptured by Australians and Americans, 4.7; Germans retreat from neighbourhood, 3.8.
HAPPENCOURT (Somme).
French take, 8.9.
HARDECOURT (E. of Albert).
British capture, 28.8.
HARINGTON, MAJOR GENERAL C.
Appointed Deputy Chief of Imperial General Staff, 30.4.
HARTLEPOOL.
Bombed by Zeppelin, 13.3.
HAUMONT (Verdun).
American actions near, 23.9.
HAVRINCOURT (Cambrai).
British take, 12, 14.9.
HAVRINCOURT WOOD (Cambrai).
British reach, 4 and 5.9.
"HAZARD," H.M.S.
Sunk in collision, 28.1.
HEALTH MINISTRY BILL.
Introduced into Commons, 7.11.
HÉBUTERNE (N. of Albert).
Heavy fighting at, 1, 5, 6, 20.4.
HEJAZ RAILWAY (v. also Maan, Amman, etc.).
Jericho taken, Hejaz Railway threatened by British new line, 21.2; Frequent attacks by Arabs on, specially 12, 17.5, 20.8, 20.9; Retreat of Turks along, 23.9.
HELFFERICH, HERR.
Appointed German Ambassador at Moscow, 23.7; Moves Embassy to Pskov, 11.8.
HELIGOLAND BIGHT.
Destroyer action in, 30.4; British squadron attacked by German seaplanes, 19.6.
HELSINGFORS (Finland).
Bolsheviks evacuate, 7.4; Occupied by Germans, 15.4.
HENDECOURT (S. of Arras-Cambrai Road).
British attack and take, 30.8.
HENDERSON, RT. HON. A.
Denounces Brest-Litovsk Treaty in name of British Labour, 20.3; On Labour policy, 14.11.
HERTFORDSHIRE.
Aeroplane raid on, 7.3.
HERTLING, COUNT.
Replies to War Aims speech, 24.1; Speech replying to Entente and Wilson, 25.2; On Russian situation, 18.3; On foreign policy, 11.7; On Belgium, 12.7; Final speeches, 24.9; Resigns Chancellorship, 30.9.
HESSE, GRAND DUKE OF.
Abdication of, 11.11.
HESSE, PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF.
Chosen King of Finland, 11.9; Formally elected, 9.10, but does not take over.

HILL 204 (W. of Château Thierry).
Captured by French and Americans, 7.6.
HILL 500 (S. Albania).
Austrian retreat to important position at, 12.7; French capture, 14.7.
"HINDENBURG LINE."
British approach, 9.9; British pierce, 27, 29.9.
HINTZE, ADMIRAL VON.
Appointment as German ForeignSecretary, 9.7; Resigns, 30.9.
"HIRAMO MARU," s.s.
Torpedoed, 10.10.
HIRSON (on River Oise, E. of Guise).
French reach outskirts, 8.11, and occupy, 9.11.
HIT (Euphrates).
British within 10 miles of, 20.2; Occupied by British, 9.3.
HOCK, M. JOHANN.
Becomes President of National Council of Hungary, 3.11.
HOLLAND.
British embargo on Commercial cables provisionally raised, 9.2; Use of Dutch shipping demanded by Allies, 7.3; Demands accepted with reservations, 18.3; Unconditional acceptance demanded, 19.3; Ships in U.S.A. ports seized, 20.3; Other Allied Governments decide to seize ships, 22.3 (v. App. 44); Food riots in, 11.4, are quelled by military, 12.4; Severe tension with Germany reported, 22.4; German demands as to Limburg Railway agreed to by, 25.4; Agitation *re* Hagenbeck's circus, 29.4; Convoy to Dutch East Indies controversy with Great Britain, 31.5 to 4.7 (v. Dutch Convoy); General election, 3.7; Allied protest *re* Germans retiring through Dutch territory, 15.11.
HOLLEBEKE.
German raids repulsed, 5.1.
HOME AFFAIRS.
Formation of Committee of Ministers for, under Sir G. Cave, 15.5.
HOMS (N. Syria).
British enter, 15.10.
HONDURAS.
Declares war on Germany, 19.7.
HOOVER, Mr. HERBERT.
U.S. Food Controller; on Food position at Mansion House, 23.7.
HORVATH, GENERAL (Czecho-Slovaks).
Establishes Government at Grodekovo, Siberia, himself as Premier, 10.7; Declares Russian forces in Far East under his command, 25.8.
HÖTZENDORFF, FIELD MARSHAL CONRAD VON (Austro-Hungarian C.G.S.).
Placed on retired list, 15.7.
HOUSE OF LORDS.
Parliamentary Paper on reform of, issued, 24.4.
HOUTHULST FOREST (Flanders).
British raid in, 27.2; Capture of, by Allies, 28.9.
HUGHES, Rt. Hon. W. M.
And Australian Nationalist Cabinet resign, 8.1; Forms new Cabinet, 9.1; And defeats "no confidence" vote, 18.1; Represents Australia in Imperial War Conference, 12.6; Speech at Empire gathering, 21.6; To London Chamber of Commerce, 27.6; *re* Pacific Islands, 12.7.
HULL.
Bombed by Zeppelin, 12.3.
"HUNDING" LINE.
Broken by French, 19.10.
HUNGARY.
Serious strikes in Buda-Pest, 18.1; Dr. Wekerle, P.M. resigns, 16.4; But returns, 26.4; Republic proclaimed, National Council assumes power, with Count Hadik as P.M., 1.11; Concludes Armistice with Allies, 15.11.
HUSSAREK, BARON.
Becomes Austrian Premier, 24.7; Speech on situation, 1.10.

IMAGU HILLS (Port. E. Africa).
British and Germans fighting: Germans in retreat, 1.6.
IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.
Government announcement *re* meeting 7.6; Meetings of War Conference under Sir R. Borden (Canada), 12, 17, 19, 24, 26, 28.6; Government announcement *re* future representation of Dominions, 18.8.
INDIA.
Budget issued, 1.3; War Conference at Delhi, 27.4; Montagu-Chelmsford report published, 4, 6.7; Sedition Committee (Rowlatt) report published in India, 19.7; India takes over cost of 200,000 troops, September; Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras, Captain G. Lloyd of Bombay, Sir E. Maclagan, Lieut.-Governor of Punjab, Oct.
INFLUENZA.
Severe epidemic in London and England, Aug. to Nov.; in S. Africa, Oct., etc.
INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.
Opened at Westminster, 2.7.
INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S FEDERATION.
Formed at Copenhagen, 10.6.
IRELAND. (v. also Great Britain).
Lawlessness in Ireland: additional troops sent to aid police, 26.2; Mansion House Conference opposes conscription,

18.4; Nationalist M.P.'s oppose conscription, 20.4. Proclamation of Lord French asking for 50,000 volunteers, 3.6; Appeal of Recruiting Council to all Irishmen to enlist, 24.6.

IRISH CONVENTION.
Adopts draft report, 5.4; Report published, 13.4.

IRKUTSK.
Czecho-Slovaks occupy, 8.7; And recapture, 17.8.

ISHTIP (Serbia).
Serbians capture, 25, 26.9.

ITALIAN FRONT (v. also Piave, Grappa, Asiago, etc.)
British line extended, 12.2; Sir H. Plumer's despatch published, 12.4; Austrian attack on Piave, etc., 15 to 24.6; General advance, 26.10 to 3.11.

ITALY.
Important speeches by Orlando, 12.2; and Sonnino, 23.2; Roman Conference on Yugo-Slav question, 8 to 10.4; Socialist Conference, *c.* 4.9; Agitation in favour of annexationist policy, Nov.; Resignation of Bissolati and other Ministers, 29.12.

JAPAN.
Despatches warship to Vladivostok, 13.1; Marshal Terauchi, Prime Minister warns Russia of possible intervention, 22.1 and 24.2; Mr. Balfour defends proposed intervention, 14.3; Prime Minister on Siberian situation, 26.3; Baron Goto succeeds Viscount Motono as Foreign Minister, 23.4; Agreement with China signed, 16.5; Military agreement signed, 30.5; Prince Arthur of Connaught arrives on Mission, 18.6; Japanese Diplomatic Council approves U.S.'s proposal for intervention in Siberia, 18.7; Official announcement of U.S.'s proposal for intervention in Siberia, 26.7; Rice-riots, 29.7. Government decides to act with U.S. in sending troops to Vladivostok, 2.8; New Cabinet under Mr. Kei Hara, 29.9; Viscount Uchida Foreign Minister, Troops join Semenov, 3.10; Prince Yorikito arrives in London, 28.10.

JAULGONNE (River Marne).
French and American troops force Germans back over Marne, 3.6.

JENIN (Palestine).
British at, 21.9.

JERICHO.
British within 8 miles of, 19.2; Allenby occupies, 21.2; Turkish attack 7 miles N. of, defeated, 14.7.

JERUSALEM.
Lieut.-Col. R. Storrs made Governor, 5.1; British gain all objectives in attack E. of, 19.2; and advance on Shechem Road, 20.2.

JISR ED DAMIEH (Palestine).
Slight British reverse at, 1.5; Turks cross Jordan at, 2.5.

JISR BENAT YAKUB (Palestine).
British at, 28.9.

JORDAN, RIVER.
Jericho occupied, British established on line of Jordan to E., 21.2; British patrols reach Rujm el Bahr, 2 miles E. of mouth, 26,2; British advance in valley, 9 and 14.3; Cross river, 22.3; Turks attack British positions on passages of, 13.7; but fail, 14.7; British cross, 28.9.

JUGO-SLAVS v. YUGO-SLAVS.

JÜLICH (N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle).
Occupied by Belgians, 2.12.

"JUSTICIAR" (White Star Liner).
Torpedoed at 2.30 p.m. off N. Irish coast, 19.7; sunk at 12.40 p.m., 20.7.

KAISER, WILLIAM II., The
Meets Emperor Charles at Main Head Quarters, 15.8; Visits Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria at Nauheim, 29.8; Issues Imperial Decree on popular Government, 30.9; Decree stating his office is one of service to his people, 28.10; Abdicates and flees to Holland, 9.11; Signs formal abdication *re* Germany and Prussia, 28.11.

KAISERSLAUTERN.
British air raid on, 17,3.

KALÉDIN, GENERAL
Reported to have relinquished leadership of Cossacks to General Alexeiev, 4.2; Commits suicide (reported), 13.2.

KAMNA, MOUNT (S.W. of Lake Ochrida, Macedonia.)
Carried by French, 10.6.

KARLSRUHE.
Bombed by British, 14.1, 25.6, 11.8, 15.9.

KAROLYI, COUNT M.
Becomes Premier in Hungary, 1.11; Resigns Presidency of National Council, 3.11.

KATTEGAT.
British naval forces sink German trawlers in, 15.4.

KAVADAR (Serbia).
The Allies reach, 21.9.

"KAWACHI" (Japanese battleship).
Blown up and sunk in Tokuyama Bay, 500 casualties, 12.7.

KAZAN (River Volga).
Czecho-Slovaks capture, 12.7; Reoccupied by Czecho-Slovaks, 25.8; Fighting for, 10, 20.9.

KEMMEL (Flanders).
German attacks S. of—reported, 18.4; Heavy attack in, sector—Hill reached by Germans, 25.4; —Hill and village occupied by Germans, 26.4; Fighting at, 13, 23.5; Germans evacuate, 31.8.
KENT.
Aeroplane raids on, 28, 29.1, 16, 17, 18.2, 7.3, 19.5, 17.6, 18, 20.7.
KENT, SIR STEPHENSON.
Controller-General of Civil Department of Demobilisation and Resettlement, 7.11.
KERENSKI. M.
Speech at Labour Conference, London, 27.6.
KHABAROVSK (E. Siberia).
Japanese capture, 5.9.
KHAN ABU RAYAN (Mesopotamia).
Occupied by British, 20.2.
KHAN BAGHDADIE (Euphrates).
British victory at, 26.3.
KIEL.
Sailors mutiny, demanding liberation of sailors imprisoned for insubordination, 3.11; Mutiny of German battleships, 4.11; Revolution spreading, 7.11.
KIEV.
German Armies advance towards, meeting with little resistance, 19.2; Captured by Germans, 2.3; Outbreaks at, 11, 21.5; Marshal v. Eichhorn assassinated at, 31.7; General Count Kirchbach takes over at, 4.8; Occupied by Ukrainian revolutionary forces, 17.12;
KIFRI (Mesopotamia).
Capture of, 27.4.
KIRCHBACH (GENERAL COUNT).
Takes command at Kiev, 4.8.
KIRKUK (Mesopotamia).
British occupy, 7.5; British cavalry withdrawn from, 1.6; British again occupy, 25.10.
KOCHANA (Serbia).
Serbians capture, 26.9.
KOLCHAK, ADMIRAL.
Becomes Dictator in Siberia, 18.11.
"KÖNIGSBERG" (German Cruiser).
Sails with plenipotentiaries of Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of German fleet to meet representatives of British Admiralty, 13.11.
"KONINGEN REGENTES."
Carrying British delegates to Hague Conference sunk, 6.6; Dutch Government investigates cause of loss, 18.6.
KORITSA (Albania).
French-Italian success near, 17.5.
KOSTURINO (Bulgaria).
British at, 25.9.
KRAEVSK (on Vladivostok-Khabarovsk railway).
Retreat of Bolshevist force to, 24.8.
KRAMARZH, DR.
Elected 1st Premier of Czecho-Slovak Republic, 15.11.
KRASNOVODSK (Caspian Sea).
Arrival of British troops announced, 15.8.
KUCHARZEWSKI, M.
Appointed Polish Premier, 2.10.
KÜHLMANN, HERR v.
German Foreign Minister, speaks on Balkans, 21.6; and on general situation, 24.6; Resigns, 9.7.
KUM KALE (Dardanelles).
British submarine E.14 sunk off, in attempt to destroy "Goeben," 30.1.
KÜPRÜLÜ (see VELES).
KÜSTENDIL.
Serbians reach Bulgarian frontier close to, 29.9.

LA BASSÉE.
German raids near, 2, 22.1; Germans fall back either side of, Canal, 2.10.
LABOUR PARTY.
Conference begins in Nottingham, 23.1; Inter-Allied Labour and Socialist Conference at Westminister, 20 to 23.2; Manifesto by Labour Ministers, 21.6; Conference in London, 26 to 28.6; Mass Meeting, Albert Hall, 2.11; Decides to leave Coalition Government, 14.11; Programme issued, 14.11; Election manifesto, 27.11.
LA CHAPELLE (Dormans, Marne).
French capture, 16.7.
LA FÈRE.
French capture, 13.10.
LAFFAUX (N.E. of Soissons).
Fighting at, 9. 11.9.
LAGOSTA (off Dalmatia).
Italians bomb, 20.5; Italians occupy, 4.11.
LAHEJ (near Aden).
Re-occupied by British, 9.12.
"LAKEMOOR" (American s.s.).
Sunk by submarine, 11.4.
LAMIA.
Mutiny of Greek troops at, suppressed, MM. Skouloudhis and Lambros arrested, 1.2.
LAMMASCH, S.
Premier of Austria Hungary, 26.10; Resigns, 13.11.
LANDRECIES (on River Sambre).
French and British pass, 4.11.
LANGEMARCK.
Belgians repulse a big raid, 28.4.

LANSDOWNE, LORD.
Letter *re* conditions of Peace discussions, 31.7.
LANSING, MR. R. (U.S.A. Secretary of State).
Speech at Schenectady, 11.6; Signs Notes to Germany and Austria, Oct.
LAON.
French capture, 13.10.
LA PANNE (Village behind Yser).
German air-raid on hospital, 7.7.
LASSIGNY (Montdidier).
Germans checked near, 27.8; Fighting between Lassigny and Moreuil, 2.4; French advance slightly, W. of, 13.4; French attack in neighbourhood, 13, 15.8; French capture, 19, 21.8.
LAVERSINE (Villers Cotterets).
Capture by Germans, 13.6.
LAW, RT. HON. A. v. **BONAR LAW.**
Budget and Votes of Credit, *v.* Great Britain; Election programme, 22.11.
LAWE, RIVER (Flanders).
British line forced back behind, 12.4.
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
Discussed in House of Lords, 19.3; Lord Grey's pamphlet on, 20.6; Lords approve principle, 26.6; Lord Grey speaks on, 10.10.
"LEASOWE CASTLE," H.M.
Torpedoed and sunk, 26.5.
LE CATEAU.
British take, 10.10; Heavy fighting S. and N.W. of, 11 to 20.10; Big British attack between, and Valenciennes, 23 to 28.10.
LE CATELET.
Taken by British, 3.10.
LEDEGHEM (Flanders).
British bomb aerodrome, 24.1.
LEE OF FAREHAM, LORD.
Resigns post of Director-General of Food Production, 22.7.
LE HAMEL (S.W. of Noyon).
French capture, 19.8.
"LEINSTER," R.M.S.
Torpedoed, 10.10.
LEMBERG.
Proclaimed in state of siege by Ukrainian Town Commandant, 1.11; Fighting, Poles victorious, 3.11; Poles capture whole of, 23.11.
LEMPIRE (near Le Catelet).
British take, 19.9.
LENIN, M.
Attempt on life of, 30.8; Again wounded, 16.10.
LENS.
Numerous raids, British and German, 3, 9, 12, 13, 14, 18, 28.1; Germans evacuate, 3.9; Germans withdraw from Lens-Armentières line, 3.10; Germans outflanked, 10.10.
LE QUESNOY (S.E. of Valenciennes).
British and French reach to E. of, 4.11; British capture, 5.11.
LERCHENFELD, COUNT (Bavarian Minister in Berlin, 1914).
Publication in Munich of despatches proving guilt of Germany in going to war, 24.11.
LESSER ZAB, RIVER (Mesopotamia).
Turks retreat on, 7, 11.5.
LETTOW-VORBECK, GENERAL von.
Surrender on Chambezi River, S. of Kasama (N. Rhodesia), 14.11.
LIBAU.
British Naval force at, 2.12.
LICHNOWSKY, PRINCE.
Memorandum published by Swedish newspaper, 15.3; Published in France and England, April 24; Expelled from Prussian Upper House, 12.7.
LIÉGE.
Bombed by British, 22.5.
LIGONYA, RIVER (Portuguese E. Africa).
Germans in retreat to, 12.6.
LIHONS (2 miles N.W. of Chaulnes).
Captured by Germans, 26.3; British reach, 9.8, and attack from, 23.8.
LILLE.
Being evacuated by Germans, 2.10; British capture, 17.10.
LIPPE.
Abdication of Prince Leopold, 13.11.
LISSA (island in Adriatic).
Italian Navy occupies, 3.11.
LITVINOV, M.
Appointed Plenipotentiary of Russian People in England, 1.1; Arrested, 5.9; Expelled, arrives in Bergen, 2.10.
LIVONIA.
Invaded by Bolsheviks, 18.12.
"LLANDOVERY CASTLE" (Hospital Ship).
Sunk off Irish coast by submarine, 27.6.
LOCKHART, Mr. R. (British Consul-General at Moscow).
Arrest of, 9.8; Released, 13.8.
LOCRE (W. of Kemmel).
Lost and retaken, 26.4; Germans again attack at, 28.4; French regain, 29.4; Fighting at, 4, 20, 27.5.
LONDON.
Raided by enemy aeroplanes, 28, 29.1; 16, 17, 18.2; 7.3; 19.5.
LONGPONT (E. of Villers Cotterets).
Captured by Germans, retaken by French, 2.6; German attack defeated by French, 5.6; French attack Germans to N.W. of, 8.7, and capture, 12.7.
LONG-RANGE GUN.
Begins to shell Paris, 22.3; Kills people in church, 29.3; One reported destroyed, 3.4.

LONGWY.
American troops enter, 18.11.
LORRAINE.
French raid in, 14.1; American troops in, 1.8; American advance into, October.
"LOUVAIN," H.M.S.
Torpedoed and sunk in Mediterranean, 21.1.
LUBLIN.
Polish Government formed at, 9.11.
LUCE, RIVER.
Considerable fighting in valley, 29, 30, 31.8; 6 to 15.4; 28.4.
LUDENDORFF, GENERAL von.
Resigns, 26.10.
LUDWIGSHAFEN (on Rhone).
Bombed by French, 25.1; British air-raid, 27.6.
LUJENDA VALLEY (Portuguese E. Africa).
Enemy driven down towards Mtarika, 29.1; Main German force dislodged from, 11.2.
LURIO, RIVER (Portuguese E. Africa).
Main German force driven South from Mtarika towards upper, 11.2; Germans driven to, 26.5; Crossed by retreating Germans, 1.6; Retreat continued, 3.6; Germans defeated on, 31.8; Further action on, 6.9.
LUTSK.
German army marches on Dvinsk and, 18.2; Occupies Dvinsk and, 19.2.
LUXEMBURG.
General Election, *c.* 28.7; Princess Antoinette betrothed to Crown Prince of Bavaria, *c.* 30.8; Asks U.S.A. to safeguard her rights, 12.10; U.S.A. troops received with enthusiasm, *c.* 16.11; Resolution asking for referendum on future government of country, *c.* 19.11.
LYS, RIVER.
British and Portuguese forced back to, 9.4; Germans cross, 10.4; Enemy makes progress in region, 11.4; German attacks held, 13.4; Germans make further progress on, 16.4; Allies occupy line of, 14 to 16.10.

MAAN (Hejaz Railway, 50 miles S. of Dead Sea).
Maan entered by Arabs, but evacuated, 17.4; Arab attack on, 12.5; Arabs raid stations N. of, 25.5; Turks repel British raiders near, 14.6; Arabs take, 23, 24.9.
MACEDONIA.
British and Greek troops take villages near Doiran, 15.4; Enemy attacks Italians in Cherna bend, 18.4; British withdraw from advanced positions, 19.4; Heavy fighting near above, 24.4; Franchet D'Esperey begins main attack, 14.9; Allies advance 20 miles by 17.9; Serbians approach the Vardar, 18.9; Battle of Doiran, 18 to 22.9; French cavalry enter Prilep, 24.9; Serbians take Ishtip, 25.9; British take Strumitsa, Serbians Veles, 27.9; French cavalry enter Üsküb, 30.9.
MACKENSEN, MARSHAL von.
And his forces surrender to Hungarians, 16.12.
MACPHERSON, RT. HON. IAN.
Appointed Vice-President of Army Council, 30.4.
MAHSUD CAMPAIGN (India).
Sir A. H. Barrett's despatch issued, 13.4.
MAHUA (Portuguese E. Africa).
Germans defeated near, 19, 22.5.
MAINZ.
British air-raid on, 9.8; Bombed, 15.9; Entered by French, 9.12.
MALEMA (Portuguese E. Africa).
Allies enter, Germans in retreat S., 12.6.
MALINOV, M.
Becomes Bulgarian Premier and Foreign Minister vice M. Radoslavov, 19.6.
MALVY, M. (French ex-Minister of Interior).
Trial begins, charge, treason, 16.7; Acquitted of treason, guilty of negligence, 5 years banishment, 6.8.
MANANCOURT (Somme Canal).
British take, 4.9.
MANCHURIA.
Cossacks under Semenov defeat Hungarian prisoners of War, 24.4; Force of anti-Bolsheviks and Czecho-Slovaks formed under Kolchak, June; Semenov defeats Bolsheviks at — station, 11.8; Japanese detachment joins Semenov, 22.8.
MANGIN, GENERAL.
10th Army, under, attacks towards Soissons, 18.7; Success on the Ailette River, 2.9.
MANNERHEIM, GENERAL.
Commanding constitutional forces gathers an army together in N. Finland, 18.2; Fights the Reds and drives them back, Spring and Summer; Elected Regent of Finland, 11.12.
MANNHEIM.
British air-raids on, 18, 24.8; 21, 22.5.
MAN-POWER CONFERENCE (v. also Military Service Bill).
Opens in London, 3.1; Mr. Lloyd George addresses, 5, 18.1.
MARIZY (S. of River Ourcq).
French capture, 18.7.
"MARMORA," H.M.S. (Armed Mercantile Cruiser).
Torpedoed and sunk, 23.7.

"MARNE," H.M.S. (Destroyer).
Sinks German submarine off N. coast of Ireland, 20.7.

MARNE, RIVER.
Germans reach, near Jaulgonne, 30.5, and from Château Thierry to Dormans, 31.5; Second battle of the, Germans begin offensive, cross river, 15.7; Germans driven back, recross, 20.7; Cleared of enemy by Americans, 23.7.

MAROCCO.
German intrigues in, Spring and Summer; French defeat Abdul Malek, *c.* July.

MARSHALL, GENERAL SIR W. R. (C.i.C. Mesopotamia).
Publication of 1st Despatch for 6 months ending March 31 *re* Mesopotamia operations, 30.8.

MASARYK, PROFESSOR THOMAS G.
Elected 1st President of Czecho-Slovak Republic, 15.11.

MASSEY, RT. HON. W. F. (Premier of New Zealand).
Representing N.Z. at Imperial War Conference, 12.6; Speech at Empire Gathering, 21.6.

MASSIGES, MAIN DE (S.E. of Reims).
German offensive E. of Reims opens, 15.7; French retake whole of, 25.7.

MAUBEUGE.
British advancing towards, 6.11; British capture, 8.11; British enter, 9.11.

MAUDE, GENERAL SIR S. (late).
Last despatch published, 10.1.

MAURICE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F.
Letter *re* 5th Army, controverting Government Statements in H. of C., published, 7.5; Debate in Commons on, 9.5; Placed on retired pay, *c.* 20.5.

MAX, PRINCE OF BADEN.
Succeeds Count Hertling as Chancellor, 4.10; Addresses plea for Armistice, 4.10; Speaks on the situation, 5.10; Awkward letter of 12.1 to Prince A. Hohenlohe revealed, 6.10; Resigns, 8.11; Proclamation to Germans abroad declaring Germany beaten, issued, 9.11.

"MECHANICIAN," H.M.S.
Torpedoed, 20.1.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.
Abdication of Grand Duke, 11.11.

MEDINA (Arabia).
Turks attacked by Arabs near, 5.9.

MELEDA (off Dalmatian coast).
Italians occupy, 4.11.

MENIN.
British bomb aerodrome, 22.1; British enter, 29.9.

MERRIS (N. of River Lys).
German attack on British repulsed, 30.6; Successful Australian raid, 11.7; Australians capture, 29.7.

MERVILLE (River Lys).
Captured by Germans, 11.4; Germans make 7 attacks in Merville sector, 14.4; British capture prisoners W. of, 25.4; British success at, 20, 21.5; British enter 19.8.

MESNIL, BUTTE DE (Champagne).
Local fighting near, 1, 3, 14.3; Retaken by French, 27.9.

MESOPOTAMIA.
General Maude's last despatch published, 10.1; Hit taken by British, 9.3; Ana captured, 28.3; Progress beyond Ana, 1.4; Sir W. Marshall's 1st despatch (1.10.17 to 31.3.18) pub., 15.4; Sinjabis defeated, 28.4; Turks driven from Kifri, 28.4; Kirkuk captured, 7.5; Detachments sent to Persia and Caspian, end of May; Relief of Urmia, end of July; British cross Lesser Zab River, attack Turks W. of Tigris River, 25.10; Turks retreat to hills covering Shergat, 27.10; British attack successfully at Shergat, 28.10; Entire Turkish army surrenders, 30.10.

MESSINES.
British line forced back to Messines Ridge, 10.4; German attacks on repulsed, 11.4; Germans occupy, 12.4; Allies retake Ridge, 29.9.

METEREN (Bailleul).
Continuous fighting round, 13.4; Lost and retaken, 16.4; Again taken by Germans, 17.4; Heavy bombardment and infantry attack between Meteren and Voormezeele, 29.4; British line advanced v. salient S.W. of, 23.6; Captured by British, 19.7.

METZ.
Allied air-raids in district, 3, 4, 14, 16, 21, 27.1; 12, 17.2; 12.4; 17, 22, 29.5; Americans approach, 15.9; French enter, 19.11.

MEURER, REAR ADMIRAL von.
Plenipotentiary of German Naval High Command received by Sir David Beatty on board H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth" in Firth of Forth, 15.11.

MEUSE, RIVER.
Enemy attempt at Bethincourt repulsed, 7.1; French repel attack on Chaume Wood, 12, 14.1; French and German raids, 3.4; Strong German attacks near Beaumont, 6.4; Americans attacked N.W. Toul, 13.4; Heavy fighting on both banks by American and French throughout October; Pershing attacks, 4.10; Americans cross S. of Stenay, 5.11; Cleared of Germans by French and Americans by 8.11.

MÉZIERES (Sedan).
French and Americans advance to, 7.11; French surround, 9.11.
MILITARY SERVICE BILL (Man-Power).
Introduced, 9.4; Application to Ireland agreed to, 12.4; Passes H. of C., 16.4; Royal assent, 18.4; First "National Emergency" Proclamation issued, 20.4.
MILIUKOV, P., M.
Miliukov Party leaves Cadets and forms Constitutional Monarchist Party, 28.8.
MILNER, VISCOUNT.
Appointed Secretary of State for War, 18.4; Interviewed on British policy in Russia, 19.12.
MINERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
Appeal of Executive of Miners to increase output of coal, 9.8.
MIRAUMONT (W. of Bapaume).
British capture, 24.8
MIRBACH, COUNT (German Ambassador at Moscow).
Assassination of, 6.7.
MOEUVRES (Cambrai).
British advance to, 4,5.9; Severe fighting at, 11, 12, 17, 19, 20, 21, 25.9.
MOHAMMED V. (Sultan of Turkey).
Death of, 3.7.
"MOLDAVIA," S.S.
Torpedoed and sunk, 23.5.
MONCHY LE PREUX (Arras).
German raids repulsed, 12.1; Captured by Germans, 23.3; British capture, 26.8.
MONROVIA (Liberia).
Bombarded by German submarine, 10.4.
MONS.
British at Élouges, 9½ miles S.W. of, 7.11; British advance along Mons-Condé Canal, 8.11; British capture before dawn, 11.11.
MONTAGU, RT. HON. E. S.
Speech at Cambridge *re* Indian Constitutional Reform, 27.7; Speech in H. of C., 6.8.
"MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REPORT."
On India appears, 6.7.
MONT DE PARIS (1 mile from Soissons).
French reach, 18.7.
MONT DES SINGES (10 miles N. of Laon).
French take, 16.9.
MONTDIDIER (25 miles S.E. of Amiens).
Captured by Germans, 27.3; French counter-attacks near, 28-29.3; French progress between and Lassigny, 31.3; Further severe fighting, 5, 6.4; Allied advance towards, 8.8; French recapture, 10.8.
MONTE DI VAL BELLA (Asiago Plateau).
Allies capture, 30.6.
MONTE GRAPPA (between River Brenta and River Piave).
Austrians gain footing and are ejected, 15.6; Allies gain ground, 17.6; Austrian attempts to regain checked, 21.6; Italians attack on N.W. without much gain, 24.6.
MONTELLO, IL (hill where River Piave enters Venetian Plain).
British relieved off this sector, 18.3; Austrians take works on S.E. edge, then held in check by Italians, 16.6; Austrian lines thrown back, 19.6; Austrian attempts to regain initiative checked, 21.6; In Italian hands, 23.6; Austrian attack repulsed, 3.9.
MONTENEGRO.
Austrians evacuate Jakova, 14.10; French capture Ipek, 17.10; Proclamation that, would join Yugo-Slav State, 26.10; Votes for union with Serbia, 25.11; Congress at Podgóritsa deposes King Nicholas, 29.11.
MONTICELLO (S. of Tonale Pass).
Austrian attack defeated, 13.6.
MONTMÉDY (Sedan).
French and Americans advance towards, 10.11.
MONT ST. QUENTIN (overlooking Péronne).
British capture, 31.8.
MONTVOISIN (on River Marne, 7 miles from Épernay).
Germans reach, 16.7; French retake and lose, 17.7; French retake, 19.7.
MORLANCOURT (S. of Albert).
English advance at, 5.5; Fighting near, 8, 18.5; Australian advance, 10.6, 29.7; Germans retake some ground, 6.8; Allies advance on, 8.8, and capture, 9.8.
MORMAL FOREST (N. of River Sambre).
French and British reach half-way through, 4.11; British pass through, 5.11.
MORONVILLIERS (E. of Reims).
Massif occupied by French, 5.10.
MOSCOW.
German forces advance towards, 20.2; Congress of Soviets meets at, 14.3; Count Mirbach assassinated at, 6.7.
MOSLEM ASSOCIATION.
All-India, formed at Calcutta, 1.1.
MSALU (Portuguese E. Africa).
Fighting between Portuguese and natives near, 21.3.
MTARIKA (Portuguese E. Africa).
Enemy driven down Lujenda Valley towards, 29.1; Occupied by British troops 3.2; Main German force driven Southwards from, towards Upper Lurio River 11.2.

MUKHMAS (N.E. of Jerusalem).
British line advanced 2 miles on 6-mile front, 14.2.

MÜNCHEN-GLADBACH.
Occupied by Belgians, 5.12.

MUNICH.
Strike declared at Hamburg and, 30.1; Bavarian Republic declared at, 7.11; Government formed under Kurt Eisner, 9.11.

MUNITION WORKERS.
Appeal of Ministry of Munitions to workers not to strike during critical battle, 21.7; Workers strike at Coventry, 23.7; Workers strike at Birmingham, 24.7; National Engineering and Allied Trades' Council decides for general strike, 25.7; Government warning: after 29.7 alternative is return to work or military service, 26.7; Strike ended, 29.7.

MURMAN.
Agreement for safeguarding railway reported, 3.4; Bolshevik agreement with Finland regarding coast, 2.6; Germans prepare to advance on railway, 3.7; Agreement between Allies and Council, 7.7; Allied forces arrive on coast, 12.7; Push on to Soroka (White Sea), 18.10; Karelia cleared of Bolsheviks and Germans, 19.10.

MUSLIMIA (Baghdad Railway).
British cavalry seize, 27.10.

MWEMBE (E. Africa).
British occupy, 24.1.

NABLUS (Shechem).
British advance towards, 2 to 11.8; Captured by Allied cavalry, 21.9.

NAMPULA (Portuguese E. Africa).
Report of occupation by British, 21.8.

NAMUR.
British enter, 21.11.

NANUNGU (Portuguese E. Africa).
Fighting and German defeat at, 1, 5, 19, 22.5.

NAPLES.
Raided by sea-planes, 11.8.

NARVA (Gulf of Finland).
Bolshevist troops capture, 26.11.

NARVA (S. Albania).
French capture, 14.7.

NAZARETH.
British cavalry reach, Liman von Sanders bolts, 20.9.

NEBI MUSA (Palestine).
British attack and capture, 20.2.

NEGOTIN (Serbia).
Allies reach, 21.9.

NERVESA (River Piave).
Austrians cross Piave at, 15.6; Recaptured by Italians, 20.6.

NESLE (Somme-Oise).
Captured by Germans, 24.8; Recaptured by French, 28.8.

NEUILLY ST. FRONT (River Ourcq).
Reached by Germans, 1.6; Captured by French, 19.7.

NEUSS (Düsseldorf).
Entered by Belgians, 4.12.

NEUVE ÉGLISE (Bailleul).
Penetrated by Germans, 12.4; And re-occupied by British, 13.4; Taken by Germans, 14.4; Recaptured by British, 1.9.

NEWFOUNDLAND.
Sir E. Morris, Prime Minister, resigns, 2.1; New Cabinet formed by Mr. W. F. Lloyd, 5.1; Conscription Bill introduced, 23.4, and passed, *c.* 6.5.

NEW JERSEY COAST (U.S.A.).
Vessels sunk by German submarines, 3.6.

NHAMACURRA (Portuguese E. Africa).
Germans under Lettow-Vorbeck fight British and Portuguese, 1.7; Retreat of Germans, 3.7.

NICARAGUA.
Declares war on Germany, 7.5.

NICHOLAS II. (Ex-Tsar).
Removed to the Urals, 2.5; Shot with his family at Ekaterinburg, capital of Red Ural, by order of Ural Regional Council, 16.7.

NIEPPE FOREST (N. W. of Armentières).
British success to E. (420 prisoners, etc.), 28.6.

NIEUPORT (Belgian coast).
A German attack on, 23.1; Further attacks repulsed, 30.3.

NIKOLAIEV (Black Sea).
Occupied by Germans, 18.3.

NIKOLAIEVSK (N. of Vladivostok).
Czecho-Slovaks defeat Bolsheviks and occupy town, 4.7; Japanese advancing beyond, 20.8.

NIKOLSK (N. of Vladivostok).
Cossacks fight Bolsheviks to N.W. of, 6.7; Czecho-Slovaks capture, 6.7.

NISH.
Serbs capture, 12.10; Drive enemy back N. of, 13.10.

NIZHNE-UDINSK (Siberia).
Anti-Bolshevik Government established, 19.6.

NORTHEY, MAJOR-GENERAL E.
Appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of East Africa Protectorate and High Commissioner for Zanzibar Protectorate, 20.6.

NORTH SEA.
Admiralty announce further prohibited area for May 15, 30.4.

"NORTH SEA REPUBLIC."
Soldiers' and Workers' Councils in N. German coast-lands decide to form Republic with Hamburg as Capital, 24.11.

NOVOCHERKASK.
Capital of Don Cossack territory, in Bolshevist hands, 24.2.

NOYON (N. of River Oise).
Captured by Germans, 26.3; Germans checked near, 27.3; French counter-attack and heavy fighting near, 4 to 9.4; Recaptured by French, 29.8.

OBOZERSKAYA (60 miles S. of Archangel).
Allies occupy, 7.9.

ODESSA.
Enemy advance on, 5.3, 10.3; Occupied by Germans and Austrians, 13.3; French and British squadron arrives at, 26.11; Occupied by Ukrainian Revolutionary Force, 11.12; French troops land at, 20.12.

OFFENBURG (13 miles S.W. of Strassburg).
British air-raids on, 12.2; 25.6.

OISE, RIVER.
German attack on Chauny fails, 31.3; French forced back at Chauny, 6.4; French forced back in Coucy forest and lose Landricourt and Coucy, 8.4; French drive Germans back, 10.10; Fighting along, and canal, stiff enemy resistance, early October.

OLDENBURG.
Grand Duke dethroned, 11.11.

OLLEZY (Somme).
French take, 7.9.

OLOVYANNA (Siberia).
Junction of Czech forces at, 8.9.

"OPPRESSED NATIONALITIES."
Conference of, in Rome, 8 to 10.4.

ORLANDO, SIGNOR (Italian Prime Minister).
Arrives in London, 23.1; Confers with Mr. Lloyd George, 24.1; Official communiqué of result of visit issued, 30.1; At 5th War Council, 1.5; Speech in Senate, 24.6; Loyal declaration to Yugo-Slav deputation, 27.6; Speech on democratic constitution, 20.11; In London, 1 to 3.12.

"ORONSA," S.S. (C. P. Line).
Sunk by submarine, 30.4.

OSTEND.
Shelled by British Monitors, 21.3; Bombarded by British Naval forces, 11, 17.4; Bombed by aircraft, 12, 23.4; Great Naval raid on (*v.* App. 73), 22.4; Harbour blocked by H.M.S. "Vindictive," 10.5; Entered by King Albert and Belgian troops and British Naval forces, 17.10.

"OTRANTO," H.M.S.
Sinks in collision, 6.10.

OULCHY LE CHÂTEAU (River Ourcq).
French capture, 25.7.

PADEREWSKI, M.
Arrives at Posen, 28.12.

PADUA.
Bombed, 3, 20.2.

PAES, SIDONIO (President of Portuguese Republic).
Assassinated, 14.12.

PAGE, MR. (U.S. Ambassador in London).
Retirement announced, 28.8.

PALESTINE.
General Allenby's despatch of 16.12.17 published, 21.1; Allenby secures his right flank to the Jordan, 19 to 22.2; Jericho occupied, 21.2; Further operations towards Hejaz railway, 8 to 12.3; Raid on Amman, 21 to 30.3; Raid unsuccessful, force withdraws, 2.4; Turkish attack from Shunet Nimrin repulsed, 11.4; Raid on Maan by Arabs, 13 to 17.4; Arabs destroy 60 miles of railway S. of Maan, *c.*14.4; British attack Shunet Nimrin and take Es Salt, 30.4; British withdraw from Es Salt, 4.5; Successful British raid on sea coast, 8.6; Re-establishment of Civil Law Courts, 20.6; Further British raids, 13, 27.7, 12.8; Germans attack and are repulsed at Abu Tellul, 14.7; British forces reorganised, July and Aug; Arab column destroys railway, 15 miles S. of, and N. and W. of Deraa, 16, 17.9; General advance begins with infantry attack on coast plains, British cavalry burst through, 19.9; Most of 8th Turkish Army destroyed, and 7th driven back, by 20.9; Allies enter Nazareth, 20.9, and Nablus, 21.9; Jisr ed Damia taken, 22.9; Acre, Haifa, Es Salt and Maan taken, 23.9; 4th T. Army E. of Jordan, retreats, 23.9; 7th and 8th Turkish Armies cease to exist as such, 24.9; Semakh (Sea of Galilee) captured, 24.9; Tiberias taken, 25.9; 4th, 5th and Australian Cavalry Divisions start for Damascus, 26.9; Jisr Benat Yakub crossing (Jordan) seized, 27.9; Arab Army gets astride railway, N. of Deraa, and takes town, 28.9; Amman taken, 29.9; 4th Turkish Army broken up, losing 20,000 prisoners, by 30.9; Katana, 12 miles S.W. of Damascus, reached by Australians, 30.9; Damascus entered, 30.9, 1.10; Rayak taken, 6.10; Beirut entered by troops and French ships, 8.10; Baalbek entered, 9.10, Tripoli, 13.10, Homs, 15.10, Hama, 20.10; Arabs and 5th Cavalry Division reach Aleppo, 25.10; Armistice signed,

30.10, in force, 31.10; 75,000 prisoners, including 46,000 by Mounted Corps, and including 200 German and Austrian officers and 3,500 men, 360 guns, 800 machine guns, etc., etc., captured between 19.9 and 26.10.

PARIS.
14 tons of bombs dropped on, 30.1; Air raids on, 8, 11.3, 12, 23.4, 21, 22.5, 6, 15, 26, 27.6, 15.8, 16.9; Bombardment by long-range gun begins, 23.3; Church hit and many killed, 29.3 (Good Friday); Enthusiastic demonstration, 11.11.

PARLIAMENT (British).
Dissolved, 25.11.

PASSCHENDAELE.
Fighting in region of, 12.2; British forced back from, 16.4; Belgians repulse attacks N.W. of, 18.4; Allies take, 29.9.

PASSY (N.E. of Dormans, River Marne).
Allies cross Marne, 22.7; French line reaches, 27.7.

"PATIA" (British armed Mercantile Cruiser).
Torpedoed and sunk by German submarine, 13.6.

PEACE NOTES.
From Austria (to all Powers) and Germany (to Belgium), 14.9 (v. also Armistice, Austria, Germany, U.S.A., etc.).

PERM.
Loss of, by Bolsheviks, announced 29.12.

PERNANT (W. of Soissons).
Capture by Germans, 3.6.

PÉRONNE.
Captured by Germans, 23.3; Recaptured by Australians, 1.9.

PERSHING, GENERAL (v. also U.S.A. Troops.)
Asks that American troops should be employed, 28.3; Takes St. Mihiel salient, 12.9; Attacks between Meuse and Argonne, 26.9.

PERSIA.
Declares recent agreements null and void, *c.* 2.5; Small British force enters, from Mesopotamia, *c.* 15.5; Two Turkish forces enter, towards Urmia and towards Azerbaijan, *c.* 26.5; General Dunsterville's Mission reaches Kazvin, 1.6; Small British detachment moves with Russians to Enzeli, 8.6, and attacks Jangalis at Manjil, 11.6; Turks take Tabriz, 14.6; Jangalis repulsed at Resht, 20.7; Small British Mission sent to Baku, 30.7; Turks attack Assyrians near Urmia, July, and take it, 2.8; British assistance rendered, 4.8; Turks attack small British post near Miane, 5.9, and occupy it, 9.9.

PETROGRAD.
Germans advance via Esthonia towards, 19.2; British Embassy raided by Bolsheviks, Captain Cromie, R.N., killed, 29.8.

PIAVE, RIVER.
British raid across, 1.1; Italians advance in, Delta and in Asolone region, 14.1; and repulse enemy attacks, 15, 16.1; Crossed by Austrians in Nervesa area and between Fagare and Musile, 15.6; Italians repulse Austrian attempts to cross opposite Maserada and Candelu, 17.6; Further Austrian attempts to cross between S. Andrea and Candelu repulsed, Piave in flood, 18.6; Austrian retreat begins, 22.6; Right bank (portion opposite San Dona excepted) in Italian hands, 23.6; Right bank cleared of Austrians, 24.6; Successful Italian attack on Austrians in Delta begins, 2.7; Italian advance continued, 4.7; Delta cleared of Austrians, 6.7; British and Italians force passage, 26.10.

PICHON, M. (French Foreign Minister).
Speech of, on terms of peace, 29.12.

"PINAR DEL RIO" (American s.s.).
Sunk by U-boat off Maryland, 8.6.

PIRRIE, LORD.
Appointment as Controller-General of Merchant Shipbuilding announced, 20.3.

PLOEGSTEERT.
British line forced back to, 10.4; and beyond, 11.4; British attack and capture, 4.9.

PLUMER, SIR H.
Italian despatch published, 12.4; Drives across Messines Ridge and clears Lys Valley, 1.10; Crosses the Lys at Menin and Courtrai, 16.10.

POINCARÉ, M. (President of French Republic).
Great speech at Paris, 4.7; Enters Metz, 8.12; and Strasbourg, 9.12.

POLA (Austria).
Daring motor-boat raid on, by Commander Pellegrini, 13.5; Major Rossetti and Surgeon-Lieut. Paolucci enter and blow up "Viribus Unitis" battleship with floating mine, 31.10, 1.11; Entered by Italian warships under Vice-Admiral Cagni, 5.11.

POLAND.
Cabinet resigns as protest against Ukraine treaty, 11.2; New Cabinet formed, 2.4; Publication of Brest-Litovsk treaty, 18.6; M. Kucharzewski, Prime Minister, 2.10; Polish manifesto, 8.10; National Army recognised by Allied Powers, 12.10, 17.10 and 4.11

Regency Council orders formation of regular National army, 2.11; Directorate of Polish Republic formed with seat at Krakau, 6.11; Polish Government informs Austrian Premier that Polish Government has been assumed over Galicia, 8.11; Directorate established at Warsaw, under M. Vaszynski and M. Witos, Regency Council deposed, 11.11; Anti-Semitic pogroms, 12.11; Proclaimed an Independent State, 16.11; Fighting between Germans and Poles at Posen, 28.12.

POLICE STRIKE (London).
30, 31.8.

PONT L'ÉVÊQUE (Oise).
Southern end of battle front, 28.8.

PORTUGAL.
Naval mutiny in, 7.1; Cabinet crisis, *c.* 4.3; Major Sidonio Paes elected President, 28.4; Formally declared President, 10.5; Martial law proclaimed in parts, 12.10; Attempt to shoot President, 6.12; President assassinated in Lisbon, 14.12; Senhor T. Barboza, P.M., *c.* 18.12.

POSEN.
Polish officers demand surrender of, 16.11; Fighting between Germans and Poles at, 28.12.

POTI (Black Sea, N. of Batum).
Landing of German troops, 18.6.

PRAGUE.
Czecho-Slovak liberty resolution, 29.9.

PRILEP (Macedonia).
Allies approach, 18, 19.9; French enter, 23, 24.9.

PRIPET, RIVER (Polesia).
Germans capture flotilla on, 28.2.

PRISONERS OF WAR.
Report of Committee on treatment of, issued, 11.4; Anglo-Turkish agreement for exchange of, ratified, 24.4; Franco-German agreement *re*, 1.5; Exchange of, 28.5; Provisional agreement between British and German delegates 14.7; Germany refuses British proposal, 28.9; Number captured between 15.7 and 30.9 (v. App. 158); Ludendorff's brutal order (v. App. 157), 3.10; Germans withhold ratification, 3, 14.10; Sir G. Cave, chairman of Inter-Departmental Committee, 3.10; Number captured in Syria, *v.* 6.10; in France, 9.10, 12.10; in Bulgaria, 12.10; Impudent German reply *re*, 23.10; Number taken in Flanders, 30.10; 6,416 officers, 116,784 other ranks and 4,438 civilians repatriated from Germany between 11.11 and 31.12; 24,000 prisoners still in Germany; King thanks Queen of Holland for kindness to interned British soldiers, 31.12.

PROSNES (E. of Reims).
French defeat Prussian Guard to E. of, 18.7.

PRUNAY (7 miles E. of Reims).
French defeat Germans S. of, 17.7; French retake, 18.7.

PSKOV.
Occupied by Germans, 25.2; Bolsheviks capture, 26.11.

PUISIEUX (N. of River Ancre).
Germans evacuate, 14.8; British progress between Beaucourt and, 15.8.

QUÉANT.
British capture, 2.9.

QUIERZY (S.E. of Noyon).
French reach outskirts, 22.8.

"RACOON," H.M.S.
Founders off Scottish coast, 9.1.

RADOSLAVOV, M. (Bulgarian Premier).
Resigns, succeeded by M. Malinov, 17.6.

RAILWAY STRIKE.
In England, 24 to 26.9.

"RAILWAY TRIANGLE" (S.W. of La Bassée).
British rush the, 11.9.

RAMSCAPELLE (Flanders).
Repulse of German attack near, 6.8.

RATIONING.
Draft of scheme for, published, 15.1; Public meals order issued, 23.1; Lord Rhondda outlines scheme of food distribution, 24.1; Meat and butter ration in force in Home counties, 25.2.

RAWLINSON, GENERAL SIR H.
Appointed to Versailles Council, 19.2; Reverts to command of 4th Army, 22.3.

READING, LORD.
Appointed High Commissioner to U.S.A., 7.1; Speech to American Club in London, 21.8.

RECONSTRUCTION (Ministry of).
Issues report of Balfour Committee, 26.4; Report of Sub-Committee *re* increase of home-grown food, 19.6.

RED CROSS.
Sale at Christie's, £151,000, 25.4.

REDMOND, Mr. J.
Death of, 6.3.

REGNAULT, M. (French *ex*-Ambassador at Tokyo).
Appointment announced as French representative at Vladivostok, 21.8.

REIMS.
Local fighting near, 1.3; Heavily bombarded, 6.4; German attempts near, fail, 8.4; Germans approach, 29, 30.5; German attacks W. of, repulsed, 1.6; German attacks on front of 10 miles, S.E. and S.W. of, repulsed, 18.6; Slight

French advance N. of Montagne, etc., 22.7; Heavy German counter-attacks, 30.7; Germans fall back from plateaux of, to Aisne, 1.10; Stiff fighting N.W. of, 3.10; Moronvilliers Massif occupied by French, 5.10.

RETHEL (on River Aisne).
French capture, 6.11.

RETHONDES (4 miles from Compiègne on Soissons Railway).
Marshal Foch receives German Armistice delegation, 8.11.

REVAL.
Germans enter Esthonia and press towards Petrograd and, 19.2; Germans within 60 miles of, 21.2; Germans occupy, 25.2; British Naval forces at, 12.12.

"REWA," (Hospital ship).
Torpedoed in Bristol Channel, 4.1; Spanish guarantee that conditions were observed published, 16.1.

RHINE, RIVER.
Allied Armies begin march to the, 17.11; Reached by Belgians, 4.12; by British, 6.12; by Americans, 9.12; Crossed by British, 12.12; by Americans, 13.12.

RHONDDA, LORD (Food Controller).
Death of, 4.7.

RIBÉCOURT (River Oise).
French retreat on, 10.6; French recapture, 14.8.

RICHTHOFEN, CAPTAIN BARON VON.
(German airman), killed, 21.4;

ROBERTSON, GENERAL SIR Wm.
Succeeded by Sir H. Wilson as Chief of Imperial Staff, 16.2; Appointed to command of Home Forces, 5.6.

RŒUX (River Scarpe).
Held by British during German offensive, 26.3; British reach outskirts of, 26.8; and capture, 27.8.

ROSTOV (S. Russia).
Germans occupy, 8.5.

ROULERS.
British bomb aerodrome, 22, 28.1; Allies reach, 29.9.

ROVIGNO (town on Istrian Coast).
Italians occupy, 4.11.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.
Formed, 1.4; Sir D. Henderson resigns from Air Board, 18.4; Lord Rothermere resigns, 25.4; Sir W. Weir appointed Secretary of State, 27.4; Debate on resignation of Major-General Trenchard, 29.4.

ROYE.
Captured by Germans, 26.3; French re-occupy, 27.8.

RUJM EL BAHR (N. end of Dead Sea).
British patrols reach, 26.2.

RUMANIA.
Minister in Petrograd arrested by Bolsheviks, 12.1; Bolsheviks issue ultimatum to, 15.1; Release of Minister, 15.1; Arrest of King of, ordered by Bolsheviks, 15.1; Further Bolshevik ultimatum to, 18.1; Fighting between, and Bolsheviks at Galatz, 25.1; Legation ordered by Bolsheviks to leave Petrograd, 28.1; German ultimatum to, Bratianu Cabinet resigns, 6.2; General Averescu forms Cabinet, 9.2; First meeting of German, Austrian and Rumanian peace delegates, 25.2; Agrees to negotiate for peace, 2.3; Marghiloman succeeds Averescu, 4.3; Signs preliminary peace treaty, 5.3; Treaty refused recognition by Allies, 18.3; Peace of Bukarest signed, 7.5; Promise of U.S.A. to exercise influence to secure for Rumania political and territorial rights, 6.11; Recognition of Marghiloman Cabinet, 9.11; General Coanda forms a new Cabinet, 9.11; Ultimatum to Marshal v. Mackensen, German troops to leave within 24 hours, 9.11.

RUSSIA.
Reported German peace terms cause consternation, 1.1; Central Committee of Soviets meets, 2.1; Peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, 7, 9.1; Bolshevik excesses, 11.1; Peace Conference adjourns 12.1; Attempted assassination of Lenin at Petrograd, 14.1; German warning to, as to peace terms, 14.1; Germany refuses to withdraw troops from, 18.1; Bolsheviks forcibly dissolve Constituent assembly, 19.1; Protests against German omissions in peace proceedings, 22.1; Trotski declares German policy a "monstrous annexation"; Rioting in Moscow; Soviets meet in Petrograd, 23.1; Trotski states, no longer at war with Quadruple Alliance, 10.2; Demobilisation order given, 10.2; Campaign *v.* Orthodox Church, rouses opposition, 11.2; Bolsheviks defeat General Alexeiev, 13.2; End of Armistice, 18.2; Declares willingness to sign peace on German conditions, 19.2; Accepts German terms of Peace, 24.2; Japan proposes military action in Siberia, 27.2; Makes peace at Brest-Litovsk, 3.3; Congress of Soviets ratifies treaty, 14.3; Entente Governments refuse recognition and denounce German policy towards Russia, 18.3; Berlin reports ratification of Brest-Litovsk Treaty, 29.3; Bessarabian agreement between, and Rumania completed, 31.3; Protests against landings in Finland and Vladivostok, 7.4; Germany demands disarmament of Russian fleet, 8.4; Recognition of Ukraine Government by Central Powers, 4.6; Allied Forces

land on Murman coast, 12.7; and at Archangel, 2.8; Declaration of British Government to Peoples of, 9.8; Relations severed with U.S.A., 15.8; Ufa Government declares Soviet treaties void and proposes All-Russian Constituent Assembly, 3.10; British repulse Bolsheviks at Seletskaya (S. of Archangel), 6.10; M. Guchkov executed, 7.10; Bolshevik-German correspondence published, 17.10; Bolsheviks invade Esthonia 8.12; Shelled by British squadron at Nesenberg, advance towards Pskov, defeated near Ekaterinburg, 16.12; Lord Milner explains British policy towards, 19.12 (App. 222); Bolsheviks attacked in rear by Esthonians, 28.12; Defeated at Perm, 29.12; Fighting in Warsaw, 27, 28.12; British troops land at Riga, 29.12; French transport with two battalions African troops arrives at Odessa, 31.12; Ruthenians and Bolshevist forces moving on Lemberg, 31.12; Bolshevist Army advancing on Riga from N.E. and have taken Ufa, reported; 10,000 volunteers enrolled in Finland to aid Esthonia *v.* Bolsheviks, 31.12.

RYAN, Mr.
Appointed Assistant Secretary of War and Director of Air Service (U.S.A.), 29.8.

SAARBRÜCKEN.
Allied air raids on, 5.2, 16.5, 25, 27.6.

SAILLY-SAILLISEL (Somme).
British take, 2.9.

ST. MIHIEL (Meuse).
Americans attack at, and wipe out the salient, 12, 13.9.

ST. PIERRE-AIGLE (Villers Cotterets).
Capture by Germans, 13.6; Recaptured by French, 1.7.

ST. PIERRE VAAST, WOOD (Somme).
British take, 2.9.

ST. QUENTIN.
German raids near, 22.1; British front extended S. of, 26.1; German advance near, 21.3; British defences broken through near, 22.3; Allies advance towards, 5.9; Advance on—Cambrai front, 1.10; French take part of, 1.10; French eject enemy from, 2.10; Heavy fighting on Cambrai front, 4, 8.10; Great Allied advance on—Cambrai front, 8.10.

ST. SIMON (Ham).
French take, 7.9.

SALZBURG.
Conference *re* economic relations of Austria-Hungary and Germany opens, 9.7.

SAMARA (on Volga, Siberia).
Threatened by Czecho-Slovaks, 11.6.

SAMARIA (Palestine).
British reach, 21.9.

SAMBRE-OISE CANAL.
French and British cross, 4.11.

"SAN DIEGO" (U.S. Armoured Cruiser).
Sunk off Fire Island, 50 miles from New York, 19.7.

SAPIGNIES (N. of Bapaume).
British capture, 25.8.

SASSO (Asiago Plateau).
Heights S.E. captured by Italians and French, 17.6.

SAXE-COBURG GOTHA, DUKE OF.
Abdication of, 17.11.

SAXE-WEIMAR AND EISENACH, GRAND DUKE OF.
Abdication of, 11.11.

SAXONY.
King of, dethroned, 11.11.

SCAPA FLOW (Orkney Isles).
German battleships leave Firth of Forth for internment at, 25.11, etc.

SCARPE, RIVER.
British repulse attack near Fampoux; Local fighting in, region, 3, 19, 20.4; Defeat of great German attack on both sides of, 28.3; Battle of, begins, 26.8; British advance E. and N. of, 7.10.

SCHELDT, RIVER.
The British and French advance E. of Scheldt, at between Valenciennes and Guise, on Oise begins, 4.11; British cross Scheldt Canal, S. of Antoing, 8.11.

SCHERPENBERG (Kemmel).
French repulse attacks, 29.4.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
Denmark proposes plébiscite, 20.10.

SCHLESWIG, NORTH.
Appeal to Germany of 302 Danish Associations for right of self-determination, 13.11.

SCUTARI (Albania).
Captured by Italians, 31.10.

SEBASTOPOL.
Germans occupy, 1.5; Arrival of Allied squadron, 26.11.

SEDAN.
Americans enter, 6.11.

SEELY, MAJOR-GENERAL, RT. HON. J. E.
Appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary to Minister of Munitions, 19.7.

SEICHEPREY (Woëvre).
Big raid by French, 8.1; Americans raided at, 1.3; Heavy fighting at, 20, 21.4.

SEIDLER, DR. VON (Austrian P.M.).
Defends in Reichsrat "German course" of Austrian policy, 18.7; Resigns Austrian premiership, 22.7.

SELLE, RIVER (Le Cateau).
Heavy fighting on, 11 to 20.10.

SEMENOV (Captain, pr. "Semyónov").
Fights Bolsheviks in E. Siberia, 12 to 24.5; Defeats Bolsheviks, N. of Manchuria Station, 11.8; Joined by Japanese detachment, 22.8; Captures Matsyerskaya, 23.8; Advances, 28.8, 2.9; Joined by Japanese at Ruchlevo, 3.10.

SENSÉE, RIVER (Douai).
Germans retreat from. 11.10.

SERBIA.
Resignation of M. Pashich and Cabinet, 28.2; Allied advance into, begins, 15.9; French cavalry enter Üsküb, 29.9; Serbs take Gradishte, and carry Premys (Ochrida), 30.9; Allied forces in touch with Austro-Germans, 3.10; Serbs and French move victoriously through, driving back Austro-Germans throughout Oct., Knyazhevats and Krushevats occupied, 17.10; Over half cleared of enemy, 17.10; Serbs occupy Zayechar, 19.10; drive enemy back along Morava, 24.10; Reach Kraguyevats, 25.10; Formation of Serb Coalition Ministry at Paris, under M. Pashich, 17.11.

SERINGES (Fère-en-Tardenois).
Americans capture, 28.7; Severe fighting, 31.7.

SERRE (N.W. of River Ancre).
Germans evacuate, 14.8.

SHECHEM v. NABLUS.

SHIPPING.
First monthly statement issued, 3.4, Report of Committee on, 20.6; Losses (v. table, p. 188).

SHORTT, RT. HON. EDWARD.
Becomes Chief Secretary for Ireland. 6.5; Speech in House of Commons on, 25.6.

SIBERIA.
Japanese and British troops land in Vladivostok, 5.4; Disorders in Vladivostok, 6.4; Japanese troops fired on by Bolsheviks, 10.4; Defeat of Bolsheviks by Semenov in E., 2.6; Retreat of Semenov on Borsia, 3.6; Retreat of Semenov into Chinese territory, 10.6; Czecho-Slovaks control railway between Cheliabinsk and Nizhne-Udinsk (W. ½ of railway); former evacuated by Bolsheviks; Czechs threaten Samara, 11.6; Fighting at Irkutsk between Red and White Guards, 13.6; Anti-Bolshevik Government set up at Nizhne-Udinsk; capture of Tomsk, 19.6; New provisional Government established at Vladivostok, 3.7; General Horvath establishes Government at Gvodekovo, 10.7; Government at Vladivostok resigns, 23.7; Siberian Government Council proclaims independence of Siberia, annuls Bolshevist decrees, re-establishes Siberian Duma, restores landowners, 23.7; Bolsheviks blow up railway tunnel E. of Lake Baikal, 24.8; French, British and Japanese troops enter, proper, 13.10; Bolsheviks try to stop British at Zema, 16.10; Coalition Ministry formed under Admiral Kolchak, 28.10; Resignation of Government in favour of "All-Russian" Government at Ufa (Russia), 5.11; Admiral Kolchak becomes Dictator, 18.11.

SIDON (Palestine).
Occupied by British, 7.10.

SIMBIRSK (130 miles N.W. of Samara).
Czecho-Slovaks capture, 25.7.

SINN FEIN.
German plot by, 17, 24.5; Officially proclaimed a dangerous organisation, 3.7.

SLATUST (on Trans-Siberian Railway).
Defeat of Czecho-Slovaks by Bolsheviks, 11.6.

SMUTS, GENERAL J. C.
Speech in London *re* future of South Africa, 24.7.

SOCIALISTS.
French, pass Bolshevist resolutuon, 10.10.

SOISSONS.
Heavy fighting round, 28.5; Fall of, 29, 30.5; French hold out to W. and S.W. of, 30.5 to 15.7; Allies enter, 2.8.

SOLDIERS' AND WORKERS' COUNCILS, GERMAN.
Imperial Conference of, at Berlin, 16 to 20.12.

SOLF, Dr. (German Colonial Secretary).
Reply to Mr. Balfour's speech of 8.8, 20.8; Appointed Foreign Minister, 1.10; Appeals to President Wilson for mitigation of armistice terms, 11.11; Appeals to President Wilson for immediate peace negotiations, 12.11; Appeals to President Wilson to convene Conference at Hague of U.S. and German plenipotentiaries, 15.11; Appeals to President Wilson to allow German Commissioners to leave for America, 16.11; Appeals to Allied Governments to mitigate armistice conditions, 18.11.

SOMME CANAL.
Allies cross, 5.9.

SOMME, RIVER.
Reached by Germans, 23.3; Crossed, 24.3; German advance down, 25 to 29.3; Heavy fighting in district, 1 to 7, 21.4; Allies improve position and advance, 30.6 to 7.8; Great Allied advance, 30,000 prisoners taken, 8 to 15.8; Further British advance, 21 to 29.8; Allies cross, S. of Péronne, 5.9.

SONNINO, BARON (Italian Foreign Minister).
In London, 1-3.12.

SOUTH AFRICA.
Budget (16/17 millions) introduced, 15.2; Nationalist opposition, 28.3; General Botha appeals for recruits, 3.4; Seditious speech by General Hertzog, 13.4; Lord Buxton warns Nationalists, 21.4; Severe influenza epidemic, 10.10; Losses published (6,800, killed; 11,500, wounded), *c.* 28.12.
SOUTH AMERICA.
British Mission under Sir M. de Bunsen despatched, 21.4; In Brazil, 8.5 to 19.5; Uruguay, 23.5; Argentina, 31.5 to 7.6; Paraguay, 9.6 to 11.6; Argentina again, 13.6; Chile, 18 to 30.6; Bolivia, 3.7 to 6.7; Peru, 11.7 to 16.7; Ecuador, 21.7; Colombia, 7.8 to 11.8; Venezuela, 19.8; Cuba, 27.8 to 2.9; returns to England, 21.9.
SOVIETS, RUSSIAN (v. also Russia).
Brest-Litovsk Treaty ratified by Congress of, 14.3.
SOVIETS, UKRAINIAN.
Accept treaty of the Rada with Germany, 27.2.
SPAIN.
"Giralda" (56th Spanish ship) sunk by German submarine, 27.1; General Election, 24.2; New Coalition Cabinet formed under Señor Maura, 22.3; Note to Germany, *re* shipping losses, 15.8; Germany accepts terms of Note, 25.8; Fresh Cabinet crisis, 9.10; Marquis de Alhucemas again P.M., 6.11; Count Romanones succeeds him, *c.* 10.12.
"SPARTACUS" PARTY.
Fight with Government troops in Berlin, 6.12.
SPITSBERGEN.
British flag hoisted over destroyed German property at, reported, 27.9.
SPRING RICE, SIR CECIL.
British Ambassador, U.S.A., death of, 14.2.
SRKA DI LEGEN (Macedonia).
Franco-Greek success at, 30.5.
STAMBULISKI, MR.
Becomes head of Peasant Government established in Bulgaria, 1.11.
STEIN, GENERAL von (German War Minister).
Speech in Reichstag *re* Military position, 11.6.
STENAY (on River Meuse, S. of Sedan).
Americans advance near to, 4.11.
STRASBOURG.
Marshal Foch enters, 25.11; President Poincaré enters, 9.12.
STRUMITSA (Bulgaria).
British advance to, 23.9; British enter, 26.9.
STUTTGART.
British air-raid on, 10.8.
SUBMARINES, BRITISH.
Action between 1 British and 3 German, 23.1; E 14 sunk off Kum Kale (Dardanelles), 30.1; Seven sunk purposely in Baltic, 3.4.
SUBMARINES, GERMAN.
List of 151 destroyed to date issued by Admiralty, 7.9; 20 surrender to Rear Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt off Essex coast, 20.11; 39 surrender off Harwich, 21.11; 28 on 24.11; 27 on 27.11; Further surrenders, 1.12, etc.
SUIPPE, RIVER (N. of Reims).
Germans fall back towards, 5.10; Germans pressed back on, 6.10; Fall back from, 11.10.
SUJ BULAK (Persia).
Turks capture, 11.5.
SUMMER TIME (in England).
Begins, 24.3; ends, 29.9.
SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.
Meets in London, 14.3.
SWEDEN.
Aaland Islands ask for union with, 2.2; Small force sent thither, *c.* 20.2; P.M. (Mr. Eden) declares strict neutrality of Aaland Islands and Finland, 21.2; Agreement between Allies and Sweden, 18.6; Agreement with Finland and Germany for abolition of forts on Aaland Islands, 27.6.
SWITZERLAND.
National Council adopts project of subvention of a port on Rhine at Basel, 19.6; Government decree on public order, 12.7; Referendum on Proportional Representation, *c.* 15.10; General strike by Socialists, 9 to 14.11; Bolshevist Mission expelled, 11.11; M. Ador elected President, 11.12.
SYRIA, *v.* Palestine.

TABRIZ (N.W. Persia).
Captured by Turks, 14.6.
TAGLIAMENTO, RIVER.
Austrian retreat to, 1.11.
TAMMERFORS (Finland).
Occupied by White Guards, 3.4.
"TAMPA," U.S. ss.
Lost, 26.9.
TANKS, GERMAN.
In action for first time, 25.4.
TAUK, RIVER (Mesopotamia).
British reach, 30.4.
TEWFIK PASHA.
(Formerly Ambassador to London) forms a Pro-Entente Government at Constantinople. 10.11.
THIEPVAL RIDGE (River Ancre).
British capture, 24.8.
THIONVILLE (Lorraine).
Bombed by Allies, 14, 21, 24, 25.1, 29.5.

TIGRIS, RIVER (v. also Mesopotamia).
British capture Kifri, 27.4; Reach Ak Su river, 28.4; Capture Tuz Khurmati, 29.4; Turks held at Fatha, 18.10; Retire thence, 23.10; British turn Turkish position on Lower Zab River, 25.10; British cavalry occupy Kirkuk, 25.10; Turks retreat to Kalaat Shergat, 26.10; British beat Turks on, 27 to 29.10.
"TICONDEROGA" (U.S. Transport).
Torpedoed, 30.9.
TISZA, COUNT.
Speech on extension of Dual Alliance, 5.6; Mission to Bosnia a failure, 26.9; Assassinated, 31.10.
"TITHONUS," H.M.S. (Boarding Steamer).
Torpedoed, 28.8.
TOMASEK, FRANZ.
Elected 1st President of Czecho-Slovak National Assembly, 15.11.
TOMSK (Siberia).
Taken by Anti-Bolsheviks, 19.6.
TOURNAI.
British bomb aerodrome, 25.1; British occupy W. part of, 8.11; and capture, 9.11.
TRANSCASPIA.
Fighting at Bairam Ali, 15.8; at Kaakha, 25-31.8; Heavy fighting; Dushak taken by British, 14, 17.10.
TRANSYLVANIA.
Rumanians of, and Banat vote for union with Rumania, 4.12.
TRAWLERS.
British drifters and, sunk by German destroyers in Straits of Dover, 15.2.
TREATIES, COMMERCIAL.
Denunciation of certain, by British Government, 13.5.
TREBIZOND (Black Sea).
Turks within 8 miles of, 18.2; Turks re-occupy, 24,2.
TRENT.
Italians occupy, 3.11.
TRESCAULT (S.W. of Cambrai).
British take, 12.9.
TRÈVES (TRIER).
Bombed by British, 24, 27.1; Occupied by Americans, 1.12.
TREVISA.
Bombed by Austrian airmen, 1, 3, 26.1.
TRIESTE.
Administration taken over by Italians and Slovenes, 31.10; Italian troops land at, 3.11.
TRIPOLI (Syria).
British enter, 13.10.
TROELSTRA, M. (Dutch Socialist Leader).
Passport to visit England refused, 20.6.
TRÔNES WOOD (E. of Albert).
British capture, 27.8.
TURKEY.
Communicates peace terms to Russia, 5.1; Ratifies peace with Ukraine and Russia, 29.3; Turkish war aims published in "Vorwärts," 22.6; Death of Sultan Mohammed V., succeeded by his brother Vahid ed Din, 3.7; Changes in Cabinet, fall of Talaat and Enver Pashas, 9.10; Peace Note received in U.S.A., 14.10; Izzet P. Grand Vizir and War Minister, 14.10; Armistice signed with, 30.10; Comes into force at noon, 31.10; Terms published, 2.11; Tewfik P. forms Pro-Entente Government, 10.11; Complete surrender of navy announced, 5.12.
"TUSCANIA," ss.
American troopship, torpedoed off Irish coast, 166 lost, 5.2.

UDINE (Venetia).
Italians enter, 3.11.
UKHTINSKAYA (Karelia).
German-led Finns defeated by Karelians at, 18.9.
UKRAINE.
Recognised as separate State by Germany and Bolsheviks, 10.1; Settlement in principle between, and Central Powers, 16.1; Germany announces agreement with, 21.1; Declares its complete independence, 26.1; Fighting between, and Bolsheviks at Lutsk, 28.1; Central Powers formally recognise Ukraine Republic as Independent State, 1.2; Peace Treaty signed between Central Powers and Ukraine Rada, 9.2; Publication of same, 10.2; German army advances into Ukraine against Bolsheviks, 18.2; Austria-Hungary and Ukraine sign agreement by which Kholm district of Poland will not necessarily be included in Republic, 19.2; German Reichstag adopts peace treaty with, 21.2; Germans reach Zhitómir, temporary capital of, 25.2; Ukraine Soviet accepts Rada Treaty, 27.2; German invasion of, begins, 28.2; Germans approach Odessa, 6.4; and Sevastopol, 25.4; German dictatorship in, 1.5; Congress of Peasants, 11.5; Signs provisional treaty with Russia, 14.6; National Council in Paris appeals to Allied Peoples against Germany, 26.8; assumes administration of E. Galicia, 1.11; Fighting between Poles and Ukrainians, 3.11, etc.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Results of American War Mission published, 2.1; Supreme Court upholds right of Congress to decree compulsory military service, 5.1; President Wilson

defines war-aims in message to Congress, giving 14 points, 8.1; Labour party supports war-aims, 11.1; War labour administrator appointed, 15.1; Mr. Baker makes statement on strength of army, 28.1; President Wilson asks for new powers to re-organise Government and War-machine, 6.2; Lord Reading arrives as British Ambassador and High Commissioner; President Wilson re-states war-aims, 11.2; Government takes over control of foreign trade, 15.2; Agreement between Capital and Labour announced, 31.3; 513,000 Regulars, 450,000 National Guard, 645,000 Conscripts announced by 1.4; President Wilson speaks at Baltimore, 6.4; Mr. Taft on the war, 12.4; Mr. Schwab appointed Director-General of Shipbuilding, 16.4; Report on Ukraine issued, 18.4; Statement on landing at Vladivostok issued, 19.4; 3rd Liberty Loan, resulting in £835,303,370, issued, 30.4; Further increase of Army sanctioned, 1.5; First million tons of shipping on the seas, 14.5; Delegates in London received by King and Queen, 16.5; Sedition Bill passed, 22.5; King Albert thanks U.S.A., 25.5; Arbitration Treaty renewed, 4.6; Anglo-American Union proposed by Lord Reading, 23.6; Total expenditure for previous twelve months, £2,716,360,494, 30.6; Man-Power Bill (18 to 45) introduced, 5.8, passed, 24.8; Relations with Bolsheviks severed, 15.8; Registration of 13,000,000 more citizens for military service, 12.9; President Wilson receives, 15.9, and rejects, 18.9, Austro-Hungarian proposal for unofficial Peace Conference; Mr. J. Davis appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, 19.9; President Wilson speaks on Peace Terms (5 conditions), 27.9; Fourth Liberty Loan, resulting in over 1,200 million £, issued, 27.9; German Note to President Wilson, asking for Armistice, 4.10; Solid U.S.A. views on, 7.10; British Naval Mission arrives, 7.10; President Wilson answers German Note, 8.10; Luxemburg asks for protection of rights, 12.10; German reply to President, 12.10; President replies, 14.10; German Note, 21.10; President replies, 23.10; Colonel House in Paris, 27.10; German reply, 27.10; German Note awaiting Armistice Terms received, 30.10; Elections for Congress, Republican majority, 5.11; Intimation to German Government *re* communications on Armistice, 16.11; Ships built, three million tons by 25.12; President Wilson arrives in London, 26.12; a Big Navy urged in Congress, 31.12.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (AIR SERVICE).
First aerial "super-Dreadnought" launched near New York, 6.7.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (ARMY IN EUROPE).
American troops in front line, 4.2; Troops to be brigaded with British and French, 2.4; Entry of troops under French command announced, 28.4; Over 1,000,000 troops embarked for Europe by 2.7; General Pershing made G.C.B., 17.7; 311,000 troops in fighting line in France by 1.9; Americans attack and take St. Mihiel salient, 12, 13.9; 1,766,160 troops in Europe, of which 59 per cent. carried in British ships, and 3 millions volunteered or conscripted, by 30.9; Heavy fighting N. of Verdun, both banks of Meuse, and in the Argonne throughout October; Figures *re* troops in Europe published, 5.10; Troops heavily engaged between the Oise and Le Cateau, etc., 19.10, etc.; Last drive towards Sedan, 1 to 10.11; Final Franco-American drive begins, 1.11; Americans reach Sedan, 6.11; Total losses (k. 36,154, d. 17,015, w. 179,625, m. and p. 3,323, total 236,117) published, 30.11.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (NAVY).
Reaches over 300,000 men by 6.4; Engaged in transport, convoy and guard duties, all the year; Admiral Sims made G.C.M.G., 19.7.

URDINGEN (Rhine).
Occupied by Belgians, 8.12.

URMIA (N.W. Persia).
Turks occupy, 2.8.

USHNU (Persia).
Turks capture, 11.5.

ÜSKÜB (Serbia).
Serbians approach, 25, 26.9; French cavalry enter, 29.9.

USSURI, RIVER (S. tributary of Amur).
Bolsheviks defeated by Czecho-Slovaks, 17.8; Bolshevist successful attack on Allies, 19.8; Successful Allied attack, 24.8; Retreat of Bolsheviks to, 28.8.

VAHID ED-DIN, SULTAN OF TURKEY.
Proclaimed Sultan at Constantinople, 4.7.

VAILLY (River Aisne).
French take, 16.9.

VALENCIENNES.
Region above, flooded by Germans, 30.10; British attack S. of, and reach S. outskirts, 1.11; British enter, 2.11; Formal British entry, 7.11.

VARDAR, RIVER (Macedonia).
British airmen in valley of, 1.5; Allies reach, 21.9; Serbians cross, 23.9; Allies move N. along, 24.9, etc.
VAUX (River Marne, W. of Château Thierry).
Captured by Americans, 1.7; Americans repulse Germans, 15.7.
VAUX (Somme).
French take, 8.9.
VELES (or Küprülü) (Serbia).
Bulgarian retreat to, 23.9; Serbians capture, 25.9; Serbians storm Bulgarian position 11 miles N.E. of, 29.9.
VENICE.
Bombed, 3 to 20.2.
VENIZELOS, M.
Arrives in London, 13.10.
VERDUN.
French repulse raids at Beaumont, near, 1.1; Successful French raid S.E. of, 16.1; Local fighting near, 1, 16, 17, 20.3; German attacks fail, 8.4; Enemy driven back N. of, 8, 9.10; Heavy fighting by French and Americans N. of, throughout October.
VERSAILLES.
Supreme War Council meets at, 30.1 to 2.2; Mr. Asquith asks for explanation of extension of its powers, 12.2; Declaration of Premiers *re* Habsburg subject races at, 3.6; Conference at, 1.11.
VESLE, RIVER (Aisne).
Germans cross, 28, 29.5; Germans retreat to, 2.8; Allies cross, 4.8.
VIBORG (Finland).
Capture of, by White Guards, 29.4.
VIENNA.
Disturbance *re* reduced bread ration, 17.6; Food crisis eased, 21.6; Italian propaganda air-raid, 9.8; Revolution in, National Council takes over, 31.10.
VIEUX-BERQUIN (Armentières).
Heavy German attacks develop, 16.4; British take strong point to W. of, 26.6; British establish posts S. and S.E. of, 14.8.
VILLERS-BRETONNEUX.
British forced back between, and Hamel, 4.4; Local fighting near, 21.4; Enemy concentrations dispersed, 22.4; Captured by Germans, 24.4; Re-captured by Allies, 25.4; Heavy fighting round, May; Australians advance at, 5.7.
"VINDICTIVE," H.M.S.
Sunk at Ostend, 10.5.
"VIRIBUS UNITIS."
Austrian flagship, sunk by Italians, 1.11.
VLADIVOSTOK (v. Siberia).
British force lands, 3.8; First Japanese troops arrive, 11.8; General Otani arrives, 16.8; U.S. troops arrive, 17.8.
VOJUSA, RIVER (S. Albania).
Successful Italian attack on Lower and Middle, 7.7; Italians win passage of, 8.7.
VOORMEZEELE (Ypres).
Heavy fighting for, 26.4; Twice attacked by Germans, 27.4; Further fighting at, 29.4; 8-27.5.
VORBECK, GENERAL von LETTOW-.
Surrenders on Chambezi River, 14.11.
VOSGES.
French and German raids, Jan. to March; Strong German attempt fails, 8.4.
VOUZIERS (Upper Aisne River).
French take, 12.10; Heavy fighting near, 18, 23, etc., 10.
VRANYA (Serbia).
Franco-Serbs take, 5.10.
VREGNY (River Aisne).
French driven off the plateau, 28, 29.5.
VRIGNY (7 miles W. of Reims).
German attack from, to Sillery repulsed by French. 18.6.

WAGES COMMITTEE
(Men and Women's wages) started, 1.10.
WALK (Livonia).
Occupation by Bolsheviks reported, 18.12.
WARDROP, MR. (British Consul at Moscow).
Arrested by Bolsheviks, 9.8; Released, 13.8.
"WARILDA" (Ambulance Transport, British).
Torpedoed and sunk, homeward bound, 100 lost, 3.8.
WAR INDEMNITY, RUSSIAN.
Sent to Germany, 7.9.
WEMYSS, ADMIRAL SIR ROSSLYN.
Appointed British Naval Representative with Marshal Foch to receive German delegates, 7.11.
"WESTOVER" (U.S. Supply-Ship).
Torpedoed and sunk in European waters, 11.7.
WILSON, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HENRY.
Succeeds Sir Wm. Robertson as Chief of Imperial Staff, 16.2.
WILSON, PRESIDENT (v. also U.S.A.).
Addresses Congress on Peace programme (14 Points), 8.1; Asks for new powers, 6.2; Speech to Mexican Mission, 9.6; Speech at Washington (4 Great Aims), 4.7; Message *re* food position, 23.7; On Peace Terms (5 Conditions), 27.9; Correspondence with German and Austro-Hungarian Governments, 8.10 to 16.11; Message to Germany *re* food, 13.11; Sails for Europe, 4.12; lands at Brest, 13.12; arrives in Paris, 14.12; Arrives in London, 26.12; Confers with British

Ministers, 27.12; Visits City of London, 28.12; Receives Freedom of Manchester, 30.12.

WOËVRE, THE.
Local fighting in, 20.8; Great Franco-American advance in W. of, 25.9 to 11.11.

"WOLF" (German Cruiser).
Returns after 15 months absence in Pacific, etc., 24.2.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.
Adopted by House of Lords, 10.1.

WULVERGHEM (Messines front).
Strong pressure on, 12, 13.4; Taken by Germans, 15.4; Retaken by British, 17.9; Advance from, 28, 29.9.

WÜRTTEMBERG.
Abdication of King, 8.11; Formal abdication, 30.11.

WYTSCHAETE (Messines Ridge).
British line falls back to, 10.4; Heavy German attacks develop, is lost and retaken, 16.4; Again captured by Germans, 17.4; Further fighting in sector, 22.4; Retaken by British and Belgians, 28.9.

YARMOUTH.
Bombarded by enemy destroyers, 14.1.

YPRES.
Raids, 7, 10.1; Local fighting near, 8, 11.8, N.E. of, German attempt fails, 20.4; Allied line falls back on Canal, 26.4; Belgians repulse attacks N. of, 29.4.

YUGO-SLAV MOVEMENT.
National assembly at Agram, 13.4; Vote against Austrian Budget, 6.8; Council meets at Laibach under M. Koroshets, 16.8; Recognition by Italy, 12.9; Charter signed at Agram, 24.9; National Council at Laibach, 5.10; Demand for peace based on popular rights, issued 15.10; Independence proclaimed at Agram, 29.10; "Great Serbian" National Council proclaimed at Serajevo, 1.11; Government, including Serbia, to be formed, 7.11; Assembly at Agram proclaims union of all S. Slav districts of Austria-Hungary with Serbia and Montenegro, 23.11; Congress at Neustad decides on union, 25.11; Prince Alexander of Serbia appointed Regent, 27.11; He approves constitution, 1.12; Union proclaimed. 4.12.

ZAB RIVER (Tigris).
British turn Turkish position on Lower, 25.10; British defeat Turks on, and pursue, 28, 29.10.

ZARA (Dalmatia).
Entered by Italian warship, 4.11.

ZEEBRUGGE.
Bombed by aircraft, 30.1, 11, 12.4; Great naval raid on, 22, 23.4; Official statements on, published, 24, 25.4; Further attacks on, 6, 12, 22.5; Occupied by Belgians, 19.10.

ZENSON (on Lower Piave).
Italians advance in sector, 20.6.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIPS.
Raids, v. pp. 190, 191; Works near Friedrichshafen (L. of Constance) burnt out, 13.4.

ZIZA (Amman).
10,000 Turks surrender at, 29.9.

ZWEIBRÜCKEN (Palatinate).
British air raid on, 16.8.

1919.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

January.

2. Bolshevist forces advancing on Riga and Reval; fighting in the Ukraine.
2. Fighting between Czechs and Magyars at Pressburg.
2. Sir H. Trenchard's despatch on Independent Air Force published.
2. Brigadier-General Cockerill's message on Special Intelligence work published.
3. President Wilson arrives in Rome.
3. Protest of soldiers at Folkestone, *re* demobilisation.
3. Food Council to feed enemy appointed under Mr. Hoover in Paris.
4. President Wilson, acclaimed in Rome, asks for £20 million for food for Central Europe.
4. Bolsheviks take Riga.
4. Death of Count Hertling, German Ex-Chancellor, aged 76.
5. Troubles in Warsaw; *coup d'état* under Prince Sapieha crushed.
5. President Wilson arrives at Milan.
6-9. Fighting in Berlin between Government party and Spartacists.
7. British squadron leaves the Baltic; British force sent to Caucasus.
7. President Wilson arrives in Paris.
7. Herr Noske appointed Governor of Berlin.
8. Sir D. Haig's despatch of 21.12.18 published (May-Nov., 1918).
8. Turks completely evacuate the Caucasus.
9. Martial law in Berlin; Spartacist movement spreads to Westphalia.
10. British take over administration of Baghdad, and French of European Turkish railways.
10. New Government appointments published (1).
11. Poles relieve Lemberg.
11. British Ministers arrive in Paris for Peace Conference.
11. Republic of Luxemburg proclaimed by small party (v. 14th).
12. Large anti-Bolshevik forces in the field in the South.
12. Supreme War Council sits *re* renewal of Armistice.
12. Chief Representatives consider procedure for Peace Conference.
13. Bolsheviks moving on Poland; Kolchak remains C.i.C. in Siberia, French General Janin in direction of operations.
13. Air-raids on Great Britain; tables published (v. p. 190-191).
13. Medina capitulates to the King of the Hejaz.
13. Government troops defeat Spartacists in Berlin.
14. Princess Charlotte Adelgonde succeeds her sister as Grand Duchess of Luxemburg.
15. Herr Karl Liebknecht and Frau Rosa Luxemburg shot dead in Berlin.
16. Allies defeat Bolsheviks in fight for Merv.
17. M. Paderewski Prime Minister of Poland.
17. Germany signs new Armistice Terms (2). Armistice extended.
18. British National War Bonds subscribed to date £1,645,337,734.
18. First Peace Conference Meeting; M. Clémenceau elected President.
19–25. Bolsheviks attack Archangel front at Shenkursk, 180 miles S. of Archangel; Allies withdraw.
19. Polling in Germany for National Assembly.
22. Prinkipo proposal approved by Peace Conference (3).
22. Civil and Military Allied Mission announced to be sent to Poland.
23. Split between MM. Lenin and Trotski.
23. General Milne's despatch of 1.12.18 on final Balkan operations published (4).
23. Result of German Elections declared (5).
24. Greeks fight Turks at Smyrna.
24–28. Czecho-Slovaks beat Poles in Galicia.

January.

25. League of Nations officially recognised as part of Treaty.
26. Memo. issued by War Office *re* Army in Transition period.
26–30. Fighting at Wilhelmshaven.
27. General Russki and hostages murdered at Piatigorsk.
29. Bonus to British Forces announced; Army Order *re* Transition period.
29. Allies again withdraw on Archangel front.
30. South African War losses published (v. p. 196).
31. Three British gunboats arrive at Strasbourg.

February.

1. New issue of British 5% National War Bonds commences.
1. Total casualties in British Flying Service announced (v. p. 198).
3–9. General Denikin routs Bolsheviks in N. Caucasus, 31,000 prisoners.
5. Guards' Memorial Service held at St. Paul's Cathedral.
6. National German Assembly opens at Weimar.
7. Military protest in London (men from Folkestone) *re* demobilisation.
8. More fighting in Berlin.
10. More fighting in Archangel region.
11. Provisional German Constitution published. Herr Ebert elected President of German Republic.
12. Renewal of Armistice conditions settled by Allies.
12. Allied Mission arrives at Warsaw.
12. Ukrainians defeat Bolsheviks near Kiev.
12. U.S.A. passes 3 years' Naval Programme.
14. Bolsheviks invade Esthonia.
14. League of Nations Covenant approved; published following day.
15. President Wilson leaves France for U.S.A.
16. Elections held in Austria for National Assembly.
17. Extension of Armistice; Terms signed.
19. Attempted assassination of M. Clémenceau by Cottin.
20. Emir of Afghanistan (Habibullah Khan) assassinated.
20. Allies beat Bolsheviks on Murman front.
20. Zeebrugge despatch of 9.5.18 published.
21. Herr Kurt Eisner (Bavarian Premier) assassinated by Count Arco Valley; Herr Auer and two others killed, and three wounded, in Munich Diet; Riots in Munich for two days.
21. Sir W. Marshall's despatch of 1.10.18 (1.4–30.9.18) published.
23. Fighting in Posen and at Lemberg (Galicia).
24. President Wilson arrives in New York.
25. Guards' Division returns to England.
26. More strikes in Central Germany.
28. Italian War losses published (v. p. 196).
28. Senator Lodge speaks against League of Nations.
28. Lord Reading arrives in New York.

March.

1. Austrian losses published (v. p. 196).
1. British losses published (v. p. 196).
1. French losses published (v. p. 196).
1. German losses published (v. p. 196).
1. British Army Estimates published; 2,500,000 men, to be reduced to 952,000; cost for year, £287 million.
1–9. Fighting 140 miles S.E. of Archangel; Allies withdraw a mile.
1. Ukraine Commander denounces truce with Poles.
1. American losses published (v. p. 197).
3. More fighting in Berlin, 3 to 14 March, and general strike, 3 to 6 March.
3. Rushdi Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, resigns.
3. Damad Ferid Pasha succeeds Tewfik Pasha as Grand Vizier.
4. Mr. Justice Sankey's Coal Commission begins sittings.
4. Canadian riot at Rhyl.
4. Estimate of total losses during the War given by C. of S., U.S.A.
4. Confident speech by President Wilson.

March.

5. President Wilson sails for Paris.
6. Naval Estimates (£149,200,000) published.
6. Rumanian losses published (v. p. 197).
8. Zaghlul Pasha, Ismail P. Sidki, Mohd. P. Mahmud and Hamed P. Basil deported from Egypt.
9. Riots in Cairo, 9 to 11 March.
9. Attempted assassination of M. Trotski.
10. Germany's Army to be limited to 100,000, voluntary engagements, etc.
10. Return of reductions of armies since Armistice given in House of Commons.
10. General Plumer's telegram on food situation (very bad) to Peace Conference.
10. Statement issued *re* U.S.A. shipping (⁶).
11. Riots in Egypt for ten days.
13. Armistice negotiations renewed at Brussels.
13. Sir W. Robertson appointed C.i.C., Rhine.
13. Sir D. Haig to command Forces in Great Britain.
13. President Wilson arrives back in France.
15. Bolshevik reverses reported in the Urals, Esthonia and Kurland.
15. Fighting at Nikolaiev, near Odessa.
16. Germany accepts food terms (300,000 tons cereals and 70,000 tons fats per month) handing over 32 million tons of merchant marine.
17. French and Allies evacuating Odessa; Bolsheviks advancing.
18. 3 British officers and 5 other ranks murdered in train at Deirut, Upper Egypt.
19. Germany's Navy to be limited to 36 ships (Order by Peace Conference).
21. Soviet Government in Hungary; Count M. Karolyi resigns.
21. General Allenby appointed Special High Commissioner of Egypt.
21. Navigation of the Danube thrown open.
22. March of Guards' Division through London.
22. General Bulfin C.i.C. in Egypt.
24. Rumanians defeat Bolsheviks on the Dniester River.
25. General Allenby arrives in Egypt.
26. Allied Missions leave Buda Pest.
29. Adalia (Asia Minor) occupied by Italians; two companies bluejackets landed.
30. Summer time begins (till 28 September).
30. Lenin offers alliance to Germany with Hungary against Entente and Poland.
30. Press Bureau closes.
31. Bolsheviks attack Archangel front; repulsed.
31. General Maynard represses Bolshevist revolt at Murmansk.

April.

2. Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty promoted Admirals of the Fleet.
2. General Smuts' Mission to Buda Pest a failure (2 to 6 April).
4. British nervousness *re* positions in Archangel and Murman regions.
4. Soviet Republic in Bavaria.
5. Bolsheviks again attack Archangel front and are repulsed.
7. Grand Fleet goes out of being.
7. Zaghlul Pasha, etc., released; more troubles in Egypt.
8. Odessa evacuated by Allies (announced).
8. Bolsheviks enter the Crimea.
9. Voluntary British relief force being despatched to Archangel.
9. Rushdi Pasha returns as Egyptian Prime Minister.
10. Rioting at Amritsar; 3 Europeans killed.
10–15. Bolsheviks retire on Ural front.
11. Bavarian Soviet Republic overthrown.
11. Sir D. Haig's final despatch of 21.3.19 (11 Nov.–31 Dec., 1918) published.
11. Rumanians withdraw temporarily from Hungarian territory.
12. Rioting at Kasur (India).
12. Sir W. Marshall's final despatch on Mesopotamia published (1.10–31.12.18).
12. Bolsheviks occupy Yalta (Crimea).
13. Over 2 millions British demobilised by this date.
13. Bavarian Soviet Government gains upper hand again.
14. Rioting in the Punjab for 5 days.
14. Siberians under General Kolchak advancing W.

April.

15. General outline of Peace conditions drawn up by this date.
15. Sir D. Haig takes over command of Forces in Great Britain.
15. Set-back to Allies in S. Russia.
17. Allies refuse to consider Dr. Nansen's offer of food to Russia unless hostilities cease.
17. Russian troops, under General Maynard, rout Bolshevik troops at Lake Vigo.
18–22. British Naval squadron entertained for 5 days in France.
18. Rioting at Delhi.
19. General Robertson arrives at Cologne.
19. Zaghlul Pasha, etc., arrive in Paris.
19. British forces reported to have evacuated Transcaspian territory (except Krasnovodsk).
20. Allies refuse to receive German " messengers " and insist on plenipotentiaries.
20. Allies intend to extend zone of occupation and to occupy German ports if Germans refuse to accept Peace Terms. Reparation Commission accepts Sub-Commission's report.
20. The Skupshtina of Montenegro pronounces King Nicholas dethroned.
21. Rioting in Vienna.
21. Rumanians advancing in Hungary.
21. Siberians reach point 100 miles E. of Kazan and drive back Bolsheviks.
22. General Robertson relieves General Plumer as C.i.C. Rhine.
22. Egyptian Government employees ordered to return to work.
23. Rushdi Cabinet resigns in Egypt.
23. Successful Allied work on Archangel front reported.
23. Bolsheviks invade Bessarabia.
24. Italian delegates refuse to modify Adriatic claims; Signor Orlando leaves Paris.
24. President Wilson appeals to Italy *re* Adriatic.
24. Plundering in Hamburg.
25. Anzac Day; Australians and New Zealanders march through London.
26. General van Deventer's last despatch (German E. Africa, 20.1.19) published.
26. Rumanians reach the Theiss River.
28. Report of Commission on Responsibility for War submitted to Peace Conference.
28. League of Nations comes into being.
28. German delegates arrive in Paris, 28 and 29: Count Brockdorff-Rantzau in charge.
28. Lord Milner's Mission proposed.
29. Further advance of Rumanians in Hungary.
30. President Wilson's Memo. of 14.4, on Adriatic published in Rome.
30. Description of Deirut (Egypt) murders of March 18 published.
30. British Budget introduced (£1,434,910,000 expenditure, £1,201,100,000 revenue).

May.

1. Civilian flying allowed in Great Britain.
1. Munich taken by Government troops.
1. British Budget discussed (?). Lord French's " 1914 " appears.
2. Settled that Buda Pest be occupied by Allied troops.
2. Bolsheviks repulsed in Archangel region.
2. Admiralty publishes Dardanelles despatches *re* March, 1915.
3. Oversea troops march through London.
4. Belgium decides to sign Treaty.
5. Rumanian Terms presented to Hungary.
5. Public feeling in U.S.A. running against President Wilson.
6. Peace Treaty approved by private plenary session; Marshal Foch dissatisfied with security for France.
6. Italian delegates return to Paris.
6. Afghans cross N.W. Frontier and occupy hills.
6. Great Britain recognises independence of Finland.
7. Disposal of German Colonies settled by Peace Conference.
7. Peace Terms communicated to German delegates and published.
7. U.S.A. recognise independence of Finland.
8. Germany protests against Peace Terms.
8. Rumanian advance stopped by Allies.

May.

8–15. Successes by General Denikin in S. Russia.
8. Numbers killed and wounded in Egyptian rioting published (⁸).
9. Afghans repulsed by our troops.
10. Bolsheviks again repulsed in Archangel region.
11. German delegates protest against Terms officially.
12. National Assembly meets in Berlin.
13. Greek troops landed at Smyrna.
13. Esthonian army moves on Petrograd.
14. Austrian delegates arrive in Paris.
14. German protest-Note against economic terms received.
14. Nurse Cavell's body brought to England; and buried after services in London, etc., 15th.
14. Afghans falsely sue for Peace.
15. Committee sits on Cippenham scheme.
15. British enter Afghanistan.
15. General Kolchak's army falls back.
16. Mr. Asquith answers Lord French (*re* supersession by Lord Kitchener).
16. British drive back Afghans.
17. British Naval force defeats Bolshevik warships near Kronstadt.
18. M. Paderewski resigns Premiership of Poland.
19. General Pilsudski (Pole) prepares to attack the Ukraine.
20. Rhine Army ready to march into Germany in case of refusal of Peace Terms.
20. German troops again occupy Riga.
22. Allies stern reply to German protest.
23. Esthonians within 30 miles of Petrograd.
25. Rising in Kurdistan; British officers captured.
25. Conditional recognition of General Kolchak's Government by Allies.
26. Demonstration by ex-Service Men in London.
26. Afghan counter-offensive.
27. Draft Treaty presented by Peace Conference to Poland.
27. Mohammed Said Pasha becomes Prime Minister of Egypt.
28. Counter proposals by German Government, published 15 June.
28. Emir of Afghanistan (Amanullah Khan) proposes Peace.
28. General Yudénich and Esthonians closing on Petrograd.
29. German Naval losses in the War given (v. p. 198).
31. Allies present Note to Germany *re* troops in Baltic Provinces.
31. British warships again defeat Bolsheviks near Kronstadt.
31. Bolsheviks withdraw from Gulf of Riga.

June.

2. New Loan of £250 millions proposed in House of Commons.
2. British Government recognises Yugo-Slavia as kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.
2. Terms of Peace presented to Austrian delegates.
3. Austrian Peace Terms published.
3. Mr. Asquith answers Lord French on the shells question.
3. British reinforcements reach Archangel.
5. 104,743 officers and 2,725,403 other ranks demobilised to date.
6. Finland declares war on Bolshevist Russia.
8. Denikin's army advances successfully in S. Russia.
10. Austrian delegates protest against Peace Terms.
10. Agitation in China against Shantung decision of Peace Conference.
10. Senator Knox's resolution (asking separation of League of Nations Covenant from Peace Treaty).
13. Terms of New Victory Loan issued.
16. Allies reply to German counter proposals presented and published.
17. Bela Kun agrees to peaceable action in Hungary.
18. British prisoners in Kurdistan rescued.
19. Allies ready to occupy German territory if Peace not signed.
20. Report of Coal Commission presented; published 23 June.
20. Signor Orlando resigns; Signor Nitti forms fresh Cabinet.
20. German (Scheidemann) Cabinet decides against signing Peace Treaty, and falls.

June.

21. Turkish army advancing on Greeks in Asia Minor (Aidin).
21. Germans scuttle their Fleet at Scapa Flow.
22. Herr Bauer forms German Ministry.
22. Denikin's army 24 miles from Kharkov.
23. Germany announces readiness to sign.
23. Allied advance on N. Dvina River (Archangel front).
24. Truce between Hungarian and Czecho-Slovakian armies.
25. Bolsheviks 20 miles from Perm, and advancing E. of Ufa.
26. Fighting at Berlin and Hamburg.
27. Turkey's case and Allied Reply published.
27. Bolsheviks abandon Kharkov.
28. President Wilson signs Treaty by which U.S.A. will assist France in case of unprovoked German attack.
28. PEACE TREATY SIGNED AND PUBLISHED (9).

July.

5. London troops reviewed by the King.
7. Peace Treaty ratified by the German Government.
8. President Wilson returns to the United States.
19. Peace celebrations in the United Kingdom.
24. General Sir H. H. Wilson promoted to Field-Marshal.
31. Generals Sir H. Plumer and Sir E. Allenby promoted to Field Marshals; General Sir H. Rawlinson sent to N. Russia to co-ordinate withdrawal.
31. German Constitution Bill passed by National Assembly.

August.

1. Bela Kun's Government overthrown at Buda Pest.
4. Rumanian troops enter Buda Pest.
6. Peerages, etc., awarded to high Naval and Military Commanders (10).
8. Afghan War ends.
10. Anglo-Russians defeat Bolsheviks on N. Dvina River (Archangel).
18. British Naval success in Gulf of Finland; 2 Bolshevik battleships sunk.
30, etc. Series of Anglo-Russian successes in N. Russia.

September.

10. Austria signs Peace Treaty in Paris (11).
14. G. d'Annunzio occupies Fiume.
16. Sir E. Allenby arrives in England.
27. British troops withdrawn from Archangel.
28. Referendum taken in Luxemburg.

October.

7. King of Italy signs and ratifies Peace Treaty.
10. King George signs and ratifies Peace Treaty.
10. British troops withdrawn from Murmansk region.
10. Result of Luxemburg Referendum published: for Grand Duchy.
13. President Poincaré signs and ratifies Peace Treaty.
13. Lord Beatty succeeds Admiral Sir R. Wemyss as First Sea Lord.
14. Ali Riza Pasha appointed Grand Vizir, Ottoman Empire.
18. Austrian Government ratifies Peace Treaty. Lord Allenby appointed High Commissioner in Egypt.

November

3. Sir R. Wemyss created Baron.
10. President and Madame Poincaré arrive in England.
14. Rumanian troops evacuate Buda Pest.
19. U.S. Senate defeats motion of Ratification (with 15 reservations) of Peace Treaty by 51 to 41. Treaty shelved.
27. Peace Treaty with Bulgaria signed at Neuilly (12).
28. Yusef Wahba Pasha succeeds Mohammed Said Pasha as Premier of Egypt.

December.

3. Lord Milner's Mission arrives in Egypt.
15. M. Paderewski succeeded as Prime Minister by M. Skulski.
18. Announced that coal export would be permitted from 1.1.20.
20. Appointment of British Chargé d'Affaires (Lord Kilmarnock) at Berlin.
24. Command of British troops in France reduced to a Brigadier-General's.
30. Acute food distress in Austria : Bread ration in Vienna 4 oz. per week.

RÉSUMÉ OF MAIN EVENTS IN 1919.

Jan. 3	Food Council to feed enemy appointed in Paris.
,, 17	Germany signs new Armistice Terms.
,, 18	Peace Conference opens at Versailles.
,, 25	League of Nations Covenant recognised as part of Peace Treaty.
Feb. 6	German National Assembly opens at Weimar.
,, 11	Provisional German Constitution published.
,, 14	League of Nations Covenant approved.
Mar. 9 to 20	Disturbances in Egypt.
,, 15 to Apr. 20 ...	Bolshevist advance in S. Russia.
Apr. 9	British relief force sent to N. Russia.
,, 10 to 18	Riots in India.
,, 21 to May 8 ...	Rumanian advance in Hungary.
,, 24	Trouble over Adriatic claims.
,, 28	League of Nations comes into being; German delegates arrive in Paris.
May 6 to Aug. 8 ...	Afghan campaign.
,, 7	German Peace Terms published.
,, 14	Austrian delegates arrive in Paris.
,, 25	Rising in Kurdistan.
June 3	Austrian Peace Terms published.
,, 20	German Cabinet decides against signing Peace Terms.
,, 21	Germans scuttle their fleet at Scapa Flow.
,, 23	Germany announces readiness to sign.
,, 28	PEACE TREATY SIGNED AND PUBLISHED.
July 7	Peace Treaty ratified by Germany.
Aug. 4 to Nov. 14 ...	Rumanians in Buda Pest.
Sept. 10	Austria signs Peace Treaty.
,, 14	D'Annunzio occupies Fiume.
,, 27	British troops withdrawn from Archangel.
Oct. 7	King of Italy ratifies Peace Treaty.
,, 10	King George ratifies Peace Treaty. British troops withdrawn from Murmansk region.
,, 13	President Poincaré ratifies Peace Treaty.
,, 18	Austria ratifies Peace Treaty.
Nov. 19	U.S. Senate refuses ratification.
,, 27	Bulgaria signs Peace Treaty.

APPENDICES FOR 1919.

(1) *Jan.* 10.—Mr. D. Lloyd George ... ... Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. A. Chamberlain	... ...	Chancellor of Exchequer.
Mr. A. J. Balfour	... ...	Foreign Office.
Mr. W. Churchill	... ...	War Office and Air Ministry.
Mr. W. Long	... ...	Admiralty.
Lord Milner	... ...	Colonial Office.
Mr. E. S. Montagu	... ...	India Office.
Mr. E. Shortt	... ...	Home Office.
Lord Birkenhead	... ...	Lord Chancellor.
Mr. I. Macpherson	... ...	Chief Secretary for Ireland.
Mr. R. Prothero	... ...	Board of Agriculture.
Sir A. Stanley	... ...	Board of Trade.
Mr. C. Addison	... ...	Local Government Board.
etc.		etc.

(2) *Jan.* 17.—Terms:—

Armistice extended to Feb. 17.
Germany to furnish large quantities of agricultural implements.
Remaining submarines to be handed over or destroyed.
Germany to put her merchant fleet under Allied control.
Allies reserve the right to occupy sector of Strasbourg fortifications on right bank of Rhine.

(3) *Jan.* 22.—The "Prinkipo Proposal" was that three representatives from each Russian party should meet Allied representatives at Prinkipo Island (Sea of Marmora) on Feb. 15, in order to come to some arrangement regarding Russia. The respectable Russian parties refused to attend, and the whole proposal was received with such scorn and contumely by Europe in general that it quickly fell through

(4) *Jan.* 23.—The despatch covers the period from Oct. 1, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918, including the final advance of the Allies on Sofia.

(5) *Jan.* 23.—The result of the German elections was:—

Majority Socialists	165	
Democratic Party	75	(Radicals.)
Independent Socialists	22	("Minority Socialists.")
German People's Party	22	(late "National Liberals.")
National People's Party	38	(late "Conservatives.")
Centre	91	(or "Christian People's Party.")
Various	8	
Total	421	

(6) *Mar.* 10.—45 per cent. of U.S.A. cargoes now carried in U.S.A. ships, vice 9.7 per cent. before the War; tonnage of U.S. merchant ships raised from 1,196,237 tons before the War to 3,834,760 tons after it.

(7) *May* 1.—Budget:

Revenue	£1,201,100,000
Expenditure	£1,434,910,000
Deficit	£233,810,000

No change in the Income Tax; duties on spirits and beer increased; Excess Profits Duty decreased from 80 to 40 per cent.

(⁹) *May* 8.—Casualties in March and April rioting :—
Killed ... 5 officers, 18 British and 6 Indian other ranks.
Wounded... 6 ,, 50 ,, ,, 25 ,, ,, ,,

(⁹) *June* 28.—The Treaty was signed in the Galerie des Glaces at Versailles by representatives of all the combatants except China—which Power refused to sign on account of the Shantung clauses. For Germany it was signed by Herren H. Müller and Bell. The news was received with great rejoicings in London and Paris. Owing to its great length, the text of the Treaty cannot here be reproduced : but the reader is referred to an excellent summary on pp. 80 to 108 of the *Annual Register* for 1919.

(¹⁰) *Aug.* 6.—Honours awarded : Haig and Beatty created Earls ; Allenby, Viscount ; Plumer, Rawlinson, Byng and Horne, Barons ; Madden, Keyes, de Robeck, Tyrwhitt, Wilson, Robertson, Birdwood and Trenchard, Baronets.

(¹¹) *Sept.* 10.—Summary given in *Annual Register*, 1919, pp. 109 to 125.

(¹²) *Nov.* 27.—Summary given in *Annual Register*, 1919, pp. 125 to 131.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Progress of Demobilisation :—

1919.
Jan. 14—472,383 officers and men demobilised or discharged.
,, 16—538,912 officers and men demobilised or discharged.
Mar. 4.—46,430 officers and 1,783,278 other ranks.
,, 13—Over 2 millions.
Apr. 25—83,275 officers and 2,453,591 other ranks.
June 5—104,743 officers and 2,725,403 other ranks.

Number of U.S.A. troops transported to Europe before 11 November, 1918—2,500,000.

New Zealand mobilised 124,211 during the war—over 11 per cent. of her population. Of these just over 100,000 (including 92,000 volunteers) were sent overseas and suffered a loss of 16,302 killed and 25,133 wounded—total 41,435.

EXPENDITURE 1913–1914 and 1918–1919.

The following table was given in an abstract issued by the Treasury on 5 July, 1920:—

	1913–14. Audited Expenditure.	1918–19. Audited Expenditure.
	£	£
National Debt Services	24,500,000	269,964,650
Road Improvement Fund	1,394,951	—
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts ...	9,734,128	9,680,811
Land Settlements	—	—
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,693,890	1,699,406
Total Consolidated Fund Services ...	37,322,969	281,344,867
Army	35,208,842	974,033,762
Navy	50,819,150	356,044,688
Air Force	—	85,445,084
Total Fighting Services	86,027,992	1,415,523,534
War Pensions	—	50,634,470
Loans to Dominions and Allies	—	264,575,684
Railway Agreements	—	48,610,564
Miscellaneous War Services, Foreign Office..	—	12,082,230
Ministry of Munitions	—	562,227,196
Ministry of Shipping	—	285,466,121
Ministry of Food	—	4,281,680
War Graves Commission	—	8,000
Old-Age Pensions	12,425,821	17,776,900
Public Education	19,169,647	25,719,344
Boards of Agriculture	850,072	1,184,500
Ministry of Health and Health Insurance ...	5,341,163	9,286,977
Ministry of Labour and Unemployment Grants	1,161,712	20,549,739
Police	1,681,583	3,500,482
Foreign and Colonial Services	1,669,463	2,269,637
Works and Public Buildings	3,621,378	8,319,431
Stationery Office	1,232,735	8,366,693
Legal and Judicial Departments	2,661,627	2,904,034
Other Civil Services	5,190,521	13,509,288
Miscellaneous Vote of Credit Services ..	—	58,279,235
Total Civil Services	55,005,722	1,399,552,205
Customs and Inland Revenue	4,578,227	6,817,049
Post Office	24,882,527	43,237,913
Total Revenue Departments	29,460,754	50,054,962
Total Supply Services	170,494,468	2,865,130,701
Total Gross Expenditure	207,817,437	3,146,475,568

The following is an abstract of the expenditure for 1913–1914, as compared with that for 1920–1921 :—

1913–1914. Actual Expenditure.	£	1920–1921. Estimated Expenditure.	£
National Debt ...	24,500,000	National Debt ...	345,000,000
Fighting Services ...	86,027,992	Fighting Services ...	269,170,000
Civil Services ...	55,005,722	Civil Services ...	555,626,000
Revenue Departments	29,460,754	RevenueDepartments	61,280,000
Total	194,994,468		1,231,076,000

Increase : about 1,036 million £ : almost septupled.

INDEX.

Figures in black type represent the month: *e.g.*, 4.1 = 4th Jan.; 23.11 = 23rd Nov.; etc.

N.B.—In the following index a number of items are included which, by reason of their uncertainty or for some other cause, it has not been found easy or convenient to place in the Chronological Tables. Dates which can at present be only approximately given are indicated thus:—"c. 25.8."

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ASIA MINOR (v. Ottoman Territories).
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DYER, BRIG.-GEN.
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EGYPT.
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of Armistice, 12.1; Peace Conference procedure considered, 12.1; Princess Charlotte Adelgonde succeeds as Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, 15.1; Germany signs new Armistice Terms, 17.1; First P.C. meeting: M. Clémenceau President, 18.1; P.C. approves Prinkipo proposal, 22.1; League of Nations recognised as part of Treaty, 25.1; Renewal of Armistice conditions settled, 12.2; League of Nations Covenant approved, 14.2; and published, 15.2; Extension of armistice terms signed, 17.2; Germany's army to be limited to 100,000, voluntary, 12 years, etc., 10.3, 11.3; Return of reductions of armies since Armistice, given in House of Commons, 10.3; General Plumer's telegram on food situation to P.C., 10.3; Armistice negotiations resumed at Brussels, 13.3; Germany's navy to be limited to 36 ships, 19.3; Navigation of the Danube thrown open, 21.3; General outline of peace drawn by, 15.4; Allies refuse to receive German "messengers"—insist on Plenipotentiaries, 20.4; Italian delegates refuse to modify Adriatic claims, 24.8; Sr. Orlando leaves Paris, 24.4; Pres. Wilson appeals to Italy *re* Adriatic, 24.4; Report of Commission on responsibility for War submitted to Paris Conference, 28.4; League of Nations comes into being, 28.4; German delegates arrive, 28-29.4; President Wilson's memo. of 14.4 on Adriatic, published in Rome, 30.4; Belgium decides to sign Treaty, 4.5; Treaty approved by private plenary session; Marshal Foch dissatisfied with security for France, 6.5; Italian delegates return to Paris, 6.5; Peace Terms communicated to German delegates and published, 7.5; Disposal of German colonies settled, 7.5; German delegates protest against terms, 11.5; Austrian delegates arrive in Paris, 14.5; German protest-note against economic terms, 14.5; Rhine Army ready to march into Germany in case of German refusal of peace terms, 20.5; Allies' stern reply to German protest, 22.5; Draft treaty presented to Poland, 27.5; Counter-proposals from German Government, 28.5, published 15.6; Allies present Note to Germany concerning troops in Baltic Provinces, 31.5; Terms of Peace presented to Austrian delegates, 2.6; Austrian Peace Terms published, 3.6; Austrian delegates' protest, 10.6; Allies reply to German counter-proposals, presented and published, 16.6; Allied Armies ready to occupy German territory if Treaty not signed, 19.6; Germany announces readiness to sign, 23.6; President Wilson signs Treaty for U.S.A. with France, 28.6; Peace Treaty signed and published, 28.6.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

General van Deventer's last despatch of 20.1.19, published 26.4.

GERMANY (v. under **General** for negotiations with Allies, etc.).

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published, 13.1; Announcement of total National War Bonds subscribed, 18.1; Memo. on Army in Transition period published, 26.1; Army Order *re* Transition period published, 29.1; Gratuity to Forces announced, 29.1; New issue of 5 per cent. National War Bonds commences, 1.2; Total casualties in Flying Services published, 1.2; Guards' memorial service held, 5.2; Soldiers' protest *re* demobilisation, 7.2; Zeebrugge despatch (dated 9.5.18) published, 20.2; Guards Division begins to arrive, 25.2; Summer time begins, 30.3 (to 28.9); "British" losses to 10.11.18 published, 1.3; Army estimates published, 1.3; Sankey Coal Commission, 4.3 to 20.6; Canadian riot at Rhyl, 4, 5.3; Navy estimates published, 6.3; Sir D. Haig C.i.C. forces in Great Britain, 13.3; takes up, 15.4; Sir W. Robertson to command on Rhine, 13.3; takes up, 18.4; 2,000,000 demobilised by, 13.3; Guards' march, 22.3; Press Bureau closes, 30.3; Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty promoted Admirals of the Fleet, 2.4; Grand Fleet ceases, 7.4; Sir D. Haig's final despatch (21.3.19) published, 11.4; He takes up command, 15.4; Sir W. Robertson to Cologne, 18.4; British Naval squadrons entertained in France, 18-23.4; Australians march through London, 25.4; Budget introduced, 30.4; Civilian flying permitted, 1.5; Lord French's "1914" appears, 1.5; Nurse Cavell's body brought to England, 14.5; Service in London and buried at Norwich, 15.5; Committee sits on Cippenham scheme, 15.5; Mr. Asquith answers Lord French *re* Lord Kitchener, 16.5; Demonstration by ex-Service men, 26.5; New Loan of 250 millions proposed, 2.6; Mr. Asquith answers Lord French on the shells question, 3.6; Terms of new Victory Loan issued, 13.6; Report of Coal Commission presented, 20.6, published, 23.6; Rejoicings on signature of Peace Treaty, 28.6; London troops reviewed by the King, 5.7; Peace celebrations in the United Kingdom, 19.7; Generals promoted to Field Marshals, 24, 31.7; Honours awarded to high Naval and Military Commanders, 6.8; Sir E. Allenby arrives, 16.9; King George signs Peace Treaty, 10.10; Lord Beatty appointed First Sea Lord, 13.10; Sir R. Wemyss created Baron, 3.11.

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HERTLING, COUNT.
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HUNGARY.
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MARSHALL, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR W. (Mesopotamia).
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ORLANDO, SIGNOR (v. **Italy**).
OTTOMAN TERRITORIES.
Medina capitulates to King of Hejaz, 13.1; British administer Baghdad railway, French the European Turkish railways, 10.1; Turks completely evacuate the Caucasus, 8.1; Greeks fight Turks at Smyrna, 24.1; Sir W. Marshall's despatch of 1.10.18 published, 21.2; Damad Ferid Pasha Grand Vizir, 3.3; Adalia occupied by Italians, 29.3; Sir W. Marshall's final despatch of 1.2.19, published, 12.4; Greek troops landed at Smyrna, 13.5; Rising in Kurdistan: British officers captured, 25.5; British troops rescued, 18.6; Turkish Army advancing on Greeks in Asia Minor (Aidin), 21.5; Turkey's case and Allies' reply published, 27,6; Ali Riza Pasha Grand Vizir, 14.10.

PEACE CONFERENCE (v. **General**).
Commenced, 12.1; Treaty signed, 28.6.
PEACE TREATY (v. also **General**).
Of Versailles, terms presented to Germans and published, 7.5; Signed, 28.6; Ratified by Germany, 7.7; By Italy, 7.10; By Great Britain, 10.10; By France, 13.10; With Austria, signed, 10.9; Ratified by Austria, 18.10; With Bulgaria, signed, 27.11.
POLAND.
Troubles in Warsaw, *coup d'état* under Prince Sapieha crushed, 5.1; M. Paderewski Prime Minister, 17.1; Civil and Military Allied Mission to be sent to, 22.1; Arrives, 12.2; Fighting in Posen and Lemberg, 23.2; M. Paderewski resigns, 18.5; Gen. Pilsudski prepares to attack Ukrainians, 19.5; Allies present Draft Treaty to, 27.5.
PRINKIPO PROPOSAL.
Approved by Peace Conference, 22.1; Falls to the ground, c. 1.2.

ROBERTSON, GENERAL SIR W.
Appointed G.O.C.i.C. Rhine, 13.3; Arrives Cologne, 19.4; Takes over from General Plumer, 22.4.

RUMANIA.
Losses in the War published, 1.3; Rumanians beat Bolsheviks on River Dniester, *c.* 24.3; Rumanians advancing in Hungary, 21.4; Reach the Theiss River, 26, 29.4; Offer terms, 5.5; Rumanian advance stopped by Allies, 8.5.
RUSHDI PASHA (v. Egypt).
RUSSIAN TERRITORIES.
Bolshevist forces advancing on Riga and Reval, fighting in the Ukraine, 2.1; Bolsheviks take Riga, 4.1; British squadron leaves the Baltic, 7.1; British force sent to Caucasus, 7.1; Large anti-Bolshevik armies in field in S., 12.1; Bolsheviks moving on Poland, 13.1; Admiral Kolchak remains C.-i.-C. in Siberia, French General Janin in direction of operations, 13.1; Split between MM. Lenin and Trotski, 23.1; Bolsheviks attack Archangel front, 19 to 25.1, Allies withdraw; Allies again retreat, 29, 30.1; Allies defeat Bolsheviks in fight for Merv, 16.1; General Russki and hostages murdered at Piatigorsk, *c.* 27.1; More fighting at Archangel, 10, 11.2; General Denikin routs Bolsheviks in N. Caucasus, 3 to 9.2; Bolsheviks invade Esthonia, 14.2; Ukrainians beat Bolsheviks near Kiev, 12.2; Allies beat Bolsheviks 60 miles S. of Murman, *c.* 20.2; Russian War losses published, 1.3; Fighting 140 miles S.E. of Archangel, Allies withdraw a mile, 1 to 9.3; Attempt on Trotski's life, 9.3; Bolshevik reverses in Urals, Esthonia and Kurland, *c.* 15.3; French and Allies evacuating Odessa, *c.* 17.3; Fighting at Nikolaiev (near Odessa), *c.* 15.3; Kolchak advances in Urals, 15.3; Rumanians beat Bolsheviks on Dniester, *c.* 24.3; British nervousness *re* Archangel and Murman fronts, 4.4; Bolsheviks attack Archangel front, 31.3, 1.4, 5.4, repulsed; General Maynard at Murman stops Bolshevik revolt, 31.3; British voluntary relief force being sent to Archangel, 9.4, etc.; Odessa evacuated by Allies, announced, 8.4; Bolsheviks enter Crimea, *c.* 8.4; Lenin offers alliance to Germany with Hungary v. Entente and Poland, *c.* 30.3; Bolsheviks occupy Yalta (Crimea), 12.4; Bolsheviks retire on Ural front, 10 to 15.4; repulsed; Siberians under Kolchak advancing W., 14.4; Allied set-back in S. Russia, 15.4; Russian troops under Maynard rout Bolsheviks at Lake Vigo, 17.4; Dr. Nansen's offer of food, 17.4; British forces have evacuated Transcaspia (except Krasnovodsk) reported, 19.4; Siberians reach 100 miles E. of Kazan and drive back Bolsheviks, 21.4; Successful work on Archangel front reported, 23.4; Bolsheviks attack Arch-

angel; repulsed everywhere, 1, 2.5; 10.5; Great Britain recognises independence of Finland, 6.5; U.S.A. recognises independence of Finland, 7.5; Successes by Denikin in S. Russia, c. 8 to 15.5; Esthonian army moves on Petrograd, 13.5; Kolchak's army retreats, 15.5, etc.; British Naval force defeats Bolshevist warships near Kronstadt, 17.5, 31.5; German troops occupy Riga, c. 20.5; Esthonians within 30 miles of Petrograd, 23.5; Conditional recognition of Kolchak Government by Allies, *c.* 25.5; General Yudénich and Esthonians closing on Petrograd, 28.5; Bolsheviks withdraw from Gulf of Riga, 31.5; British reinforcements reach Archangel, 3.6; Finland declares war on Bolshevist Russia, 6.6; Denikin's army advances successfully, 8.6, etc.; Denikin's army 24 miles from Kharkov, 22.6; Allied advance on N. Dvina, Archangel, Bolsheviks 20 miles from Perm and advancing E. of Ufa, 25.6; Bolsheviks abandon Kharkov, 27.6; General Rawlinson sent to N. Russia to co-ordinate withdrawal, 31.7; Anglo-Russians defeat Bolsheviks on River Dvina, 10.8; British Naval success in Gulf of Finland, 18.8; Series of Anglo-Russian successes in N. Russia, 30.8, etc.; British troops withdrawn from Archangel, 27.9; from Murmansk region, 10.10.

SCAPA FLOW.
German Fleet scuttled at, 21.6.

SHANTUNG.
Agitation in China *re* decision, 10.6, *et seq.*

SMUTS, GENERAL J.C.
Mission to Buda Pest, 2 to 6.4.

SOUTH AFRICA.
Total War losses published, 30.1.

SOUTH CENTRAL EUROPE.
Fighting between Czechs and Magyars at Pressburg, 2.1; Poles relieve Lemberg, 11.1; General Milne's despatch of 1.12.18 published, 23.1; Czecho-Slovaks beat Poles in Galicia, 24 to 28.1; Ukraine commander denounces truce with Poles, 1.3; Rumanian War losses published, 6.3; Montenegro dethrones King Nicholas, 20.4; Bolsheviks invade Bessarabia, c. 23.4; British Government recognises Yugo-Slavia as kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, 2.6; d'Annunzio occupies Fiume, 14.9.

TURKEY (v. Ottoman Territories).

U.S.A.
President Wilson asks for £20 millions for food for Central Europe, 4.1; Three years' Naval Programme passed, 12.2; President Wilson arrives in, 24.2; Senator Lodge speaks against League of Nations, 28.2; Lord Reading arrives in New York, 28.2; War losses published, 1.3; Confident speech by President Wilson, 4.3; President Wilson sails for Paris, 5.3; Shipping statement issued, 10.3; Public feeling running against President Wilson, 27.5; Knox resolution (asking Senate to demand separation of League of Nations Covenant from Peace Treaty), 10.6; President Wilson returns, 8.7; Senate defeats motion for Ratification of Treaty, 19.11.

WAR BONDS (v. Great Britain).

WILSON, PRESIDENT W.
Arrives in Rome, 3.1, Milan, 5.1, Paris, 7.1; Asks for £20 millions for food for Central Europe, 4.1; Leaves France for U.S.A., 15.2; Arrives in U.S.A., 15.1; Confident speech, 4.3; Sails for France, 5.3; Arrives in France, 13.3; Appeals to Italy *re* Adriatic, 24.4; His Memo. published in Rome, 30.4; Feeling against, in U.S.A., 27.5, etc.; Signs alliance with France, 28.6; Signs Peace Treaty, 28.6; Returns to U.S.A., 8.7.

YUGO-SLAVIA.
Recognised by Great Britain, 2.6.

ZAGHLUL PASHA (v. Egypt).

1920.

1. Peace with Germany was finally ratified on January 10.

2. The Turkish Treaty was handed to the Ottoman representatives at the French Foreign Office on May 11. Its main provisions are as follows :—

Turkey cedes Thrace (except a small portion just outside Constantinople), Tenedos, Imbros, and other islands then occupied by Greece, to Greece ; and also cedes to her the administration of a considerable area in Asia Minor, including Smyrna, Ak Hissar, Aivali, etc., etc. This territory to have a parliament, and may annex itself after five years by plebiscite to Greece.

Turkey recognises the independence of Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and the Hejaz, and confers autonomy on Kurdistan. The President of U.S.A. to fix the Western boundaries of Armenia, whilst Syria, Mesopotamia and Palestine are to be assisted by Mandatory Powers (names not mentioned in the Treaty).

Turkey recognises British, French and Italian Protectorate in Egypt and the Sudan, Tunisia and Marocco, and Libya, the Dodecanese* and Castellorizo respectively.

Commissions to control the Dardanelles, Marmora and Bosporus.

Army to be limited to 50,000 men.

Turkish finances to be controlled by Allied Commission.

Capitulations to be replaced by new legal system.

The Treaty was signed by Turkey at Sèvres on August 10.

3. The Hungarian Treaty was handed to the Hungarian representatives at Versailles on June 4.

4. Peace with Austria was finally ratified on July 16.

5. Peace with Bulgaria was finally ratified on August 9.

An Order in Council defining the Termination of the War cannot be issued until all the above Treaties have been ratified.

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* Italy subsequently handed over the Dodecanese to Greece.

"BLOOD AND TREASURE."*

In some quarters the belief still lingers that Britain did not do her share in the Great War as a member of the Alliance. This belief is obviously due to ignorance of the facts, and the following brief summary, compiled from official sources, should help to remove it. Many of the figures, necessarily withheld during the continuance of hostilities, are now brought together for the first time.

THE NAVY. In July, 1914, the personnel of the Royal Navy numbered 146,047 officers and men; on November 11th, 1918 (the date of the Armistice), the number stood at 408,316.

In August, 1914, the total tonnage of the Fleet employed in naval services was 4,000,000 tons. During the war some 2,300,000 tons have been built for the Navy at an approximate cost of £300,000,000 sterling, besides a large number of vessels chartered and acquired from private and other sources.

In 1914 mine-sweepers and patrol boats numbered 12; by the end of 1918 they numbered 3,714. There are now 235 dry docks in the British Isles, exclusive of Royal Naval Docks, which have handled 90 per cent. of the maximum tonnage within their capacity. In one month 1,200 warships and auxiliaries completed repairs and refits, and since August, 1915, 47,000 ships have been slipped and docked, exclusive of vessels belonging to Allied nations.

From the outbreak of war until March 12th, 1919, the Navy has been instrumental in transporting overseas for the British and Allied Armies 23,388,228 effectives and 3,336,241 non-effectives with a loss by enemy action of only 4,394†; 192,899 prisoners (including sick and wounded); 2,264,134 animals; 512,400 vehicles; 47,992,839 tons of British military stores; 4,964,811 tons of Allied stores and over 60,000,000 tons of oil and fuel. In addition, 130,000,000 tons of food and other material have been conveyed to this country in British ships, diverted for this purpose from their own trade routes.

The British Fleet was mobilised and ready for action on the first day of the war. From that day until the signature of peace it maintained the blockade of the enemy, without which the war could not have been won, and protected the communications of the Allies. It patrolled incessantly, and in all weathers, the 140,000 square miles of the North Sea, and was in the main responsible for the protection of the entire coast of Europe from Archangel to Alexandria—a distance of 5,000 miles.

In one month British warships proper travelled 1,000,000 sea miles in home waters alone, while auxiliary vessels, including mine-sweepers and patrol boats, covered 6,000,000 sea miles or 250 times the circuit of the globe.

The increasing effectiveness of our blockade is shown by the fact that in 1915 during two months, 256 out of 1,400 ships eluded the patrol squadrons; in the latter half of the following year only 60 out of 3,000 escaped interception. In one month of 1917 not a single vessel trading with neutral countries crossed the North Atlantic and Arctic oceans without being held up and examined.

Before the entry of America it fell to the British Navy to deal single-handed with the enemy's submarine campaign—undoubtedly the most serious menace of the war, directed indiscriminately against the Allies and neutrals. Out of some 200 enemy submarines accounted for, about 150 were destroyed by British effort. The number of British submarines lost was 54.

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* Acknowledgments to Mr. R. Sheridan, (late of the Ministry of Information).

† Including those drowned in Hospital Ships.

The British Fleet was not, as has sometimes been suggested, content with a passive rôle. It lost no opportunity of attacking the enemy's naval forces wherever they were found at large. On December 8, 1914, a squadron under von Spee was destroyed at the Falkland Islands. Two months later the *Blücher* and other ships were encountered by Beatty and sunk off the Dogger Bank. The enemy did not again expose his main Fleet until May 31, 1916, when it was engaged by the Grand Fleet off Jutland Bank. The losses on both sides were considerable, but the conditions were unfavourable to pursuit and the German Fleet was only saved by mist and darkness from annihilation. The decisive character of the British victory is shown by the fact that the command of the sea remained with the Allies, and since the action the German surface ships never left their harbours until after the Armistice, when practically the entire navy surrendered for internment without striking a blow.

British naval casualties* reported for the period August 4, 1914—May 31, 1919, are as follows :—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed in action and died of wounds ...	2,498	27,446	29,944
Died from other causes	406	11,382	11,788
Wounded	1,582	23,758	25,340

The estimated losses of merchant and fishing tonnage during the war are as follows :—

	Number of vessels.	Gross tonnage.
British	3,154	7,830,855
Allied	1,824	2,699,921
Neutral	1,463	2,320,000

The number of British lives lost in merchant and fishing vessels was 15,313.

THE ARMY. In August, 1914, the British Land Forces comprised :—

Regulars (U.K. and Channel Islands)...	253,045
Reserves	211,362
Territorials (partly trained)	269,107
Total	733,514

The first Expeditionary Force of 160,000 men arrived in France in mid-August, 1914, and took part with decisive effect in the famous retreat and subsequent battle of the Marne.

On August 8 (four days after the declaration of war) Lord Kitchener opened his recruiting campaign. In October, 1915, Lord Derby's scheme of recruiting was started and met with such success that within two months 2,521,661 attested for immediate or deferred enlistment. By March 2, 1916, when compulsory service became law, the number of men voluntarily enlisted was 5,041,000.

The general effect of the various Acts passed from 1916 to 1918 was to make military service compulsory on all unmarried and subsequently on all married men in Great Britain, between the ages of 18 and 41, unless exempted for medical or other special reasons. The significance of this achievement will be better appreciated when it is remembered that compulsory service was an innovation in the life of the British people, who have always been opposed to it on principle and relied on voluntary forces for the defence of their Empire.

The high-water mark of the British effort was reached in the spring of 1918, when to meet the grave situation created by the German offensive an Act was passed raising the age limit to 50 and cancelling previous exemptions. A number of units were transferred from other theatres to the Western front, and within a month from March 21 no fewer than 355,000 were sent across the Channel. The maximum feeding strength of the British Army in France at any one time is estimated at 2,700,000 men.

The total number of enlistments in the British Empire, including the strength existing in 1914, amounts to 7,165,280, to which must be added 1,524,187 Indian and other coloured troops, making a grand total of 8,689,467.

* Including Marines and Royal Naval Division, and Royal Naval Air Service up to April 1st, 1918.

The following tables show (*a*) the total forces of the United Kingdom existing in August, 1914, and subsequently recruited, (*b*) enlistments for the British Dominions,* (*c*) the distribution of the British Forces in the various theatres of war :—

(*a*)

Country.	Existing in August, 1914.	Since recruited.	Total.
United Kingdom ...	733,514	—	733,514
England	—	4,006,158	
Scotland	—	557,618	
Wales and Monmouth	—	272,924	
Ireland	—	134,202	
		4,970,902	
			5,704,416

(*b*)

Country.	Total in arms.	Sent overseas.
Canada	628,964	418,035
Australia and Tasmania	416,809	330,000
New Zealand	220,099	100,471
South Africa	136,070	74,196
Newfoundland	11,922	10,610
West Indies (to end of 1917)	16,000	—
Other Dominions	31,000	—
	1,460,864	—

(*c*)

	Maximum strength.	Total employed.
Western Front (France and Belgium) ...	2,046,901	5,399,563
Italy	132,667	145,764
Salonika	285,021	404,207
Gallipoli (Dardanelles)	127,737	468,987
Egypt and Palestine	432,857	1,192,511
Mesopotamia	447,531	889,702
Other Theatres	293,095	475,210

Casualties in the British Forces reported up to July 13, 1919, are as follows :—

Theatre of operations.	Killed (including died of wounds and other causes).	Wounded.	Missing (including prisoners).	Total.
France	616,552	1,869,279	239,480	2,725,411
Italy	1,639	4,237	316	6,192
Dardanelles ...	31,035	73,381	7,624	112,040
Salonika	9,714	16,923	2,576	29,213
Mesopotamia ...	34,643	52,568	14,728	101,939
Egypt	18,588	37,973	3,643	60,204
East Africa ...	11,078	7,928	575	19,581
Afghanistan ...	120	383	2	505
N. Russia and Vladivostok ...	215	264	114	603
Other Theatres ...	823	1,515	959	3,297
	724,407	2,064,451	270,117	3,058,985

* These figures include certain forms of auxiliary service not included in the figures for the United Kingdom.

THE AIR SERVICES. The following tables show (*a*) the growth of personnel, (*b*) the output of machines and engines at different stages of the war.

(*a*)

Period.		Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
R.F.C. and R.N.A.S.	August, 1914 ...	285	1,835	2,120
	December, 1915	2,904	24,794	27,698
	December, 1916	9,318	74,306	83,624
	December, 1917	20,287	147,289	167,576
R.A.F.	October, 1918 ...	27,906	263,842	291,748

(*b*)

Period.	Aeroplanes.	Seaplanes.	Engines.
August-December, 1914	193	52	99
January-December, 1915	1,680	252	1,721
January-December, 1916	5,716	433	5,363
January-December, 1917	13,554	867	11,536
January-October, 1918	27,282	1,139	19,180

Since July, 1916, on the Western front and January, 1918, on all other fronts* 4,849 enemy machines were destroyed and 2,428 brought down out of control by British airmen, in addition to 631 unanalysed; the loss of British machines was only 2,782. 7,965 tons of bombs were dropped, slightly under 12 million rounds were fired at ground targets and slightly under half a million photographs were taken from the air.†

Though spared the calamity of invasion, Great Britain has been 12 times bombarded from the sea and 108 times attacked from the air—51 times by airships and 57 times by aeroplanes. By these raids 1,260 persons have been killed and 3,490 injured, and the estimated damage to civilian property exceeds £3,000,000.

MUNITIONS. The Ministry of Munitions was formed in June, 1915, to stimulate and control production of war material, which was then very far below the requirements of the Army. In September, 1915, the headquarters staff numbered 1,700; on the date of the armistice the number employed was 25,000, of whom 60 per cent. were men. The number of persons engaged on munition work prior to the war is estimated at 50,000; about the date of the armistice the numbers so employed were 2,300,000 men and 900,000 women.

Such was the stimulus given to the production of war material that by the time of the German offensive of April, 1918, practically every loss was replaced within a fortnight. In August, when the British offensive began, the expenditure of gun ammunition was 2,900,000 rounds a week, while at the culmination of the fighting in October the maximum expenditure for one week was 3,500,000 rounds. On the day the British Army broke the Hindenburg line they fired 943,837 shells—a weight of 40,000 tons. This was a greater quantity than was fired throughout the whole 2½ years of the South African war.

The following table illustrates the growth of output following on the establishment of the Ministry:—

	1915 (3rd quarter).	1918 (3rd quarter).
Guns—		
Light	903	1,949
Medium	195	437
Heavy	20	678
Machine Guns	1,719	33,507
Rifles	176,239	287,755
Aeroplanes	707	8,503
Aeroplane engines	458	7,628
Ammunition (artillery, rounds) ...	2,083,000	15,780,000
Ammunition (small arms, rounds)	368,500,000	746,000,000
Propellants (tons)	10,470	43,691
High Explosives (tons)	3,309	15,816

* No records are available of results obtained prior to these dates.

† For further details of the work of the Air Force see the White Paper "Synopsis of British Air Effort during the War" (Cmd. 100).

Total production during the war:—

Guns (new)	25,430	Rifles	3,954,200
Guns (repaired)	9,170	Aeroplanes	52,000
Machine Guns	239,850	Ammunition (gun-r'ds)	162,553,800

The following table shows the supply of railway material furnished by the British Government —

Theatre	Miles of track laid.		Locomotives supplied.	Wagons supplied.
	Broad gauge	Narrow gauge		
France	3,019	1,904	2,938	68,493
Italy	...	80	31	240
Salonika	30	140	173	5,031
Mesopotamia	155	621	191	3,960
Egypt and Palestine	420	...	...	...
German South-West Africa ...	430	...	...	...
German East Africa	80	...	...	...
Total	4,134	2,745	3,333	77,724

Medical Services. The rapid growth of the army called for a corresponding expansion of the medical services. The elaborate British system for the evacuation of the wounded and their treatment in progressive stages from the clearing stations in the field to the base hospitals, and their transport overseas to hospitals at home, was perfected during the war and has generally been adopted as the standard method of dealing with casualties. The regular military services have been reinforced by large numbers of civilian doctors, trained nurses, and voluntary helpers of both sexes working under the Joint Committee of the two principal British Societies, the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The efficiency of their labours is proved by the fact that the British Army in France lost only 3,000 men by disease in three years, as compared with 50,000 deaths from disease during the South African war.

The following tables illustrate (*a*) the growth of personnel in various branches of the medical services, (*b*) the material provided through the agency of the Joint Committee.

(*a*)	1914.	1918.
Royal Army Medical Corps: Officers	3,168	16,330
Royal Army Medical Corps: Other ranks	13,063	131,099
Nurses, trained	2,607	13,218
Voluntary Aid Detachments (women)	—	11,601
Royal Army Veterinary Corps: Officers	197	1,356
Royal Army Veterinary Corps: Other ranks ...	332	27,861
(*b*)		
Motor Ambulances provided		3,415
Motor Ambulances sent overseas		2,750
Hospitals and convalescent homes maintained abroad ...		24
Hospital beds found in United Kingdom		91,650
Trained nurses employed		1,638
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., sent out		10,940,950
Spent on surgical dressings, appliances, etc.		£2,883,790
Spent on transport of wounded		£1,735,400
Spent on parcels of food for British prisoners ...(a week)		£50,000
Total spent on Red Cross work to October, 1918		£14,500,000

Women's Work. Before the war Great Britain had approximately 200,000 female workers, mostly employed in the textile industries. By the end of the war over 5,000,000 British women were engaged in 1,701 different kinds of work previously done by men. In no other country was the experiment of enrolling women for non-combatant services made on so extensive a scale and with such successful results.

The following table shows the numbers engaged in various forms of national service (other than nursing and munitions) at the date of the Armistice :—

	Officers.	Other ranks.
Army (Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps) ...	1,077	39,565
Navy (Women's Royal Naval Service)	450	5,578
Air Force (Women's Royal Air Force)	532	23,483
Land Army	180	14,754
Government Service	—	220,000

Supplies to the Allies. The following table shows the value (in pounds sterling) of the commodities shipped from the United Kingdom to the Allies during the war. It does not include shipments from other parts of the British Empire nor goods supplied by credits in Allied and neutral countries :—

	France.	Italy.	Russia.
	£	£	£
Armaments	14,637,427	11,815,737	51,709,804
Explosives and Chemicals	12,476,763	9,385,271	6,398,331
Naval Supplies	13,152,692	3,152,229	4,677,095
Aviation Material	3,033,291	610,603	1,404,233
Mechanical Transport	3,072,620	817,247	5,809,020
Metals	74,724,750	14,723,254	14,711,541
Leather	10,909,470	3,345,769	17,822,869
Cotton, Linen, Wool	27,223,816	12,957,555	12,909,134
Machinery	8,770,861	3,099,219	2,240,621
Medical Supplies	881,764	1,012,550	2,418,622
Oils, Fats, Paints	1,482,032	1,715,511	612,348
Rubber	5,216,348	1,496,355	8,944,548
Foodstuffs and Beverages	25,923,387	3,135,105	96,103
Coal and Coke	104,454,942	31,450,464	5,638,038
Miscellaneous	16,337,855	1,335,688	1,471,889
	322,298,018	100,052,557	136,864,196

	Belgium.	Portugal.	Japan.
	£	£	£
Armaments	7,085,442	239,820	26,650
Explosives and Chemicals	2,741,789	91,756	9,913
Naval Supplies	211,133	80,027	381,120
Aviation Material	100,433	4,950	173,961
Mechanical Transport	1,952,389	368,394	39,663
Metals	2,008,546	978,858	1,734,848
Leather	2,951,179	53,486	2,581
Cotton, Linen, Wool	5,696,403	616,555	21,922
Machinery	2,080,319	215,903	958,219
Medical Supplies	338,384	65,415	79,428
Oils, Fats, Paints	750,711	45,021	9,713
Rubber	59,861	6,387	22,204
Foodstuffs and Beverages	17,285,615	3,184,259	—
Coal and Coke	545,666	2,094,336	—
Miscellaneous	3,113,745	1,342,302	193,189
	46,921,605	9,387,469	3,653,411

	Serbia.	Rumania.	Greece.
	£	£	£
Armaments	667,231	685,980	834,000
Explosives and Chemicals	156,739	111,019	132,003
Naval Supplies	50,072	2,565	172,379
Aviation Material	—	29,125	33,287
Mechanical Transport	31,197	77,038	577,596

	Serbia.	Rumania.	Greece.
	£	£	£
Metals	32,128	7,769	4,233
Leather	948,790	759,154	70,788
Cotton, Linen, Wool	811,992	293,113	1,774,112
Machinery	29,554	5,171	7,018
Medical Supplies	300,095	20,318	141,075
Oils, Fats, Paints	4,603	40,442	10,770
Rubber	1,997	—	1,173
Foodstuffs and Beverages	5,694,795	13,081	1,829,657
Coal and Coke	—	—	98,985
Miscellaneous	74,847	19,591	359,284
	8,804,040	2,064,366	6,046,360

	U.S.A.	Brazil.	Total.*
	£	£	£
Armaments	32,858	—	89,372,385
Explosives and Chemicals	79,926	1,841	31,585,351
Naval Supplies	1,771,685	120,860	23,807,398
Aviation Material	1,906,296	6,020	7,702,199
Mechanical Transport	1,498,954	—	14,294,118
Metals	1,842,848	223	110,768,998
Leather	116,380	221	36,980,797
Cotton, Linen, Wool	1,434,526	80,152	63,858,704
Machinery	401,742	755	17,809,777
Medical Supplies	424,515	12	5,730,178
Oils, Fats, Paints	212,794	16,985	4,900,930
Rubber	8,683	140	15,757,696
Foodstuffs and Beverages	2,722,916	—	59,884,918
Coal and Coke	945,281	263,458	145,491,170
Miscellaneous	19,514,106	3,846	44,376,342
	32,913,510	494,573	672,320,961

Throughout the war Great Britain has been the principal clearing-house for the supply of war material to the Alliance. By a system of inter-Allied Commissions sitting in London, supplies and tonnage were allotted to each country in proportion to its needs, and wasteful overlapping eliminated. In particular, coal, for which the Allies were almost wholly dependent on Great Britain, was supplied to them at fixed prices, which excluded the possibility of any private profits being made at their expense.

Finance†. The direct cost of the war to the belligerents (*i.e.*, the excess over normal peace expenditure) has been estimated at £40,000,000,000. Of this gigantic burden Great Britain has borne, and continues to bear, an incomparably larger part than any other of her allies. Some details of the British expenditure are illustrated by the tables which follow.

Daily average pre-war expenditure on public services :—

	£
April, 1913—March, 1914	541,000
April 1st—November 9th, 1918	7,442,000
Total expenditure August, 1914, to March 31st, 1919	9,531,000,000
Raised by revenue (28.1%)	2,678,000,000
Raised by borrowing (71.9%)	6,853,000,000
Votes of Credit, 1914–1915 (eight months)	362,000,000
,, ,, 1915–1916	1,420,000,000
,, ,, 1916–1917	2,010,000,000
,, ,, 1917–1918	2,450,000,000
,, ,, 1918–1919	2,550,000,000
Total Votes of Credit	8,792,000,000

* These totals include small quantities supplied to other Allies.
† See also p. 242.

Loans to Allies :—	£
France	434,000,000
Italy	413,000,000
Russia	568,000,000
Other Allies	153,000,000
Total	£1,568,000,000

Loans to Dominions £171,000,000

Direct taxation of Incomes :—	1913.	1919.
Income Tax	1s. 2d. in the £	6s. in the £
Super Tax	6d. in the £	up to 4s. 6d. in the £
Excess Profits Duty	None	40 per cent. (reduced from 80 per cent. 1st Jan., 1919.)
Total yield	£47,250,000	£654,000,000

The effect of the war on the taxpayer may be illustrated by the subjoined table relating to the Income Tax (and Super Tax) :—

Earned Income.	Tax before War.	Tax 1919.	Unearned Income.	Tax before War.	Tax 1919.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
161	9	4 12 3	161	1 2	6 3 0
200	1 10 0	9 0 0	200	2 6 8	12 0 0
300	5 5 0	20 5 0	300	8 3 4	27 0 0
400	9 0 0	31 10 0	400	14 0 0	42 0 0
500	13 2 6	45 0 0	500	20 8 4	60 0 0
800	30 0 0	120 0 0	800	46 13 4	150 0 0
1,000	37 10 0	150 0 0	1,000	58 6 8	187 10 0
2,000	75 0 0	450 0 0	2,000	116 13 4	525 0 0
5,000	291 13 4	1,787 10 0	5,000	291 13 4	1,787 10 0
50,000	4,091 13 4	25,187 10 0	50,000	4,091 13 4	25,187 10 0
100,000	8,258 6 8	51,437 10 0	100,000	8,258 6 8	51,437 10 0

In the year 1919–1920 it was estimated that :—

Income Tax (including Super Tax) would yield	£354,000,000
Excess Profits Duty (and Munitions Levy) would yield	£300,000,000
	£654,000,000

and that £547,100,000 would be derived from other sources, which include indirect taxation, making a total revenue of £1,201,100,000.

Indirect taxation :—	1914.	1919.
Tea (lb.)	5d.	1s.*
Cocoa (raw, cwt.)	9s. 4d.	42s.*
Coffee (raw, cwt.)	14s.	42s.*
Chicory (raw, cwt.)	12s. 1d. and 13s. 3d.	38s. 6d. and 39s. 8d.*
Sugar (cwt.)	10d.—1s. 10d.	11s. 2d.—25s. 8d.*
Motor Spirit (gallon)	1½d. and 3d.	3d. and 6d.*
Beer (standard barrel, 36 gall.) ...	7s. 9d.	70s.
Spirits (gallon)	14s. 9d.—25s. 1d.	50s.—87s. 7d.*
Tobacco (raw, imported, lb.) ...	3s. 8d.—4s. 1½d.	8s. 2d.—9s. 1d.*
Tobacco (manuf., imported, lb.) ...	4s. 5d.—7s.	9s. 9½d.—15s. 7d.*
Clocks, watches, motor cars and cycles, musical instruments (*ad valorem*)		33⅓ per cent.*
Cinema Films (linear foot) ...		½d.—5d.*
Matches (ten thousand)		3s. 4d.—5s. 2d.
Table Waters and Cider (gallon) ...		2d.—8d.

* These duties are to be reduced when the goods are consigned from, and grown, produced or manufactured in the British Empire.

Railway fares and postal charges have been increased by 50 per cent. or more, and a tax of 1½d. to 4d. in the shilling is levied on all tickets for entertainments. Along with the increase in taxation, the prices of all necessaries of life have risen, while the purchasing power of money, as elsewhere, has declined. Moreover, certain trade restrictions, imposed by the events of war, have added to the burdens of the taxpayer. The sum due to be spent on war pensions alone is estimated at £100,000,000 a year.

"Before America entered the war," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1918, "we had to mortgage every security we possessed. We had risked our credit to the last shilling to finance not ourselves, but our Allies."

The price paid in Blood and Treasure has been heavy, but if it has helped to lay the foundations of a better world order in which the security of a League of Nations has replaced the menace of German militarism, the sacrifice of Britain and her Allies will not have been made in vain.

CORRIGENDA TO VOLS. I. AND II.

Vol. I.

Page.

11 Aug. 3, line 6.—Add "6 p.m."

11 Aug. 3, line 7.—For "Order for British Mobilisation" insert as line 1: 'Order for British Mobilisation signed at 11 a.m."

14 Aug. 15.—Add "Joffre hears large German forces moving through Liége, and alters his dispositions so as to strengthen his left flank."

18 Aug. 31.—For "Battle of the Grande Couronne of Nancy (31st–11th Sept.)" read "Battles of the Grand Couronné of Nancy (20th to 26th Aug. and 4th to 12th Sept.)"; and for "Samsonov taken prisoner" read "Samsonov dies of exhaustion."

20 Sept. 6.—Add "Kaiser prepares for his State Entry into Nancy."

54 App. 37.—For "Fauchet de l'Espérey" read "Franchet d'Esperey."

56 12 and 13 lines from bottom.—Delete from "Bombardment . . . to . . . for half-hour," and substitute "Hartlepool and Whitby also bombarded; total casualties, 137 killed and 592 wounded."

58 For "BATOUM" read "BATUM."

59 Under "CAP TRAFALGAR."—For "battle" read "action."

127 Aug. 18.—Under "Naval, etc.," delete "including 'Moltke.'" (This vessel made port with 5,000 tons of water in her hold.)

136 Sept. 22.—For "Vosges" read "Argonne."

143 Oct. 11.—For "D'Artiges" read "Dartige."

164 Line 16.—Add "to May."

178 After "AIRE, RIVER," insert "AIR RAIDS: *v.* Table on pp. 120, 121 of Vol. II."

188 For "FRYE" read "FRY"; destroyed 28.1, not *c.* 5.3.

188 Under "GALICIA" read "Dunajec," not "Donajetz."

190 For "GOTHLAND" read "GOTLAND."

192 Under "J'ACCUSE!" for "H. Fernau" read "Dr. R. Grelling."

197 Under "MOLTKE."—For "sunk" read "heavily damaged."

211 Under "ZEPPELIN AIRSHIPS" insert "*v.* Vol. II., p. 120"; for the Warneford entry read "off Hull" and "7.6."; and last line but one, "207 killed and 532 wounded."

Vol. II.

Page.

146 For "MORRONE" read "MORONE."

159 Under "WALLACE," for "Gen. Peyton" read "Major Gen. Peyton."

160 For "YUSUFIZZ-" read "YUSUF IZZ-."

311 Under "HAIG," add "created K.T., 14.7."

326 For "TÉTON" read "TETON."

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